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Congress Presidential Speech

ကသိဓရက်သဖင်ထွန်စက်။

ယခုနှစ်တွင် အထက်ပါစက်နှင့် လုပ်ကိုင်၍နေရာ တိုင်းမှာပင် ကျွဲ၊ နွား လုပ်ကိုင် ခြင်းထက် ကောင်းမွန်ကြောင်းသိရှိရပါ၍။မဝယ်ရသေးသောမိတ်ဆွေများ စပါးပြတ်လျှင် ပြတ်ခြင်း စ၍လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန် ယခုက မှာမှသာလျှင်အချိန်မှီရနိုင်ပါမည်။အဒ္ဒါးထွန်လိုပါကစုံစမ်းကြပါ။

မြေပိုင်ရှင်များ၏အကျိုး သည်ပိုး ဆောင်ရွက် လိုသည်အလျောက်ကျိုးစားလာခဲ့ရာ၊ ယခုအခါ လီထရက်လယ်ထွန်စက်များကို။ ငွေအပြေတကြမ်တည်းပေး၍ အထက်ကာရိကကဲ့သို့ ဝယ်ယူခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ပါဘဲ-ငွေဆိုင်းနှင့်ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ရန်အမြန်လာရောက်စုံစမ်းကြပါ။

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LAHORE CONGRESS

Bengal Members Walkout

DISPUTE OVER DR. PATTABHAI'S APPOINTMENT

Congress Camp, Lahore, Dec. 27: With an overcrowded house the All-India Congress Committee began to transact its business this afternoon. The meeting was held in the pandal intended for the Subjects Committee. Pandit Motilal Nehru presided. The visitors' galleries as well the seats for members were completely filled up. Amongst prominent leaders seated on the dais were Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and others. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is General Secretary of the Committee, was lustily cheered as he proceeded towards the pandal Mahatma Gandhi came accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and they too were given a great ovation. At the outset of the meeting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presented the annual report of the A. I. C. C. for last year.

BENGAL ELECTION DISPUTE

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, B. P. C. C, raised the Bengal election dispute issue and moved for adjournment of the House to consider the matter. He said that the matter was a most urgent one inasmuch as the decision of the Working Committee was going to be a bar to some members of the House from Bengal who were properly elected.

Pandit Motilal, President of the House, explained the whole thing regarding the Bengal dispute. He referred to the appointment of Dr. Pattabhai as the Commissioner to take evidence and to report and said this appointment had the support of both Mr. Subhas Bose and Mr. Sen Gupta. He then referred to his ad-interim orders allowing the old A. I. C. C. members to continue to hold office and its ratification by the Working Committee.

Continuing the President said that he would proclaim publicly that Dr. Pattabhai's appointment had the fullest concurrence of both M. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta. He further added that it was after the decision of the Working Committee that the sub-committee appointed by the W. C. C. to fill up the vacancies in the list of delegates functioned only this morning. Concluding the President remarked that up till now there was no appeal against the decision of the Working Committee before the House and as such he ruled the adjournment motion of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as out of order.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose said: "I solemnly affirm that I was never a consenting party to the appointment of Dr. Pattabhai."

Mr. Harisarvottam Rao moved since the constitution of the A. I. C. C. in regard to such matters was defective the House should adjourn till such defects were removed.

Pandit Jawaharlal wanted to speak to clear on the matter.

Mr. S. C. Mitter (Bengal): "On what motion is Mr. Jawaharlal speaking.?"

A voice ! "Is not this ruling of the President autocratic."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: "At times the President has to be autocratic" (laughter). Proceeding Pandit Jawaharlal said without looking too much into the technicality of the matter the House might take up any appeal if made against the decision of the Working Committee. He further said the facts as laid before the Working Committee regarding this election dispute were rather amazing and he thought the whole facts could threadbare discussed if an appeal was moved and entertained by the House.

Mr. Harisarvottam Rao: "I formally moved adjournment of the House till the Bengal question is considered. The Secretary has the representation of fact in the matter."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: "I have not got any such thing"

Mr. Satyendrachandra Mitter: "I now give an appeal and I further move adjournment of the House till this appeal is decided."

The President ruled this motion out of order.

As soon as the ruling was declared the group of Bengal members of the A. I. C. C. numbering about 40 walked out of the House in protest against this ruling of the Chair. Those who walked out included Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose, Satyendra Mitter, Jitendra Ghose, Purnachandra Dass, Jalaluddin Hassimi, Basanta Majumber and Nasiuddin Ahmed and others.

Mr. Harisarvottam Rao, who was the first to record a protest against the ruling of the Chair also walked out with the Bengal members.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPEECH

Pandit Motilal Nehru then made a speech in Urdu in which he handed over charge of the office of President to Pandit Jawaharlal. He acknowledged with gratitude the cooperation which he had received from all sections of the House and said that during the year under the review the sum total of achievement may not be considered great. He next invited Pandit Jawaharlal to occupy the Presidential Chair and said : "I need not introduce to you Pandit Jawaharlal. It is a time when only young men can do the task and not old men like me. I entertain very high hopes from him. You know well what he is. I can only tell you that I retire with full and fervent hope that the work will be done much better by him than by me. I can only quote a Persian line which says what could not be done by the father may be achieved by the son. I have only one word more. It is that the greatest need of the hour is discipline. I wish those members who walked out to-day had shown better discipline. I do now invite Pandit Jawaharlal to occupy the Chair and assure him that I shall always obey his commands in the most disciplined manner" (cheers and laugher),

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL OCCUPIES PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR

Amidst scenes of enthusiasm and cries of "long live Jawaharlal," "Bandemataram," etc., Pandit Jawaharlal took the Presidential Chair.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru, who was on the dais was the first to felicitate Pandit Jawaharlal and was followed by Mrs. Naidu and others. Pandit Jawaharlal took the Chair without preliminary remarks.

Babu Purushotamdas Tandon rose and drew attention to the rule of Congress enjoining conduct of the proceedings in Hindusthani wherever possible and registered that the rule had been observed more in the breach than practice. He pointed out the official papers were in English. Pandit Jawaharlal said he would try to ensure observance of the rule as far as possible but there were practical difficulties in the administrative work.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE MEETING CELEBRATION OF JATINDRANATH DAY CONSIDERED

The House which became the Subjects Committee, next considered a resolution recommended by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee urging celebration of Jatindranath Day.

MR. GANDHI'S RESOLUTIONS

After prolonged discussion and a passionate appeal by Mahatmaji the resolution deploring the bomb outrage was passed by the, Subjects Committee by 117 to 89 votes.

Gandhiji next moved the omnibus resolution.

RAJA OF BOMBAY'S OPPOSITION

The Raja of Bombay gave notice that the resolution would be formally opposed in open session of the Congress.

The Raja's resolution was to express appreciation of the service done by the late Jatindas and the phongyi U Wizaya by their self-immolation. It also expresses condolence to the relatives, friends and acquaintances of the departed martyrs and it asks Congress to express the opinion that the Government is responsible for the death of these two souls.

Dr. Pattabhai also moved another resolution in which he did not include any opinion about Government. After discussion both resolutions were put to the vote and the Raja's resolution was declared carried by a majority of 23 votes. A formal resolution expressing condolence for the death of Pandit Gokarnath Misra, ex-General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, Bharua and Lohari Singh was moved from the Chair and carried unanimously. The President Pandit Jawaharlal nehru then placed the resolution condemning the bomb outrage on the Viceroy's train before the House. In reading out the resolution he informed the House that the resolution was passed by the working Committee and was being moved in the Subjects Committee by Mahatmaji, who would like to speak on it after the discussion was closed.

The Raja of Bombay opposed the resolution. He could not understand with what purpose the resolution had been sent by the Working Committee under some cloak and garb. He requested the House to think of the whole national aspect of such a resolution. They were not concerned with revolutionary activities nor were they concerned with any such crime being perpetrated any where. He wondered at the mentality which was for expressing regret for the Viceroy.

Mr. N. N. Chatterji wanted to know what Mahatmaji and Pandit Motilal had got from the Viceroy that they would express such sympathy for him. Who knew, he said, that the bomb expolosion might be due to the activities of the C. I. D.

Swami Govindananda could not understand why the Working Committee was so much sensitive over the bomb outrage on the Viceroy's train. It was rather like the lady protesting too much. The Congress was not directly or indirectly concerned in any way with the bomb outrage. Congress had nothing to do whether the Viceroy had fortunately or unfortunately escaped.

Dr. Alam opposed the resolution vigorously. He confessed Mahatmaji's personality might lead many to support the resolution. But he begged of Mahatmaji to remember that at Lahore there was the parting of the ways. He admitted the Congress had been following Mahatmaji's non-violent creed but supposing the outrage was committed by those who believed in revolutionary crimes they should not condemn those believers in revolution from the Congress platform. He also wanted to make it clear to Mahatmaji that they had assembled there to deal with stern, matter of fact politics and he thought moral and religious teachings should not be sent to mosques and temples.

Lala Dunichand supported the resolution.

The House is discussing the resolution.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING
MR. GANDHI'S DRAFT RESOLUTION

Lahore, Dec. 27: The Congress Working Committee resumed its sitting at 9 a. m. this morning. The draft resolutions as framed by Mahatmaji and Pandit Motilal Nehru are being discussed. Attendance in the meeting in thinner than yesterday. It is understood the resolution advocating boycott of Legislatures is being discussed threadbare. At the time of wiring Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who arrived at Lahore this morning came direct to the meeting of the Working Committee. The boycott of Legislatures is reported to have been disfavoured by Pandit Malaviya and one or two other members but it is felt generally that the resolution as it is drafted will be accepted by the Working Committee without any material modifications.

MR. S. C. BOSE RESIGNS FROM WORKING COMMITTEE

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has sent to-day the following letter to the President, A.I.C.C., resigning his membership of the Working Committee : At yesterday's meeting of the Working Committee the Committee by a large majority decided that the newly elected members from Bengal to the A. I. C. C., should not be allowed to participate in the A.I.C.C. and Subjects Committee meetings and that old members should be allowed to function. This decision is arbitrary, unconstitutional and unprecedented. It is clear from the communications received from the President that the decision of the President was directly influenced by representation from the Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and his party who have openly opposed the present B. P.C.C. and that the President made no references to us and did not give the B.P.C.C. a hearing before the arrived at his decision. The Working Committee by arriving at the decision has trampled upon the right and dignity to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and has ratified the fiat issued by the Pandit Motilal Nehru from the Lucknow Working Committee, which under the Congress constitution is an executive body, has not only usurped the functions of the Election Dispute Committee of the A.I.C.C. but has overridden the constitution of Indian National Congress in order to uphold the motion of an important member of that body. I therefore beg to tender my resignation from the Working Committee as a protest against such illegal and unconstitutional procedure.

A. I. C. C. MEETING

The A. I. C. C. meeting after doing its formal business will absolve into the Subjects Committee. The policy of boycott as enunciated by the draft resolution is generally supported in Congress circles. But the younger section who are at present taking past in the Legislatures and advocates militant programme seem to have been introducing the boycott school of thought further in the Congress. As a matter of fact, an amendment to draft the resolution for boycott of law courts is being planned by a section of them and in all probability such an amendment might be moved in the A. I. C. C., though such boycott is not favoured by the sober group of the younger section. The younger section advocating the militant programme wanted to carry the boycott principle fully to triple boycott, namely, of legislatures, law courts and schools but considering the present circumstances, they do not think it proper to introduce the boycott of schools. It seems that the advocates of boycott of law courts would not be successful in the A.I.C.C. as the sober group of the younger section does not think it profitable to adopt such a policy.

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QUESTIONS IN THE COUNCIL.

The following questions were asked during the recent session of the Burma Legislative Council.—

OLD HEADMEN.

U Nyein (Katha): Is Government aware that in the Shwebo Subdivision of the Shwebo District a great deal of dissatisfaction exists among the headmen because of undesirable policy recently initiated by the local authority of getting ride of headmen who are over 55 years of age irrespective of their ability to manage their charges?

The Home Member: The Local Government has no information, but enquiries will be made and the result communicated to the hon. member in due course.

U Nyein Katha: Will the Government be pleased to state the number of theadmen who have been discharged by reason of old age during the last 6 months?

The Home Member: The necessary information is being collected and will be furnished later.

U Nyein [Katha : Were these headmen examined by Medical Officers and was the action is each case based on the considered opinion of a medical officer ?

The Home Member: The necessary information is being collected and will be furnished later.

U Nyein (Katha): Is it not a fact that the efficiency of a headman depends not on his age but such as on the Awza and personal influence he wields in his charge ?

Why such action is confined solely to the Shwebo Subdivision.

The Home Member: The necessary information is being collected and will be furnished later.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HEADMAN OF POTHA AUNG KON

U Thein Maung (Prome Rural) : Is the Government aware that complaints of ill-treatment and mal-administration by the Thugyi of Potha Aung Kon Village in the Paungde Township, Prome District, were often made to the authorities by the villagers?

Is the Government aware that one Po Hla Special Ten House Gaung under that Thugyi had previous convictions of two years for cattle theft, six months for stealing a pasoe and 20 lashes for stealing plants and that he was restricted for one year under the, Hibitual Offenders Restriction Act ?

If so, does the Government consider such a person a suitable gaung for village administration ?

If not, will the Government please enquire and report at the next meeting of this Council ?

The Home Member: The necessary information is being collected and will be furnished later.

NUMBER OF PERSONS THIRD IN CRIMINAL COURTS IN RANGOON

U Ba Sein (Rangoon East): Is it a fact that the number of persons brought to trial before the Criminal Courts of Rangoon, estimated at 32,705 in the year 1925, was heavier than that brought to trail before all the Criminal Courts in the whole of Lower Burma in the year 1862 ?

The Home Member: The number of persons brought to trial before the Criminal Courts of Rangoon in the year 1925 was 32,705. The number brought to trial before of the Criminal Courts of Lower Burma in the year 1862 is not known. The number was 34,536 in the year 1868, which is the oldest record in the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon.

U Ba Sein [Rangoon (East) : If so, will Government please furnish a statement showing the number of persons of different nationalities including persons of mixed parentage other than the Burmans who were brought to trial before the Criminal Courts of Rangoon in the year 1925?

The Home Member : As the required information cannot be obtained without examining the record of every criminal case tried in Rangoon during 1925, involving an expenditure of time and of labour incommensurate with the importance of the subject, the Local Government regrets that it is unable to furnish the information.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF HEADMEN ATTENDING COURTS.

U Saw (Tharrawaddy, South): Is the Government aware that headmen are given single second class travelling allowance only on the presentation of the second class tickets to the clerks concerned?

U Saw [Tharrawaddy, South) : Is the Government aware that headman are given only third class travelling allowance if they cannot present second class tickets to the clerks concerned ?

The Home Member : I propose, with your permission, to answer the two questions together. The Local Government is not aware of the practice referred to. Under rule 3 of the rules published with Judicial Department Notifica-

on No. 3, dated the 2nd January 1929, third class fare to and from the Court for journeys which were or could have been performed by public conveyance, is payable to village headmen; but second class fare may be paid in any case in which the Court is satisfied that the headman is a person who ordinarily travels by second class and did actually travel by that class.

U Saw Tharrawaddy, South: Is the Government aware that passengers not excluding headmen have to deliver their tickets first second or third class tickets, to the Railway employees at the station of their destination?

The Home Member: The answer is in the affirmative.

U Saw [Tharrawaddy South]: Will Government please state if headmen will be given first class travelling allowance if they are in a position to present first class tickets?

The Home Member: In view of the answers just given this question does not arise.

LACQUER WARE TRADE OF BURMA

U Ni (Myingyan South): Will the Government be pleased to state what assistance, support or facilities, apart from the few exhibitions held at times, have been given by it to the lacquer ware trade of Burma in order to hold its own against foreign competition and to make its way in the world trade?

The Minister for Forests: The most important consideration for lacquer workers, as for craftsman of all other industries, is a good market for their wares. The Cottage Industries Department of Burma has done its best to improve the sale sale of Burmese lacquer ware, not only at the Provincial Exhibition which has been held every year for many years past, but also at other times. Articles were sent to the British Industries Fairs of 1922 and 1923 and to the Wembley Exhibition. Orders have been obtained from the United States of America, from England, from Australia and from elsewhere. It is hoped that further orders will come not only from the same dealers, but also from others in the same countries,

In addition, Government has set up a small technical school at Pagan for the sons and relatives of lacquer workers. In the museum attached to the school, samples of work provided at Government expense are maintained. Further, Government has purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,000 approximately samples of lacquer work and sent them to British firms as a result of the British Industries Fair 1923, Again, Government formerly assisted the Co-operative Hita Society in the hope that it would act as an export and financial agency for this industry. This hope was unfortunately not realised.

AMALGAMATION OF KYIMANOE VILLAGE TRACT WITH POTHA AUNG KON.

U Thein Maung (Prome Rural): Is it a fact that Kyimanoe Village in the Paungde Township, Prome District, is to be amalgamated with Potha Aung Kon Village and to be administered by the Thugyi of Potha Aung Village?

Is the Government aware that Kyimanoe Village is nearly 3 miles away from Potha Aung Kon Village and that there are no roads connecting the two villages?

Is the Government aware that close to Kyimanoe there is another Thugyi of Kyaung Taw Ya Village?

If it is the intention of the Government to amalgamate the Village, why cannot Kyimanoe Village be amalgamated with the Kyaung Taw Ya Village?

Is it a fact that the villagers have memorialised against such amalgamation?

The Home Member: The necessary information is being collected and will be furnished later.

ADVERTISEMENT

Wanted a permanent Result System Midwife for the Town of Othegon on a salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 House allowance with a bonus of Rs. 2 for each case attended in excess of 6 per month.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for 6 months

None but those who are registered under the Burma Midwives and Nurses Act 1922, need apply.

Applications, stating age, and experience and race also together with copies of testimonials and Service Book, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st January 1930.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for her application from Government Officials, members of District Councils or persons of influence will disqualify her for the appointment.

Sd/- BA YIN
Chairman,
District Council,
Tharrawaddy.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH

COMPLETE NATIONAL INDEPENCE

Lahore, December 29.

Declaring himself a Socialist and a Republican Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as President of the 44th Session of the Indian National Congress, delivered a striking address advocating complete national independence, immediate boycott of the legislatures and the organisation of a peaceful mass movement for a no-tax compaign, thus according with the letter and spirit of the resolutions passed by the Congress Executive as the future programme of Congressmen.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said.—

Comrades,—For four and forty years this National Congress has laboured for the freedom of India. During this period it has somewhat slowly, but surely, awakened national consciousness from its long stupor and built up the national movement. If to-day we are gathered here at a crisis of our destiny, conscious of our strength as well as of our weakness and looking with hope and apprehension to the future, it is well that we give first thought to those who have gone before us and who spent their lives with little hope of reward so that those that followed them may have the joy of achievement. Many of the giants of old are not with us, and we of a later day, standing on an eminence of their creation, may often decry their efforts. That is the way of the world. But none of you can forget them, or the great work they did in laying the foundation of a free India. And none of us can ever forget that glorious band of men and women who without reckoning the consequences have laid down their young lives or spent their bright youth in suffering and torment in utter protest against a foreign domination. Many of their names even are not known to us. They laboured that suffered in silence without any expectation of public applause and by their heart's blood they nursed the tender plant of India's freedom. While many of us temporised and compromised they stood up and proclaimed a people's right to freedom and declared to the world that India even in her degradation had the spark of life in her, because she refused to submit to tyranny and serfdom. Brick by brick has our national movement been built up, and often on the prostrate bodies of her martyered sons has India advanced. The giants of old may not be with us, but the courage of old is with us still and India can yet produce martyrs like Jatindra and Wizaya.

This is the golorious heritage that we have inherited and you wish to put me in charge of it. I know well that I occupy this honoured place by chance more than by your deliberate design. Your desire was to choose another one who towers above all others in the present day world of ours, and there could have been no wiser choice. But fate and he conspired together and thrust me against your will and mine into this terrible seat of responsibility. Should I express my gratitude to you for having placed me in this dilemma? But I am grateful indeed for your confidence in one who strangely lacks it himself.

THE WHOLE WORLD "A VAST QUESTION MARK."

You will discuss many vital national problems that face us to-day and your decisions may change the course of Indian history. But you are not the only people that are faced with problems. The whole world to-day is one vast question mark and every country and every people is in the melting pot. The age of faith, with the comfort and stability it brings, is past, and there is questioning about everything, however permanent or sacred it might have appeared to our forefathers.

Everywhere there is doubt and restlessness and the foundations of the state and society are in process of transformation. Old established ideas of liberty, justice, property and even family are being attacked and the outcome hangs in the balance. We appear to be in a dissolving period of history when the world is in labour and out of her travail will give birth to a new order order. No one can say what the future will bring, but we may assert with some confidence that Asia and even India will play a determining part in future world policy. The brief day of European domination is already approaching its end. Europe has ceased to be the centre of activity and interest. The future lies with America and Asia. Owing to false and incomplete history, many of us have been led to think that Europe has always dominated over the rest of the world and Asia has always let the legions of the West thunder past and has plunged in thought again. We have forgotten that for millennia the legions of Asia overran Europe and modern Europe itself largely consists of the descendents of those invaders from Asia. We have forgotten that it was India that finally broke the military power of Alexander. Thought has undoubtedly been the glory of Asia and specially of India, but in the field of action the record of Asia has been equally great. But none of us desires that the legions of Asia or Europe should overrun to continents again. We have all had enough of them.

INDIA PART OF WORLD MOVEMENT.

India to-day is a part of a world movement. Not only China, Turkey, Persia and Egypt, but also Russia and the countries of the West are taking part in this movement and India cannot isolate herself from it. We have our own problem, difficult and intricate and we cannot run away from them and take shelter in the wider problems that affect the world. But if we ignore the world, we do so at our peril, Civilisation to-day, such as it is, is not the creation or the monopoly of one people or nation. It is a complete fabric to which all countries have contributed and then have adopted to suit their particular needs. And, if India has a message to give to the world, as I hope she has also to receive and learn much from the messages of other peoples. When everything is changing, it is well to remember the long course of Indian history. Few things in history are more amazing than the wonderful stability of the social structure in India which withstood the impact of numerous alien influences and thousands of years of change and conflict. It withstood them because it always sought to absorb them and tolerate them. Its aim was not to exterminate but to establish an equilty brium between different cultures. Aryians and non-Aryans settled down together regognising each others right to their culture, and outsiders who came like the Parsis found a welcome and and a place in the social order. With the coming of the Moslems the equilibrium was disturbed, but India sought to restore it and largely succeeded. Unhappily for us, before we could adjust our differences, the political structure broke down, the British came and we fell.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE BUILT ON INEQUALITY.

Great as was the success of India in evolving a stable society she failed in a vital particular and, because she failed in this, she fell and remains fallen. No solution was found for the problem of equality. India deliberately ignored this and built up her social stausture on inequality, and we have the tragic consequences of this policy in the millions of our people who till yesterday were suppressed and had little opportunity for growth. And yet, when Europe fought her wars of religion and Christians massacred each other in the name of their Saviour, India was tolerant, although, alas, there is little of the toleration to-day. Having attained some measure of religious liberty, Europe sought after political liberty and political and legal equality. Having attained these also she finds that they mean very little without economic liberty and equality. And so to-day politics have ceased to have much meaning and the most vital question is that of social and economic equality. India also will have to find a solution to this problem and, until she does so her political and social structure cannot have stability. That solution need not necessarily follow the example of any other country. It must, if it has to endure, be based on the genius of her people and be an outcome of her thought and culture, And, when it is found, the unhappy differences between various communities which trouble us to-day and keep our freedom will automatically disappear. Indeed, the real differences have already largely gone, but fear of each other and distrust and suspicion remain sow seeds of discord. The problem before us is not one of removing differences. They can well remain side by side and enrich our many sided culture. The problem is how to remove fear and suspicion, and being intangible they are hard to get at. An earnest attempt was made last year by the all parties conference and much progress was made towards the goal. But we must admit with sorrow that success has not wholly crowned its efforts. Many of our Moslem and Sikh friends have strenuously opposed the solutions suggested and passions have roused over mathematical figures and percentages. Logic and cold reason are poor weapons to fight fear and distrust. Only faith and generosity can overcome them. I can only hope that the leaders of various communities will have this faith and generosity in ample measure. What shall we gain for ourselves or for our community if all of us are slaves in a slave country? And what can we lose if once we remove the shackles from India and can breathe the air of freedom again Do we want outsiders who are not of us and who have kept us in bondage to be the protectors of our little rights and privileges, when they deny us the very right to freedom? No majority can crush a determined minority and nominority can be sufficiently protected by a little addition to its seats in a legislature, Let us remember that in the world to-day almost everywhere a very small minority holds wealth and power and dominates over the great majority.

GENEROSITY OFTEN GOOD POLITICS AND SOUND EXPEDIENCY.

I have no love for bigotry dogmatism in religion and I glad that they are weake Nor do I love communalism in any sha form. I find it difficult to appreciate political or economic rights should depe the membership of a religious group of munity. I can fully understand the to freedom in religion and the ri one's own culture, and in India spec which has always acknowledged granted these rights, it should be no di matter to ensure their continuance have only find out some way wherebe may root out the fear and distrust darken our horizon to-day. The pl of a subject race are largely bas fear and hatred and we have been tea under subjection to get rid of them easily was born a Hindu, but I do not know how I am justified in calling myself one of speaking on behalf of Hindus. But bina counts in this coutry, and by right of by shall venture to submit to the leaders of Hidus that it should be their privilege to the lead in generosity. Generosity is not good morals but is often good politics sound expediency. And it is inconceivab me that in a free India the Hindus can ev powerless. So far I am concerned I wi gladly ask our Moslem and Sikh friend take what they will without protest argument from me. I know that the tim coming soon when these labels and appe tions will have little meaning and when struggle will be on an economic ba Meanwhile, it matters little our mutual arrangements provided only that we do not build barriers which will come in the of our future progress.

INDEPENDENCE

The time has indeed already come wh the all parties report has to put aside and we march forward fettered to our goal. You will remem the resolution of the last Congress, wh fixed a year of grace for the adoption of all parties scheme, That year is nearly e and the natural issue of that decision is this Congress to declare in favour Independence and devise sanct to achieve it. That year not brought Dominion status or All Parties Constitution. It has brought stead suffering and greater repression of national and labour movements. And h many or our comrades are to-day fore kept away from us by the alien pow How many of them suffer exil foreign countries and are refused facilities return to their motherland? The army occupation holds our country in its iron g and the whip of the master is ever ready come down on the best of us who dare raise their heads. The answer to Calcutta Resolution has been clear definite.

SEEMING OFFER OF PEACE.

Recently there has been a seeming offe peace. The Viceroy has stated on beha the British Government that the leaders Indian opinion will be invited to confer w the Government on the sub of India's future constitution. Viceroy means well and his langua was the language of peace. But even Viceroy's goodwill and courteous phra poor substitutes for the hard facts that c front us. We have sufficient experience of devious ways of British Diplomacy to bew of it. The offer that the British G ernment made was vague and th was no commitments of promise of performance. Only by the greatest stretch imagination could it be interpreted as a p sibie response to the Calcutta Resolut Many leaders of various political parties together soon after and considered They gave it the most favourable in pretation, for they desired peace were willing to go half way to m it. But in courteous language they mad clear what the vital conditions for its acce tance were. Many of us who believed independence and were convinced that offer was only a device to lead us astray a create division in our ranks suffer bitter anguish and were torn w doubt. Were we justified in precipi ting a terrible national struggle with all inevitable consequences of suffering many when there was even an outs chance of honourable peace? With mu searching of heart we signed that manife and I know not to-day if we did right wrong. Later came the explanations a amplifications in the British Parl ment and elsewhere and all doubt, there w was removed as to the true significance of offer. Even so your working committ chose to keep open the door of negotiati and left it to this Congress to take the fin decision.

During the last few days there h been another discussion of this subje in the British House of Commons and t Secretary of State for India has ende voured to point out that successive Briti Governments have tried to prove not o

by words but by deeds also the sincerity of their faith in regard to India. We must recognise Mr. Wedgewood Benn's desire to do something for India and his anxiety to secure the good will of the Indian people. But his speech and the other speeches made in Parliament carry us no further. "Dominion status in action; to which he draws attention, has been a snare far us and has certainly not reduced the exploitation of Indian. The burdens on the Indian masses are even greater to-day because of this "Dominion status in action" and the so-called constitutional reforms of ten years ago. High Commissioners in London and representatives on the League of Nations and the purchase of stores and Indian Governors and highofficials are no parts of our demand. We want to put an end to the exploitation of India's poor and to get the reality of power ahd not merely the livery of office. Mr. Wedgewood Benn has given us a record of the achievements of the past decade. He could have added to it by referring to Martial Law in the Punjab, and the Jallianwala Bagh shooting and the repression and exploitation that have gone continually during this period of "Dominion status in action." He has given us some insight into what more of Dominion status may mean for us. It will mean the shadow of authority to a handful of Indians and more repression and exploitation of the masses.

"WHAT WILL THIS CONGRESS DO?"

What will this Congress do? The conditions for co-operation remain unfulfilled. Can we co-operate so long as there is no guarantee that real feedom will come to us? Can we co-operate when our comrades lie in prison and repression continues? Can we co-operate until we are assured that real peace is sought after and not merely a tactical advantage over us? Peace cannot come at the point of the boyonet and, if we are to continue to be dominated over by an alien people, let us at least be no consenting parties to it. If the Calcutta Resolution holds we have but one goal to-day, that of independence. Independence is not a happy word in the world to-day, for it means exclusiveness and isolation. Civilazation has had enough of darrow nationalism and gropes towards a wider co-operation and inter-dependence. And, if we use the word independence, we do so in the sense hostile to the larger ideals. Independence for us means complete freedom form British Domination and British Imperialism. Having attained our freedom, I have no doubt that India will welcome all attempts at world co-operation and federation and will even agree to give up part of her own independence to larger group of which she is an equal member. The British Empire to-day is not such a group and cannot be so long as it dominates over millions of people and holds large areas of the world's surface despite the will of their inhabitants. It cannot be a true commonwealth so long as imperialism is its basis and the exploitation of other races its chief means of sustenance. The British Empire to-day is indeed gradually undergoing a process of political dissolution. It is in a state of unstable equalibrium. The Union of South Africa is not a very happy member of the family, nor is the Irish Free State a willing one. Egypt drifts away, Indian could never be an equal member of the Commonwealth unless imperialism and all it implies is discarded. So long as this is not done, India's position in the Empire must be one of subservience and her exploitation will continue. The embrace of the British Empire is a dangerous thing. It is not and cannot be the life-giving embrace of affection freely given and returned. And, it it is not that, it will be what it has been in the past, the embrace of death.

There is talk of world peace and pacts have been signed by the nations of the world. But, despite pacts, armaments grow and beautiful language is the only homage that is paid to the Goddess of Peace. Peace can only come when the causes of war are removed. So long as there is the domination of one country over another, or the exploitation of one class by another, there will always be attempts to subvert the existing order and no stable equilibrium can endure. Out of imperialism and capitalism peace can never come. And it is because the British Empire stands for these and bases itself on the exploitations of the masses that we can find no willing place in it. No gain that may come to us is worth anything unless it helps in removing the grievous burdens on our masses. The weight of a great empire is heavy to carry and long our people have endured it. Their backs are bent down and their spirit has almost broken. How will they share in the Commonwealth partnership if the burden of exploitation continues? Many of the problems we have to face are problems of vested interests, mostly created or encouraged by the British Government The interests of rules of Indian States, of British officials and British capital and Indian capital and of the owners of big zamindaris are ever thrust before us and they clamour for protection. The unhappy millions who really need protection are almost voiceless and have few advocates. So long as the British Empire continues in Indian, in whatever shape it may do so, it will strengthen these vested interests and create more. And each one of them will be fresh obstacle in our way. Of necessity the Government has to rely on oppression and the symbol of its rule is the secret service with its despicable and contemptible train of agents provocateur, informers and approvers.

"THE REAL THING IS THE CONQUEST OF POWER."

We have had much controversy about independence and Dominion status and we have quarrelled about words. But the real thing is the conquest of power by whatever name it may be called. I do not think that any of Dominion status applicable to India will give us real power. A test of this power would be the entire withdeawal of the alien army of occupation and enconomic control. Let us, therefore, concentrate on these and the rest will follow ersily. We stand therefore today for the fullest freedom of India. This Congress has not acknowledged and will not acknowleged the right of the British Parliament to dictate to us in any way. To it we make no appeal. But we do appeal to the parliament and conscience of the world, and to them we shall declere I hope that India submits no longer to any foreign domination. To-day or to-morrow we may not be strong enough to asserts our will. We are very conscious of our weakness and there is no boasting in us or pride of strength But let no one, least of all England, mistake or underrate the meaning or strength of our resolve. Solemnly, with full knowledge of the consequences, I hope, we shall take it and there will be no turning back. A great nation cannot be thwarted for long when once its mind is clear and resolved. If to-day we fail and to-morrow brings no success, the day after will follow and bring achievement. We are weary of strife and hunger for peace and want opportunity to work constructively for our country. Do we enjoy the breaking up of our homes and the sight of our brave young men going to prison or facing the halter? Does the worker like going on strike and losing even his miserable pittance and starving? He does so by sheer compulsion when there is no other way for him. And we who take this perilous path of national strife do so because there is no other way to an honourable place. But we long for peace, and the hand fellowship will always be stretched out to all who may care to grasp it. But behind the hand will be a body which will not bend to injustice and a mind that will not surrender on any vital point.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIALISM.

With the struggle before us, the time for determining our future constitution is not yet. For two years or more we have drawn up a constitution and finally the All Parties Committee put a crown to these efforts by drawing up a scheme of its own which the Congress adopted for a year. The labour that went to the marking of this scheme was not wasted and India has profited by it But the year is past and we have to face new circumstances which require action rather than constitution marking. Yet we cannot ignore the problems that beset us and that will make or mar our struggle and our future constitution. We have to aim at social adjustment and equilibrium and to overcome the forces of disruption that hrve been the bave of India. I must frankly confess that I am a Socialist and a Republican and am no believer in kings and princes or in the order which produces the modern kings of industry, who have greater power over the lives and for tunes of men than even the kings of old, and whose methods are as predatory as those of the old feudal aristocracy, I recognise, however, that it may not be possible for a body constituted as this National Congress and in the present circumstances of the country to adopt a full Socialistic programme. But we must realise that the philosophy of Socialism has gradually permeated the entire structure of society the world over and almost the only point in dispute is the pace and the methods of advance to its full realization. India will have to go that way, too, if she seeks to end her poverty and inequality, though she may evolve her own methods and may adapt the ideal to the genius of her race.

THREE MAJOR PROBLEMS.

We have three major problems—the minorities, the Indian States, and labour and the peasantry. I have dealt already with the question of minorities. I shall only repeat that we must give the fullest assurance by our words and our deeds that their culture and traditions will be safe.

THE INDIAN STATES.

The Indian States, even for India, are the most curious relics of a bygone age. Many of their rules apparently still believe in the divine right of kings—puppet kings though they be—and consider the State and all it contains to be their personal property, which they can squander at will. A few of them have a sense of responsibility and have endeavoured to serve their people, but many of them have hardly any redeeming feature. It is perhaps unjust to blame them for they are but the products of a vicious system and it is the system that will ultimately have to go. One of the rulers has told us frankly that even in case of war between India and England he will stand for England and fight against his mother country. That is the measures of his patriotism. It is not surprising then that they claim, and their claim finds acceptance with the British Government, that they along can represent their subjects at any conference and no one even of their subjects may have any say. The Indian States can not live apart from the rest of India and their rules must, unless they accept their inevitable limitations, go the way of others who thought like them. And the only people who have a right to determine the future of the States must be the people of those States, including the rulers. This Congress witch claims self-determination cannot deny it to the people of the States. Meanwhile, the Congress is perfectly willing to confer with such rulers as are prepared to do so and to devise means whereby the transition may not be too sudden. But in no event can the people of the States be ignored.

THE PEASANTRY.

Our third major problem is the biggest of all. For India means the peasantry and labour, and to the extent that we raise them and satisfy their wants will we succeed in our task. And the measure of the strength of our national movement will be the measure of their adherence to. We can only gain them to our side by our espousing their cause which is really the country's their cause. The Congress has often expressed its good will towards them but beyond that it has not gone. The Congress it is said must hold the balance fairly between capital and labour and zamindar and tenant. But the balance has been and is terribly weighted on one side and to maintain the status quo is to maintain injustice and exploitation. The only way to right it is to do away with the domination of any one class over another. The All India Congress Committee accepted this ideal of social and economic change in a resolution it passed some months ago in Bombay. I hope the Congress will also set its seal on it and will further draw up a programme of such changes as can be immediately put in operation?

In this programme perhaps the Congress as a whole cannot go very far to-day. But it must keep the ultimate ideal in view and work for it. The question is not one merely of wages and charity doled out by an employer or landlord. Paternalism in industry or in the land is but a form of charity with all its sting and its utter incapacity to root out the evil. The new "theory of trusteeship, which some advocate, is equally barren. For trusteeship means that the power of good or evil remains with the self-appointed trustee and he may exercise it as he will. The sole trusteeship that can be fair is the trusteeship of the nation and not of one individual or a group. Many English men honesty consider themselves the trustees for India and yet to what a condition they have reduced our country! We have to decide for whose benefit industry must be run and the land produce food. To-day the abundance that the land produces is not for the peasant or the labourers who work on it; and industry's chief function is supposed to be produce millionaires. However golden the harvest and heavy the dividends, the mud huts and hovels and nakedness of our people testify to the glory of the British Empire and of our present social system.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME,

Our economic programme must, therefore, be based on a human outlook and must not sacrifice man to money. If an industry cannot run without starving its workers, then the industry must close down. If the workers on the land have not enough to eat, them of their full share must go. The least that every worker in field or factory is entitled to is a minimum wage which will enable him to live in moderate comfort, and human hours of labour which do not break his strength and spirit. The All Parties Committee accepted the principle and included it in their recommendations. I hope the Congress will also do so and will in addition be prepared to accept its natural consequences; further, that it will adopt the well-known demands of labour for a better life, and will give every assistance to it to organise itself and prpeare itself for the day when it can control industry on a co-operative basis.

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP

But industrial labour is only a small part of India, although it is rapidly becoming a force that cannot be ignored.

New Burma

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Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA" RANGOON. BURMA.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 1 1930

India and Burma

SIGNS are not wanting to show that India is going to embark on a drastic programme. With the beginning of the new year to-day, the Indian ultmatum to the British Government to concede Dominion status expired yesterday. The Presidential address at the 44th session of the Indian National Congress now being held at Lahore, the resolutions passed by the Subjects Committee and the speeches by prominent men like Mr. Gandhi and Pundit Motilal Nehru—all these point out that the Round Table Conference would be boycotted, that the goal of India is complete Independence and that India is on the verge of embarking on a revolutionary programme. Besides, the Presidential Address of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is a strong exposition of socialist doctrine. We doubt whether India, whatever may be the capacities of the leaders, is prepared to seriously adopt the socialist principles enunciated by the Congress President.

We hold the opinion that the bold steps which India proposes to take during the following months are fraught with immense possibilities, both for good and evil. The programme of civil disobedience which is going to be adopted in India is the result of impatience and distrust. While we must caution our neighbours to be cool and calm in the execution of their bold and venturous programme, we cannot at the same time forget the fact that there is always a limit to human forbearance. We feel we cannot blame the Indian leaders for becoming impartient, inasmuch as they have waited long enough for the fulfilment of the promises made by the British Government. Self-government to India and Burma is quite over-due, and the demonstration of impatience is quite natural and unpreventible. What we apprehend is that the loss of control which may develop itself in the excution of the daring programme may lead to intricate situations beyond the grasp of even the best talents among the people.

This is our apprehension about India. Our anxiety for the fate of Burma is all the more strong, inasmuch as Burma is still attached to India and accordingly a section of the people in Burma are apt to embrace wholesale the form of Indian agitation without paying heed to its applicability and adaptability in Burma. To be frank, we are afraid that the roaring thunder of Indian agitation may find an echo in Burma, as a result of the credulous spirit of some of the leaders. As we stated in these columns, Burma is going to move along a path quite distinct from that pursued by India. As a concrete example, we may point out that all the leaders of Burma are committed to a policy of going to the proposed Round Table Conference without imposing any conditions whatever. The only demand that we make is that Burma should have adequate and separate representation at the Conference. We believe there is nothing to compel our leaders to deviate from the policy which they have jointly adopted. Whether or not the Indian leaders will go to the Round Table Conference, we in Burma should make it abundantly clear that we are not going to be influenced in any way by the changes that are taking place in the Indian situation.

The decisions of the Indian National Congress should have no bearing on the attitude of the Burmese people, as the deliberations of the Congress are in no way based on the Burma situation. We are not called upon to say whether the adoption of Independence as the goal of India and the proposal to launch civil disobedience to achieve the purpuse could be regarded as plausible and commendable. What we are desirous of emphasising is that what is meat for one may be poison for another and the Indian programme of civil disobedience, however suitable it may be to India, may prove to be derogatory to the interests of Burma. For this reason, we would seriously draw the attention of our leaders, especially those who have strong proclivities towards Indian methods, to the necessity of maintaining independent attitude during the following months, when, we presume, momentous issues would arise. Hitherto, the importation of Indian methods, good, bad and indifferent, has unnecessarily created false situations in Burma. We are of opinion that Burma would make immense strides towards national progress if we could cease to imitate everything that comes from the other side of the Bay and could strike out a line of our own policy, adaptable to the temperament, outlook and circumstances of our people. We hope our timely warning would serve the vital interests of our people at this critical juncture in the political history of our country.

Rangoon Turf Club

THIRD DAY X'MAS MEETING.

12.45 p. m.

THE DWARF MAIDEN PLATE No. 2—About 5 Furlongs.

Po Saw (Mg Mg) 7-9
Chit Shwe 1
Bo Hein (Mr. Mg Thin) 7-11, Mox 2
Jecomalt Mr. L. Taik Kee) 7-7, Ba Shwe II 3
Red Carmen (Lady Mc Carthy) 6-11, Aye Mg 11 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 298, Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 8, Rs. 14.
Won by short head, 1 length, ½ length.
Time:—1 min. 15 ¼ secs.
1-15 p. m.

THE D WARF MAIDEN PLATE No. 1—About 5 Furlongs.

Mohinee Mg Ba Khet 8-5, Mg Pe 1
Shwe Pyi E-U Khin Mg Gale 8-5, Kya Bu 2
Sein Daw in Mr. M. N. 8-7, Mg Kauk 3
May Nyein-U Kaing 8-7, Kya Seint 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 16-8, Places Rs. 8, Rs. 13 Rs. 7-8.
Won by neck 3/4 length. 1/2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 13 ¾ secs.
1-45 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. VI.—About 5 Furlongs.

Shotaway-Mg San Nyein 7-7, Thin Mg 1
George Mya Thin Mr. J. W. Wiley 8-6, Mg Ko Gyi 2
Prince George Mr. J. D. Thompson 8-4 Mox 3
Royal Fury Mr. H. E. Brown. 8-0 Baker 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 54, Places Rs. 13-8. Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9-8.
Won by short head, head. ¾ length.
Time:—1 min, 16 secs.
2-15 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. V.—About 5 Furlongs.

Missy Baba Mr. C. A. Nicholas 8-7, Tun Nyein 1
Aung Thein Ngwe [Mg Seng 7-13, Thein Pe II 2
Hla Hla Win [Mg Kyaw Hoe) 7-13, Po Tha 3
Pigeon Hawk Mr. S. M. 8-8, Po Toke 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 25-8, Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 26-8, Rs. 8.
Won by 1 1/4 length, 3/4 length, 1 length.
Time. 1 min. 15 secs.
2-45 p. m.

THE GRIFFIAN PLATE Div. II.—About 6 Furlongs.

The Ringer Mr. J. J. Milne 7-7, Aye Maung 1
Grayling Mg Ba Win 7-0, Lun Bye 2
Saleem (Mr. A. E. Kassoo) 7-0, Po Toke 3
Squibbs Mrs. M V. Clark 7-3, Ba Nyun II 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 40-8, Places Rs. 11, Rs. 8, Rs. 43
Won by 1 length, 3/4 length 1 length.
Time:—1 min 22 1/2 secs.
3-15 p. m.

THE DWRAF PLATE (Div. IV]—About 5 Furlongs.

Daily [Mg Po Mya) 7-12 Mg Ko Gyi 1
Toe Aung (Mg Hla Pe] 8-10, Kan Htoo 2
Flying Foe Mr. P, Masson 8-9, Baker 3
Aung Mingala Mr. M. D. Raj Z-4, Thin Mg 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 19, Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 40-8 Rs. 8-8.
Won by length, neck 1 length.
Time. 1 min. 13 3/4 secs.
3-45 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. III About 6 Furlongs.

Sai Bala Mr. Tan Eue Kim 7-6, Baker 1
Royal Rose Mg Thaung 7 11 Tun Nyein 2
Thuriya Koma [Mg Ba Thit 7-10, Ba Din 3
Hla Thein (Ma Khin Khin) 7-8, Mg Myaing 4

Tote :—Win Rs. 68, Places Rs, 24-8. Rs. 15-8, Rs. 9918.
Won by 1l2 length, 3l4 length, neck.
Time :—1 min. 13 1l4 secs.
4-15 p m

THE GRIFFIN PLATE (Div II—About 6 Furlongs

Digger Mr A G H Jeewa 8-12, Tun Nyein 1
Pretty Girl Mg Aung Thein 9-1, Po Toke 2
Zev Mr M. N. 8-12, Mg Kauk 3
Laughing Water (Mr. A. S. H. Dawood] 7-0, Wallace 4

Won by 1l2 length, 1l2 lengths, 1l2 length, 1l2 length.
Time,—1 min. 21 ½ secs.
4-45 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. I, About 5 Furlongs.

Bilberry Mr. Chan Chor Khine 8-7, Ba Nyun II 1
San Hlaing Ko Myat Kyaw 7-11, Orrell 2
Ace Prior Mg Ba Kyar 9-2, Po Tha 3
Htein Hlyan Ko Tin 7 3, Ba Lun 4

Tote. Win Rs. 29, Places Rs. 7 8, Rs. 11, Rs. 6 8.
Won by neck, neck, 3 lengths.
Time. 1 min. 11½ secs,
5-15 p. m.

THE OLD YEAR HANDICAP.—About 9 Furlongs.

Bridesmaid Mr. F. G. Marakan 8-5, Tun Nyein 1
Sein Kyi Kyi Mg. Ba Kyar 7-4, Po Tha 2
Thein Mauk Mg Ba Kyar Z-8, Orrell 3
Kaw Wi La Ko Tun Tin 7.6, Aye Mg 4

Tote:—Win Rs 8 8, Plates Rs 6,8, Rs 16, Rs 11 8
Won by 1 1l2 length, l length, neck.
Time: 2 min, ll 3l4 secs
5-45 p.m.

THE DWRAF PLATE (Div. II].—About 5 Furlongs.

Shwe Daung Nyo (Mg Ba Thin) Z-4, Po Thaung 1
Yi Yi (U Po Hla] 7-0. Ohn Mg 2
Saw Chit U (Mg Kan Tun) Z-6, Thin Mg 3
Kokine Star Mr. Md. Ebrahim 7-2. Tun Nyein 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 456 Places Rs. 60. Rs. 21 Rs. 17.
Won by neck, ½ length ½ length.
Time 1 min 13 ¾ secs.

WANTED FOUR TEACHERS.

Wanted four teachers with high school final at least, State salary required before the 20th January to the undersigned

AW BA,
Superintendent,
National School,
Kyangin.

INDIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Summary of Recommendations

The Report of the Indian Central Committing co-operating with the Simon Commission is a pretty bulky volume of 284 pages. But the Report proper covers only 60 pages, the rest being taken up by lengthy memoranda and three minutes of dissent. The following is a summary of recommendation:—

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency and made into a new province.

2. Burma should not be separated from India.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

3. Excepting Law and Order in Bengal the distinction between reserve and transferred subjects should be abolished and all subjects. save those specifically classified as central, should be provincial.

4. The Cabinet should consist of eight ministers in Madras, six in the United Provinces, five in Bombay. Bengal, Punjab and Burma, four in Bihar and Orissa and Assam and three the Central Provinces.

5. There should be joint responsibility in the Cabinet.

6. The Governor should select the Chief Minister and appoint the other ministers on his recommendation.

7. The Chief Minister should preside at the meetings of Cabinet and save in respect of Law and Order in Bengal, should distribute the portfolios amongst the members of the Cabinet.

8. Rules for the transaction of business of the local government should be prepared by the Cabinet and submitted to the Governor for his approval.

9. The Governor should not be a member of the Cabinet.

10. The portfolio of Law and Order in Bengal should be placed in charge of a member, not necessarily, an official. appointed by the Governor: such member will on appointment, become an ex-officio member of the Legislative Council.

11. Adequate notice should be given before any motion of want of confidence is intorduced in the Legislative Council. No such motion should entail the resignation of a ministry unless two-thirds of the members present vote in favour of it.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS PRESIDENTS

12. The salaries of ministers and of the Presidency of the Council should be fixed by an Act of the local legislature.

13. The Governor should exercise only the ordinary constitutional power of dismissing the Cabinet.

14. For the purpose of maintaining peace and tranquility in a province the Governor should have extraordinary power to issue orders in the name of the government and. if necessary, to overrule his Cabinet.

15. It should be open to the Governor to direct, or prohibit the transfer of any district magistrate or district superintendent of police to and from any district

16. If the Governor differs from the Cabinet on any question affecting (a) the religion or the religious rites of any class of British subjects in British India, (b) any central subject; or (c) the interests of another province he should have the power to refer the question to the Governor-General whose decision shall be final.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

17. The present electora should be doubled immediately.

18. The Legislative Councils should have the power to alter the franchise at the end of their second term provided that any change shall not be carried into effect unless it is passed at a special meeting of the Council and is supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present.

19. Unless a more rapid advance is made earlier in the direction of adult suffrage one-third of the population should be compulsorily enfranchised in 1934, two-thirds in 1961 and the whole in 1961.

20. The question of further extension of the franchise in Burma should be left to the discretion of the local Legislative Council.

21. The Provincial Legislative Councils should be enlarged.

22. The official bloc should be entirely eliminated.

23. The Governor should have the power to nominate to the Legislative Council for the purpose of particular bills not more than two experts.

24. The nomination of nonofficials should be entirely done away with.

25. Except in the case of Europeans in all provinces, Anglo-Indians and depressed classes in Madras, Karens and Indians in Burma communal electorates should be abolished.

26. Seats should be reserved for other minorities in joint electorates. The members of a community for whom seats are reserved should be free to contest other seats in general constituencies.

27. In provinces in which they are in a minority Muslims should be given the privillage of having seats reserved for them in joint electorates, either on a population basis or on their voting strength whichever may be more favourable to them and further they should be permitted to contest seats in general constituencies beyond the number actually reserved for them.

28. Seats for Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab and for Sikhs in other provinces where their numerical strengh entitles them to representation should be reserved in joint electorates on a population basis or their voting strength, whichever may be more favourable to them, without prejudice to their right to contest other seats in general constituencies.

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATES FOR BENGAL

29. In Bengal there should be no separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims and no reservation of seats, but the two communities shoud vote in a joint electorate.

30. Separate electorates should be formed for the depressed classes in Madras.

31. In the Bombay Presidency seats should be reserved for the depressed classes in joint electorates on a population basis or their voting strength, whichever is more favourable to them without prejudice to their right to contest more seats in general constituencies.

32. In Assam seats should be reserved in joint electorates for the backward and depressed classes in the Surma valley and for the indigenous primitive races and backward and depressed classes in the Assam valley.

33. In the remaining provinces seats should be reserved for the depressed classes in joint electorates without prejudice to their right to contest more seats in general constituencies.

34. In Madras and Assam seats should be allotted to the backward classes, it being left to the local Governments to form electorates if possible, or otherwise to fill the seats by nomination.

35. In the United Provinces five seats should be reserved for the backward classes in joint electorates.

36. In Bihar and Orisa seats should be reserved for the aborigines and the backward and hill tribes in joint electorates.

37. Indian Christians should have reserved seats in joint electorates.

38. Europeans should continue to have separate electorates in all provinces except in the Central Provinces where a mixed constituency of Europeans and Anglo-Indians should be formed.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

39. Except in Bombay. the Central Provinces and partially in Madras, seats for Anglo-Indians should be reserved in joint electorates.

40. The representation of Indians in the Burma Legislative Council should be on the same basis as at present: but their number should be increased in proportion to the increase in the total membership of the Council.

41. The reservation of seats for non-Brahmins in Madras and Mahrattas in Bombay should be abolished.

42. Seats should be allotted to Commerce and Industry in all provinces by special constituencies.

43. Seats should be given to the planters in Madras, Assam and Bihar and Orissa in special constituencies.

44. Seats should be assigned to the mining industry in Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces in special constituencies.

45. Seats should be allotted to labour by reservation in general constituencies in Bombay and by separte electorates in other provinces.

46. Seats should be reserved for landholders in special constituencies,

47. The representation of the Universities should be at the same strength as at present except that one more seat should be allotted to the three Universities of Allahabad, Agra and Lucknow.

48. The University franchise should be confined to members of the Senate or, in the case of the Dacca University, the Court of the University.

49. In every porvince five per centum of the total seats in the Legislative Council should be reserved for women, Election should be by joint or separate electorates, but if this be found impracticable representation may be given to women by nomination.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

50. The term of the Provincial Legislatures should be extended to four years.

51. The legislative power in the provinces should be vested in the Governor and the Legislative Council, and in the case of the United Provinces also the Senate.

52. The local Legislature should have the power to make laws for the peace and good Government of the province in respect of all provincial subjects: but it should not be empowered without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to repeal or alter as to the province any law relating to a provincial subject enacted by the Indian Legislature before the commencement of the new constitution.

53. Non proposal for the appropriation of any provincial revenues or other moneys for any purpose should be made except on the recommendation of the Cabinet.

54. Without the previous sanction of the Cabinet it should not be lawful for any member of the local legislature to introduce any measure affecting the public revenues of the province or imposing any charge on those revenues.

55. The power to assent to or withhold assent from any bills passed by the local legislature should vest in the Governor.

56. When the Central Government has been popularised in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. the Governor-General in Council may be authorised to assent to bills reserved for his consideration and to disallow provincial legislation within twelve months from the date of its receipt by him.

GOVERNOR'S POWER

57. The Governor should have the power in cases of emergency to authorised such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety and tranquality of the province.

58. A second chamber in the provinces is unnecessary except in the United Provinces where a second chamber should be created tentatively for a period of ten years.

59. The franchise for electors for the Senate in the United Provinces should be the same as the present franchise for the Council of State, The representatives of the depressed classes in the Senete should be elected by members of the provincial legislative council belonging to the depressed and backward classes.

60 Seats should be reserved for the Muslims in the Senate in a joint electorate on the basis of their population or voting strength whichever is found to be more favourable to them without prejudice to their right to contest other seats.

61 In regard to legislation the Senate should have concurrent powers with the Legislative Council, except that all money bills should be initiated in the Legislative Council only.

62. Budget and supplies should be voted by, and the ministry should be responsible to the Legislative Council only.

63. Differences of opinion between the two chambers should be settled at a joint sitting of both chambers to be summoned by the Governor at his own instance or at the instance of either chamber.

OTHER PROPOSALS

64. The existing classification of subjects into provincial and central should be re-examined by a special committee

65. Until the Government of India is constituted on a popular basis by the transfer of department to ministers all the revenues of a province should be at the disposal of the local government. The provincial government, however, should be subject to the obligation of paying to the Government of India such contribution as may be fixed by an impartial tribunal.

66 The powers now exercised by the provincial governments in respect of the High Courts should in future be exercised by the Government of India.

67. The reservation under Section 101 of Government of India Act of one-third of the seats in the High Courts for members of the Indian Civil Service, should be abolished.

68. One-third of the judges of the High Courts should be barristers of not less than ten years standing and one-third should be advocates or vakils who are not barristers. The Chief Justice of the High Court should in all cases be a barrister.

69. Except in Madras and Bombay the new provincial governments should be free to decide whether the All-India Services should be retained or provincialised. Should the Government decide to provincialise the Services in question due regard should be paid to the adequate representation therein of all communities.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

70. In Bombay the remaining All-India Services should be provincialised. All the prospects that the present members of those Services now enjoy being reserved to them.

71. In Madras the two Security Services should remain All-India Services as at present, the remaining All-India Services being provincialised.

72. No order affecting the emoluments or pensions, no order of formal censure and no order on a memorial shall be passed to the disadvantage of any officer of an All-India or provincial Service without the personal concurrence of the Governor. Any officer belonging to an All India Service or appointed by the Secretary of State will be entitled to appeal to that authority against any such order.

73. It should be open to the Governments of Madras and Bombay to equip and maintain a local military force and a local militia.

74 The Viceroy and the Commander-in Chief should be entitled to inspect the local army and pass orders for its efficiency and maintenance; but they should not be entitled to direct the reduction of the force or any other step which will render the force less efficient.

75. Immediate steps should be taken by the provincial governments to effect the separation of executive from judicial functions.

76. Reforms should be introduced into the North-West Frontier Province on the lines of the Morley-Minto Reforms.

POWERS OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL

77. The powers of superintendence and control of the Governor-General in Council over the provincial governments should be exercised only for such purposes as may be specified and differences of opinion between the Governor-General in Council and a local government as at the right of the former to intervene in provincial affairs should be decided by a special tribunal.

78. The Governor-General may supersede a local government and carry on the administration in case of breakdown or inability to maintain law and order in the province but not in the case of financial insolvency. But the Governor-General may take any steps that he considers necessary to enforce the payment of any debt due by a local government.

79. The Governor-General should have the power to over-rule a provincial government for the purpose of maintaining peace and tranquility.

80. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State the Governor-General should have power to suspend a provincial legislative council.

81 The Governor General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State should have power to take any province under his immediate authority and management.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

82. All subjects except the defence of India and its relations with foreign and modern States should be transferred to the control of ministers responsible to the Legislature.

83. Without the previous sanction of the Governor-General it shall not be competent to the Legislature to deal with any measure affecting,—

[a] the public debt or public revenues of India or imposing any charge on the revenues of India; or

(b) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of British subjects in India; or

[c] the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's military, naval, or air forces; or

(d) the relations of the Government with foreign princes or states;

or any measure

[1] regarding any provincial subject or any part of a provincial subject which has not been declared to be subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature; or

(ii) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature; or

(iii) repealing or amending any Act of Ordinance made by the Governor-General.

CABINET OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL

84. The Cabinet of the Governor-General should consist of not more than two executive councillors and not more than six ministers.

85. The appointment both of executive councillors and ministers should be made by the Governor-General at his own discretion.

86. Half the members of the Cabinet of the Governor-General should be Indians.

87. One executive councillor or minister should be a member of the Council of State and the rest should sit in the Assembly; and where they are not already members of the Legislature they should become such members "ex-officio."

88 Both the members of the Executive Council and ministers should have the right to address either chamber of the Legislature but they should only have the right to vote in the chamber of which they are members.

89. The Legislative Assembly should consist of 300 members.

90. In addition to the normal strength of the Assembly the Governor-General in Council shall have the power to nominate ten experts.

91. Europeans should be returned by separate electorates.

92. The representatives all other communities and of labour and women should be returned by joint electorates.

93. In the case of the Depressed Classes, Sikhs Anglo-Indians. Indian Christians, labour and women, should election by joint electorates present any inasperable difficulty recourse should be had to indirect elections,

94. Landholders and Indian and European Commerce should have special constituencies

95. The President of the Legislative Assembly should be elected by the Assembly from amongst its own members.

96. The term of the Assembly should be extended to five years.

97. The strength of the Council of State shouldbe increased from sixty to one hundred,

98. Seats in the Council of State should be distributed amongst the various communities and interests in the same proportion in which they are now held. The prevent proportion between the elected and nominated seats should be maintained.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND INDIA OFFICE

99. The power to raise loans should be vested in the Government of India and it should be left to that Government to employ such agency as may seem desirable for this purpose.

100. The recruitment should be in the hands of the Government of India or of the provincial governments, as the case may be.

101. The appointment of representatives to internationla, organisation such as the League of Nations, should be made by the Government of India and not by the Secretary of

102. With the transfer of all subjects to a responsible ministry in the provinces the rules under Section 19A of the Government of India Act, restricting the Secretary of State's power of the intervention should be extended to provincial field.

103 In the case of subjects transferred to responsible ministers in the Central Government the above rule should apply.

104. The Council of the Secretary of State should be abolished, in such a way that half should be re-constituted stituted in such a way that half the members are Indians elected from the members of the Central Legislature.

105. So long as the Secretary of state is to discharge his functions of superintendence and control over any subject not transferred to the Government of India ae should be assisted by the appointment of two Indian Under-Secretaries of State, of whom at least one should find a place in Parliament.

106. So long as India does not obtain dominion status the Indian point of view should be represented in Parliament Provision should accordingly be made for the representation of Indians in the British Parliament.

MISCELLANEOUS

107. A military college should immediately be established in India and in other respects the recommendations of the Skeen Committee should be carried out.

108. A Supreme Court should be established in India.

109. A declaration of certain fundamental rights should be embodied in the Government of India Act.

110. Provision should be made in the Government of India Act which would enable full dominion status to be attained without the necessity for further inquiries by statutory commissions or other agency.

THE RICE MARKET

28-12-29.

The Local Rice Market reopened to-day very weak prices having receded further by about Rs. 5 to 10. Than they were before the X'mas Holidays. Outside quotations were 9 Small Mill New January 380 and 3 months 384. The Big Mills did no business to-day Small Mill sold New Ngasein December 400 tons at 380 and white Meadome 50 Tons at 432-8 Other new crop quotations were sold Ngasein December 400 S. Q. Meedone 445 Ngasein Lonzain 330 and Meedone Lonzain 380. The Godown Rice market reported very little business Were old still Sugandi 415-445. Long boil 410, 425, Milchar 410, 425. New crop mill Sugandi 380, 390. Long Boil and Milchar 410-425 Full Boil Ngasein 395-405 White Yathalay 395-400 Boil Yathalay 400-410.

The paddy market new crop was down at 143-145 Mandalay 145-146 Prome 145 to 147 Boat and 160 Meedone.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

SPAIN DESIRES REPRESENTATION

Madrid, Dec. 28. It is generally believed that General Primo de Rivera is negotiating for a seat at the forthcoming Naval Disarmament Conference.

It is understood that he considers that Spain, owing to her history, geographical position and national importance, is entitled to be represented at the Conference, particulary in view of the fact that she has an ambitious navalconstruction programme and aims at increasing her merchant flet.

FRENCH DELEGATION LEAVING OF JANUARY 19.

Paris, Dec. 29: The French delegation to the Five Power Naval Conference headed by M Tardieu, will leave for London on January 19

Mr Tardieu will see Mr MacDonald before the Conference opens.

SUGGESTED THREE POWER AGREEMENT

Washington, Dec. 29: Commenting on the Frence Memorendum on Naval Limitation, Mr, Britten, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, has recommended a three-Power naval agreement between Britain. Japan and America.

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 250
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA" RANGOON. BURMA.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 1 1930

India and Burma

SIGNS are not wanting to show that India is going to embark on a drastic programme. With the beginning of the new year to-day, the Indian ultmatum to the British Government to concede Dominion status expired yesterday. The Presidential address at the 44th session of the Indian National Congress now being held at Lahore, the resolutions passed by the Subjects Committee and the speeches by prominent men like Mr. Gandhi and Pundit Motilal Nehru—all these point out that the Round Table Conference would be boycotted, that the goal of India is complete Independence and that India is on the verge of embarking on a revolutionary programme. Besides, the Presidential Address of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is a strong exposition of socialist doctrine. We doubt whether India, whatever may be the capacities of the leaders, is prepared to seriously adopt the socialist principles enunciated by the Congress President.

We hold the opinion that the bold steps which India proposes to take during the following months are fraught with immense possibilities, both for good and evil. The programme of civil disobedience which is going to be adopted in India is the result of impatience and distrust. While we must caution our neighbours to be cool and calm in the execution of their bold and venturous programme, we cannot at the same time forget the fact that there is always a limit to human forbearance. We feel we cannot blame the Indian leaders for becoming impartient, inasmuch as they have waited long enough for the fulfilment of the promises made by the British Government. Self-government to India and Burma is quite over-due, and the demonstration of impatience is quite natural and unpreventible. What we apprehend is that the loss of control which may develop itself in the excution of the daring programme may lead to intricate situations beyond the grasp of even the best talents among the people.

This is our apprehension about India. Our anxiety for the fate of Burma is all the more strong, inasmuch as Burma is still attached to India and accordingly a section of the people in Burma are apt to embrace wholesale the form of Indian agitation without paying heed to its applicability and adaptability in Burma. To be frank, we are afraid that the roaring thunder of Indian agitation may find an echo in Burma, as a result of the credulous spirit of some of the leaders. As we stated in these columns, Burma is going to move along a path quite distinct from that pursued by India. As a concrete example, we may point out that all the leaders of Burma are committed to a policy of going to the proposed Round Table Conference without imposing any conditions whatever. The only demand that we make is that Burma should have adequate and separate representation at the Conference. We believe there is nothing to compel our leaders to deviate from the policy which they have jointly adopted. Whether or not the Indian leaders will go to the Round Table Conference, we in Burma should make it abundantly clear that we are not going to be influenced in any way by the changes that are taking place in the Indian situation.

The decisions of the Indian National Congress should have no bearing on the attitude of the Burmese people, as the deliberations of the Congress are in no way based on the Burma situation. We are not called upon to say whether the adoption of Independence as the goal of India and the proposal to launch civil disobedience to achieve the purpuse could be regarded as plausible and commendable. What we are desirous of emphasising is that what is meat for one may be poison for another and the Indian programme of civil disobedience, however suitable it may be to India, may prove to be derogatory to the interests of Burma. For this reason, we would seriously draw the attention of our leaders, especially those who have strong proclivities towards Indian methods, to the necessity of maintaining independent attitude during the following months, when, we presume, momentous issues would arise. Hitherto, the importation of Indian methods, good, bad and indifferent, has unnecessarily created false situations in Burma. We are of opinion that Burma would make immense strides towards national progress if we could cease to imitate everything that comes from the other side of the Bay and could strike out a line of our own policy, adaptable to the temperament, outlook and circumstances of our people. We hope our timely warning would serve the vital interests of our people at this critical juncture in the political history of our country.

Rangoon Turf Club

THIRD DAY X'MAS MEETING.

12-45 p. m.

THE DWARF MAIDEN PLATE No. 2—About 5 Furlongs.

Po Saw (Mg Mg) 7-9
Chit Shwe 1
Bo Hein (Mr. Mg Thin) 7-11, Mox 2
Jecomalt Mr. L. Taik Kee) 7-7, Ba Shwe II 3
Red Carmen (Lady Mc Carthy) 6-11, Aye Mg 11 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 298, Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 8, Rs. 14.
Won by short head, 1 length, ½ length.
Time:—1 min. 15 ¼ secs.
1-15 p. m.

THE D WARF MAIDEN PLATE No. 1—About 5 Furlongs.

Mohinee Mg Ba Khet 8-5, Mg Pe 1
Shwe Pyi E-U Khin Mg Gale 8-5, Kya Bu 2
Sein Daw in Mr. M. N. 8-7, Mg Kauk 3
May Nyein-U Kaing 8-7, Kya Seint 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 16-8, Places Rs. 8, Rs. 13 Rs. 7-8.
Won by neck 3/4 length. 1/2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 13 ¾ secs.
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Hla Hla Win [Mg Kyaw Hoe) 7-13, Po Tha 3
Pigeon Hawk Mr. S. M. 8-8, Po Toke 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 25-8, Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 26-8, Rs. 8.
Won by 1 1/4 length, 3/4 length, 1 length.
Time. 1 min. 15 secs.
2-45 p. m.

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The Ringer Mr. J. J. Milne 7-7, Aye Maung 1
Grayling Mg Ba Win 7-0, Lun Bye 2
Saleem (Mr. A. E. Kassoo) 7-0, Po Toke 3
Squibbs Mrs. M V. Clark 7-3, Ba Nyun II 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 40-8, Places Rs. 11, Rs. 8, Rs. 43
Won by 1 length, 3/4 length 1 length.
Time:—1 min 22 1/2 secs.
3-15 p. m.

THE DWRAF PLATE (Div. IV]—About 5 Furlongs.

Daily [Mg Po Mya) 7-12 Mg Ko Gyi 1
Toe Aung (Mg Hla Pe] 8-10, Kan Htoo 2
Flying Foe Mr. P, Masson 8-9, Baker 3
Aung Mingala Mr. M. D. Raj Z-4, Thin Mg 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 19, Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 40-8 Rs. 8-8.
Won by length, neck 1 length.
Time. 1 min. 13 3/4 secs.
3-45 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. III About 6 Furlongs.

Sai Bala Mr. Tan Eue Kim 7-6, Baker 1
Royal Rose Mg Thaung 7 11 Tun Nyein 2
Thuriya Koma [Mg Ba Thit 7-10, Ba Din 3
Hla Thein (Ma Khin Khin) =7-8, Mg Myaing 4

Tote :—Win Rs. 68, Places Rs, 24-8. Rs. 15-8, Rs. 9918.
Won by 1l2 length, 3l4 length, neck.
Time :=1 min. 13 1l4 secs.
4-15 p m

THE GRIFFIN PLATE (Div II—About 6 Furlongs

Digger Mr A G H Jeewa 8-12, Tun Nyein 1
Pretty Girl Mg Aung Thein 9-1, Po Toke 2
Zev Mr M. N. 8-12, Mg Kauk 3
Laughing Water (Mr. A. S. H. Dawood] Z-0, Wallace 4

Won by 1l2 length, 1l2 lengths, 1l2 length, 1l2 length.
Time,—1 min. 21 ½ secs.
4-45 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. I, About 5 Furlongs.

Bilberry Mr. Chan Chor Khine 8-7, Ba Nyun II 1
San Hlaing Ko Myat Kyaw 7-11, Orrell 2
Ace Prior Mg Ba Kyar 9-2, Po Tha 3
Htein Hlyan Ko Tin 7 3, Ba Lun 4

Tote. Win Rs. 29, Places Rs. 7 8, Rs. 11, Rs. 6 8.
Won by neck, neck, 3 lengths.
Time. 1 min. 11½ secs,
5-15 p. m.

THE OLD YEAR HANDICAP.—About 9 Furlongs.

Bridesmaid Mr. F. G. Marakan 8-5, Tun Nyein 1
Sein Kyi Kyi Mg. Ba Kyar 7-4, Po Tha 2
Thein Mauk Mg Ba Kyar Z-8, Orrell 3
Kaw Wi La Ko Tun Tin 7.6, Aye Mg 4

Tote:—Win Rs 8 8, Plates Rs 6,8, Rs 16, Rs 11 8
Won by 1 1l2 length, l length, neck.
Time: 2 min, ll 3l4 secs
5-45 p.m.

THE DWRAF PLATE (Div. II].—About 5 Furlongs.

Shwe Daung Nyo (Mg Ba Thin) Z-4, Po Thaung 1
Yi Yi (U Po Hla] 7-0. Ohn Mg 2
Saw Chit U (Mg Kan Tun) Z-6, Thin Mg 3
Kokine Star Mr. Md. Ebrahim 7-2. Tun Nyein 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 456 Places Rs. 60. Rs. 21 Rs. 17.
Won by neck, ½ length ½ length.
Time 1 min 13 ¾ secs.

WANTED FOUR TEACHERS.

Wanted four teachers with high school final at least, State salary required before the 20th January to the undersigned

AW BA,
Superintendent,
National School,
Kyangin.

INDIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Summary of Recommendations

The Report of the Indian Central Committing co-operating with the Simon Commission is a pretty bulky volume of 284 pages. But the Report proper covers only 60 pages, the rest being taken up by lengthy memoranda and three minutes of dissent. The following is a summary of recommendation:—

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency and made into a new province.

2. Burma should not be separated from India.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

3. Excepting Law and Order in Bengal the distinction between reserve and transferred subjects should be abolished and all subjects. save those specifically classified as central, should be provincial.

4. The Cabinet should consist of eight ministers in Madras, six in the United Provinces, five in Bombay. Bengal, Punjab and Burma, four in Bihar and Orissa and Assam and three the Central Provinces.

5. There should be joint responsibility in the Cabinet.

6. The Governor should select the Chief Minister and appoint the other ministers on his recommendation.

7. The Chief Minister should preside at the meetings of Cabinet and save in respect of Law and Order in Bengal, should distribute the portfolios amongst the members of the Cabinet.

8. Rules for the transaction of business of the local government should be prepared by the Cabinet and submitted to the Governor for his approval.

9. The Governor should not be a member of the Cabinet.

10. The portfolio of Law and Order in Bengal should be placed in charge of a member, not necessarily, an official. appointed by the Governor: such member will on appointment, become an ex-officio member of the Legislative Council.

11. Adequate notice should be given before any motion of want of confidence is intorduced in the Legislative Council. No such motion should entail the resignation of a ministry unless two-thirds of the members present vote in favour of it.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS PRESIDENTS

12. The salaries of ministers and of the Presidency of the Council should be fixed by an Act of the local legislature.

13. The Governor should exercise only the ordinary constitutional power of dismissing the Cabinet.

14. For the purpose of maintaining peace and tranquility in a province the Governor should have extraordinary power to issue orders in the name of the government and. if necessary, to overrule his Cabinet.

15. It should be open to the Governor to direct, or prohibit the transfer of any district magistrate or district superintendent of police to and from any district

16. If the Governor differs from the Cabinet on any question affecting (a) the religion or the religious rites of any class of British subjects in British India, (b) any central subject; or (c) the interests of another province he should have the power to refer the question to the Governor-General whose decision shall be final.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

17. The present electora should be doubled immediately.

18. The Legislative Councils should have the power to alter the franchise at the end of their second term provided that any change shall not be carried into effect unless it is passed at a special meeting of the Council and is supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present.

19. Unless a more rapid advance is made earlier in the direction of adult suffrage one-third of the population should be compulsorily enfranchised in 1934, two-thirds in 1961 and the whole in 1961.

20. The question of further extension of the franchise in Burma should be left to the discretion of the local Legislative Council.

21. The Provincial Legislative Councils should be enlarged.

22. The official bloc should be entirely eliminated.

23. The Governor should have the power to nominate to the Legislative Council for the purpose of particular bills not more than two experts.

24. The nomination of nonofficials should be entirely done away with.

25. Except in the case of Europeans in all provinces, Anglo-Indians and depressed classes in Madras, Karens and Indians in Burma communal electorates should be abolished.

26. Seats should be reserved for other minorities in joint electorates. The members of a community for whom seats are reserved should be free to contest other seats in general constituencies.

27. In provinces in which they are in a minority Muslims should be given the privillage of having seats reserved for them in joint electorates, either on a population basis or on their voting strength whichever may be more favourable to them and further they should be permitted to contest seats in general constituencies beyond the number actually reserved for them.

28. Seats for Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab and for Sikhs in other provinces where their numerical strengh entitles them to representation should be reserved in joint electorates on a population basis or their voting strength, whichever may be more favourable to them, without prejudice to their right to contest other seats in general constituencies.

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATES FOR BENGAL

29. In Bengal there should be no separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims and no reservation of seats, but the two communities shoud vote in a joint electorate.

30. Separate electorates should be formed for the depressed classes in Madras.

31. In the Bombay Presidency seats should be reserved for the depressed classes in joint electorates on a population basis or their voting strength, whichever is more favourable to them without prejudice to their right to contest more seats in general constituencies.

32. In Assam seats should be reserved in joint electorates for the backward and depressed classes in the Surma valley and for the indigenous primitive races and backward and depressed classes in the Assam valley.

33. In the remaining provinces seats should be reserved for the depressed classes in joint electorates without prejudice to their right to contest more seats in general constituencies.

34. In Madras and Assam seats should be allotted to the backward classes, it being left to the local Governments to form electorates if possible, or otherwise to fill the seats by nomination.

35. In the United Provinces five seats should be reserved for the backward classes in joint electorates.

36. In Bihar and Orisa seats should be reserved for the aborigines and the backward and hill tribes in joint electorates.

37. Indian Christians should have reserved seats in joint electorates.

38. Europeans should continue to have separate electorates in all provinces except in the Central Provinces where a mixed constituency of Europeans and Anglo-Indians should be formed.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

39. Except in Bombay. the Central Provinces and partially in Madras, seats for Anglo-Indians should be reserved in joint electorates.

40. The representation of Indians in the Burma Legislative Council should be on the same basis as at present: but their number should be increased in proportion to the increase in the total membership of the Council.

41. The reservation of seats for non-Brahmins in Madras and Mahrattas in Bombay should be abolished.

42. Seats should be allotted to Commerce and Industry in all provinces by special constituencies.

43. Seats should be given to the planters in Madras, Assam and Bihar and Orissa in special constituencies.

44. Seats should be assigned to the mining industry in Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces in special constituencies.

45. Seats should be allotted to labour by reservation in general constituencies in Bombay and by separte electorates in other provinces.

46. Seats should be reserved for landholders in special constituencies,

47. The representation of the Universities should be at the same strength as at present except that one more seat should be allotted to the three Universities of Allahabad, Agra and Lucknow.

48. The University franchise should be confined to members of the Senate or, in the case of the Dacca University, the Court of the University.

49. In every porvince five per centum of the total seats in the Legislative Council should be reserved for women, Election should be by joint or separate electorates, but if this be found impracticable representation may be given to women by nomination.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

50. The term of the Provincial Legislatures should be extended to four years.

51. The legislative power in the provinces should be vested in the Governor and the Legislative Council, and in the case of the United Provinces also the Senate.

52. The local Legislature should have the power to make laws for the peace and good Government of the province in respect of all provincial subjects: but it should not be empowered without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to repeal or alter as to the province any law relating to a provincial subject enacted by the Indian Legislature before the commencement of the new constitution.

53. Non proposal for the appropriation of any provincial revenues or other moneys for any purpose should be made except on the recommendation of the Cabinet.

54. Without the previous sanction of the Cabinet it should not be lawful for any member of the local legislature to introduce any measure affecting the public revenues of the province or imposing any charge on those revenues.

55. The power to assent to or withhold assent from any bills passed by the local legislature should vest in the Governor.

56. When the Central Government has been popularised in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. the Governor-General in Council may be authorised to assent to bills reserved for his consideration and to disallow provincial legislation within twelve months from the date of its receipt by him.

GOVERNOR'S POWER

57. The Governor should have the power in cases of emergency to authorised such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety and tranquality of the province.

58. A second chamber in the provinces is unnecessary except in the United Provinces where a second chamber should be created tentatively for a period of ten years.

59. The franchise for electors for the Senate in the United Provinces should be the same as the present franchise for the Council of State, The representatives of the depressed classes in the Senete should be elected by members of the provincial legislative council belonging to the depressed and backward classes.

60 Seats should be reserved for the Muslims in the Senate in a joint electorate on the basis of their population or voting strength whichever is found to be more favourable to them without prejudice to their right to contest other seats.

61 In regard to legislation the Senate should have concurrent powers with the Legislative Council, except that all money bills should be initiated in the Legislative Council only.

62. Budget and supplies should be voted by, and the ministry should be responsible to the Legislative Council only.

63. Differences of opinion between the two chambers should be settled at a joint sitting of both chambers to be summoned by the Governor at his own instance or at the instance of either chamber.

OTHER PROPOSALS

64. The existing classification of subjects into provincial and central should be re-examined by a special committee

65. Until the Government of India is constituted on a popular basis by the transfer of department to ministers all the revenues of a province should be at the disposal of the local government. The provincial government, however, should be subject to the obligation of paying to the Government of India such contribution as may be fixed by an impartial tribunal.

66 The powers now exercised by the provincial governments in respect of the High Courts should in future be exercised by the Government of India.

67. The reservation under Section 101 of Government of India Act of one-third of the seats in the High Courts for members of the Indian Civil Service, should be abolished.

68. One-third of the judges of the High Courts should be barristers of not less than ten years standing and one-third should be advocates or vakils who are not barristers. The Chief Justice of the High Court should in all cases be a barrister.

69. Except in Madras and Bombay the new provincial governments should be free to decide whether the All-India Services should be retained or provincialised. Should the Government decide to provincialise the Services in question due regard should be paid to the adequate representation therein of all communities.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

70. In Bombay the remaining All-India Services should be provincialised. All the prospects that the present members of those Services now enjoy being reserved to them.

71. In Madras the two Security Services should remain All-India Services as at present, the remaining All-India Services being provincialised.

72. No order affecting the emoluments or pensions, no order of formal censure and no order on a memorial shall be passed to the disadvantage of any officer of an All-India or provincial Service without the personal concurrence of the Governor. Any officer belonging to an All India Service or appointed by the Secretary of State will be entitled to appeal to that authority against any such order.

73. It should be open to the Governments of Madras and Bombay to equip and maintain a local military force and a local militia.

74 The Viceroy and the Commander-in Chief should be entitled to inspect the local army and pass orders for its efficiency and maintenance; but they should not be entitled to direct the reduction of the force or any other step which will render the force less efficient.

75. Immediate steps should be taken by the provincial governments to effect the separation of executive from judicial functions.

76. Reforms should be introduced into the North-West Frontier Province on the lines of the Morley-Minto Reforms.

POWERS OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL

77. The powers of superintendence and control of the Governor-General in Council over the provincial governments should be exercised only for such purposes as may be specified and differences of opinion between the Governor-General in Council and a local government as at the right of the former to intervene in provincial affairs should be decided by a special tribunal.

78. The Governor-General may supersede a local government and carry on the administration in case of breakdown or inability to maintain law and order in the province but not in the case of financial insolvency. But the Governor-General may take any steps that he considers necessary to enforce the payment of any debt due by a local government.

79. The Governor-General should have the power to over-rule a provincial government for the purpose of maintaining peace and tranquility.

80. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of State the Governor-General should have power to suspend a provincial legislative council.

81 The Governor General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State should have power to take any province under his immediate authority and management.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

82. All subjects except the defence of India and its relations with foreign and modern States should be transferred to the control of ministers responsible to the Legislature.

83. Without the previous sanction of the Governor-General it shall not be competent to the Legislature to deal with any measure affecting,—

(a) the public debt or public revenues of India or imposing any charge on the revenues of India; or

(b) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of British subjects in India; or

(c) the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's military, naval, or air forces; or

(d) the relations of the Government with foreign princes or states;

or any measure

(i) regarding any provincial subject or any part of a provincial subject which has not been declared to be subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature; or

(ii) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature; or

(iii) repealing or amending any Act of Ordinance made by the Governor-General.

CABINET OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL

84. The Cabinet of the Governor-General should consist of not more than two executive councillors and not more than six ministers.

85. The appointment both of executive councillors and ministers should be made by the Governor-General at his own discretion.

86. Half the members of the Cabinet of the Governor-General should be Indians.

87. One executive councillor or minister should be a member of the Council of State and the rest should sit in the Assembly; and where they are not already members of the Legislature they should become such members "ex-officio."

88 Both the members of the Executive Council and ministers should have the right to address either chamber of the Legislature but they should only have the right to vote in the chamber of which they are members.

89. The Legislative Assembly should consist of 300 members.

90. In addition to the normal strength of the Assembly the Governor-General in Council shall have the power to nominate ten experts.

91. Europeans should be returned by separate electorates.

92. The representatives all other communities and of labour and women should be returned by joint electorates.

93. In the case of the Depressed Classes, Sikhs Anglo-Indians. Indian Christians, labour and women, should election by joint electorates present any inasperable difficulty recourse should be had to indirect elections,

94. Landholders and Indian and European Commerce should have special constituencies

95. The President of the Legislative Assembly should be elected by the Assembly from amongst its own members.

96. The term of the Assembly should be extended to five years.

97. The strength of the Council of State shouldbe increased from sixty to one hundred,

98. Seats in the Council of State should be distributed amongst the various communities and interests in the same proportion in which they are now held. The prevent proportion between the elected and nominated seats should be maintained.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND INDIA OFFICE

99. The power to raise loans should be vested in the Government of India and it should be left to that Government to employ such agency as may seem desirable for this purpose.

100. The recruitment should be in the hands of the Government of India or of the provincial governments, as the case may be.

101. The appointment of representatives to internationla, organisation such as the League of Nations, should be made by the Government of India and not by the Secretary of

102. With the transfer of all subjects to a responsible ministry in the provinces the rules under Section 19A of the Government of India Act, restricting the Secretary of State's power of the intervention should be extended to provincial field.

103 In the case of subjects transferred to responsible ministers in the Central Government the above rule should apply.

104. The Council of the Secretary of State should be abolished, in such a way that half should be re-constituted stituted in such a way that half the members are Indians elected from the members of the Central Legislature.

105. So long as the Secretary of state is to discharge his functions of superintendence and control over any subject not transferred to the Government of India ae should be assisted by the appointment of two Indian Under-Secretaries of State, of whom at least one should find a place in Parliament.

106. So long as India does not obtain dominion status the Indian point of view should be represented in Parliament Provision should accordingly be made for the representation of Indians in the British Parliament.

MISCELLANEOUS

107. A military college should immediately be established in India and in other respects the recommendations of the Skeen Committee should be carried out.

108. A Supreme Court should be established in India.

109. A declaration of certain fundamental rights should be embodied in the Government of India Act.

110. Provision should be made in the Government of India Act which would enable full dominion status to be attained without the necessity for further inquiries by statutory commissions or other agency.

THE RICE MARKET

28-12-29.

The Local Rice Market reopened to-day very weak prices having receded further by about Rs. 5 to 10. Than they were before the X'mas Holidays. Outside quotations were 9 Small Mill New January 380 and 3 months 384. The Big Mills did no business to-day Small Mill sold New Ngasein December 100 tons at 380 and white Meadome 50 Tons at 432-8 Other new crop quotations were sold Ngasein December 400 S. Q. Meedone 445 Ngasein Lonzain 330 and Meedone Lonzain 380. The Godown Rice market reported very little business Were old still Sugandi 415, 445. Long boil 410, 425, Milchar 410, 425. New crop mill Sugandi 380, 390. Long Boil and Milchar 410-425 Full Boil Ngasein 395-405 White Yathalay 395-400 Boil Yathalay 400-410.

The paddy market new crop was down at 143-145 Mandalay 145-146 Prome 145 to 147 Boat and 160 Meedone.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

SPAIN DESIRES REPRESENTATION

Madrid, Dec. 28. It is generally believed that General Primo de Rivera is negotiating for a seat at the forthcoming Naval Disarmament Conference.

It is understood that he considers that Spain, owing to her history, geographical position and national importance, is entitled to be represented at the Conference, particulary in view of the fact that she has an ambitious navalconstruction programme and aims at increasing her merchant flet.

FRENCH DELEGATION LEAVING OF JANUARY 19.

Paris, Dec. 29: The French delegation to the Five Power Naval Conference headed by M Tardieu, will leave for London on January 19

Mr Tardieu will see Mr MacDonald before the Conference opens.

SUGGESTED THREE POWER AGREEMENT

Washington, Dec. 29: Commenting on the Frence Memorendum on Naval Limitation, Mr, Britten, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, has recommended a three-Power naval agreement between Britain. Japan and America.

It is the peasantry that cry loudly and piteously for relief and our programme must deal with their present condition. Real relief can only come by a great change in the land laws and the basis of the present system of land tenure. We have among us many big landowners and we welcome them. But they must realise that the ownership of large estates by individuals, which is the outcome of a state resembling the old feudalism of Europe, is a rapidly disappearing phenomenon all over the world. Even in countries which are the strongholds of capitalism, the large estates are being split up and given to the peasantry who work on them. In India also we have large areas where the system of peasant proprietorship prevails and we shall have to extend this all over the country. I hope that in doing so we may have the co-operation of some at least of the big landowners.

It is not possible for this Congress at its annual session to draw up any detailed economic programme. It can only lay down some general principle and call upon the All India Congress Committee to fill in the details in co-operation with the representatives of the Trade Union Congress and other organisations which are vitally interested in this matter. Indeed, I hope that the co-operation between this Congress and the Trade Union Congress will grow and the two organisations will fight side by side in future struggles.

ENFORCING THE NATION'S WILL.

All these are pious hopes till we gain power, and the real problem therefore before us is the conquest of power. We shall not do so by subtle reasoning or argument, lawyers' quibbles, but by the forging of sanctions to enforce the nation's will. To that end this Congress must address itself. The past year has been one of preparation for us and we have made every effort to recognise and strengthen the Congress organisation. The results have been considerable and our organisation is in a better state to-day than at any time since the reaction which followed the non-co-operation movement. But our weaknesses are many and are apparent enough. Mutual strife, even within Congress Committees, is unhappily too common and election squabbles drain all our strength and energy. How can we fight a great fight if we cannot get over this ancient weakness of ours and rise above our petty selves? I earnestly hope that with a strong programme of action before the country, our perspective will improve and we will not tolerate this barren and demoralising strife.

"WE HAVE NOT THE TRAINING FOR ORGANISED VIOLENCE."

What can this programme be? Our choice is limited, not by our own constitution which we can change at our will, but by facts and circumstances. Article one of our constitution lays down that our methods must be legitimate and peaceful. Legitimate, I hope, they will always be, for we must not sully the great cause for which we stand by any deed that will bring dishonour to it and that we may ourselves regret later. Peaceful I should like them to be, for the methods of peace are more desirable and more enduring than those of violence. Violence too often brings reaction and demoralisation in its train, and in our country specially it may lead to disruption. It is perfectly true that organised violence rules the world to-day and it may be that we could profit by its use. But we have not the material or the training for organised violence and individual or sporadic violence is a confession of despair. The great majority of us, I take it, judge the issue not on moral but on practical grounds, and if we reject the way of violence it is because it promises no substantial results. But if this Congress or the nation at any future time comes to the conclusion that methods of violence will rid us of slavery that I have no doubt that it will adopt them Violence is bad, but slavery is far worse. Let us also remember that the great apostle of non-violence has himself told us that it is better to fight than to refuse to fight out of cowardice.

Any great movement for liberation to-day must necessarily be a mass movement and mass movements must essentially be peaceful, except in times of organised revolt. Whether we have the non-co-operation of a decad ago or the modern industrial weapon of the general strike, the basis is peaceful organization and peaceful action. And, if the principal movement is a peaceful one, contemporaneous attempts at sporadic violence can only distract attention and weaken it. It is not possible to carry on at one and the same time the two movements side by side. We have to chpose and strictly to abide by our choice. Whatever the choice of this Congress is likely to be, I have no doubt it can only choose a peaceful mass movement. Should we repeat the programme and tactics of the non-co-operation movement? Not necessarily, but the basic idea must remain. Programmes and tactics must be made to fit in with circumstances, and it is neither easy nor desirable for this Congress at this stage to determine them in detail. That should be the work of its executive, the All India Congress Committee. But the principles have to be fixed.

THE OLD PROGRAMME.

The old programme was one of the three boycotts—Councils, law courts and schools—leading up to refusal of service in the army and non-payment of taxes. When the national struggle is at its height, I fail to see how it will be possible for any person engaged in it to continue in the courts or the schools. But still I think that it will be unwise to declare a boycott of the courts and schools at this stage. The boycott of the legislative councils has led to much heated debate in the past and this Congress itself has been rent in twain over it. We need not revive that controversy for the circumstances today are entirely different. I feel that the step the Congress took some years ago to permit Congressmen to enter the councils was an inevitable step, and I am not prepared to say that some good has not resulted from it. But we have exhausted that good and there is no middle course left to-day between boycott and full co-operation. All of us know the demoralisation that these aham legislatures have brought in our ranks and how many of our good men, their committee and commissions lured away, Our workers are limited in number and we can have no mass movement unless they concentrate on it and turn their backs to the palatial council chambers of our legislatures. If we declare for independence, how can we enter the councils and carry on our humdrum and profitless activities there? No programme a policy can be laid down for ever, nor in this Congress bind the country or even itself to pursue one line of action indefinitely.

BOYCOTT OF THE COUNCILS

But to-day I would respectively urge the Congress that the only policy in regard to the Councils is a complete boycott of them The All India Congress Committee recommended this course in July last and the time has come to give effect to it. This boycott will only be a means to an end. It will release energy and divert attention to the real struggle which must take the shape of non-payment of taxes and, where possible, with the co-operation of the labour movement general strikes. But non-payment of taxes must be well organised in specific areas and for this purpose the Congress should authorise the All-India Congress Committee to take the necessary action wherever and whenever it considers desirable.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT.

I have not so far referred to the constructive programme of the Congress. This should certainly continue but the experience of the last few years shows us that by itself it does not carry us swiftly enough. It prepares the ground for future action and years' silent work is bearing fruit to-day. In particular we shall, I hope, continue our boycott of foreign cloth and the boycott of British goods Our programme must, therefore, be one of political and economic boycott. It is not possible for us, so long as we are not actually independent, and not even then completely to boycott another country wholly or to severe all connection with it. But our endeavour must be to reduce all points of contact with the British Government and to rely on ourselves, We must also make it clear that India will not accept responsibility for all the debts that England has piled on her. The Gaya Congress repudiated liability to pay these debts and we must repeat repudiation and stand by it. Such of India's public debt as has been used for purposes beneficial to India we are prepared to admit and pay back. But we wholly deny all liability to pay back the vast sums which have been raised so that India may be held in subjection and her burdens may be increased. In particular the poverty-stricken people of India cannot agree to shoulder the burden of the wars fought by England to extend her domain and consolidate her position in India. Nor can they accept the many concessions lavishly bestowed without even proper compensation on foreign exploiters.

I have not referred so far to the Indians overseas and I do not propose to say much about them. This is not from any want of fellow feeling with our brethren in East Africa or South Africa, or Fiji or elsewhere, who are bravely struggling against great odds. But their fate will be decided in the plains of India and the struggle we are launching into is as much for them as for ourselves.

TIMES OF GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS ARE PAST"

For this struggle we want efficient machinery, Our Congress constitution and organisation have become too archaic and slow moving and are illsuited to times of crisis. The times of great demonstrations are past. We want quite and irresistible action now and this can only be brought about by the strictest discipline in our ranks. Our resolutions must be passed in order to be acted upon. The Congress will gain in strength, however small its actual membership may become, if it acts in a disciplined way. Small determined minorities have changed the fate of nations. Mobs and crowds can do little. Freedom itself involves restraint and discipline and each one of us will have to subordinate himself to the larger good.

Congress represents no small minority in the country and, though many may be too weak to joint it or to work for it, they look to it with hope and longing to bring them deliverance. Ever since the Calcutta Resolution, the country has waited with anxious expectation for this great day when this Congress meets. None of us can say what and when we can achieve. We cannot command success. But success often comes to those who dare and act; it seldom goes to the timid who are ever afraid of the consequences. We play for high stakes; and if we seek to achieve great things it can only be through great dangers. Whether we succeed soon or late, none had ourselves can stop us from high endeavour and from writing a noble page in our country's long and splendid history.

OPEN CONSPIRACY.

We have conspiracy cases going on in various parts of the country. They are ever with us. But the time has gone for secret conspiracy. We have now an open conspiracy to free this country from foreign rule, and you, comrades, and all our countrymen and countrywomen are invited to join it. But the rewards that are in store for you are suffering and prison and it may be death. But you shall also have the satisfaction that you have done your little bit for India, the ancient, but ever young, and have helped a little in the liberation of humanity from its present bondage.

စာပုံနှိပ်စက်နှင့် ကရိယာတဲဆောက်ရေး၊ ဆောင်းရုံခြံဝင်းဖြန့်ခင်း၊

၁။ လမ်းဘေးတွင်းဌာန်ရှိ စာများကို၊ ဒုဂ်ကျ သေသပ်စွာ ပြုပြင်နိုင်သော အလျား ၁၂ ယက်မ၊အနံ ၈ လက်မကို၊ တကြိမ်တည်း လက်ဖြင့်(ပရူ) ရိုက်နှိပ်နိုင် သော (လက်နှိပ်ပရူ)စက်တလုံး။

၂။ ရွှေ့ပြောင်ရလွယ်ကူလက်လှည့်စက်လှည်းစက်ကြိုးတလုံး။ အကိုးငွေ–၂၀၀

၃။ လက်သို–ကျောက်စက်တလုံးကျောက်ပြား ၂ ချပ်ရှိပါသည်။ အကိုးငွေ ၂၅၀။

၄။ အထက်ပါစက်များသည် မိုတို့နှင့်လည်း သုံးနိုင်သဖြင့် မိုတို့နှင့် အသုံးပြု ရန်းကွန်း(ခ်)ခေါ် (Conz) မြင်း–၅–ကောင်အား၌ မိုတို့တလုံး။ အကိုးငွေ–၁၅၀။

၅။ အထက်ပါမိုတို့များနှင့်ပူးတွဲအသုံးပြုနိုင်ရန်၊ ၉–ပေ ၅–လက်မ အရိုင်းရှိ ပူလီကြိုး ၂ လုံးနှင့်အရွယ်အမျိုးမျိုးရှိ ပူလီကလေး ၈–လုံး။ ပေါင်း ၁၀ လုံးနှင့် ဝင်ရိုးတန်များပါ။ အကိုး ၈၀။

၆။ အင်္ဂလိပ်နှင့်မြန်မာ ၂ ဘာသာအတွက်စာလုံးများထည့်၍စီရန် စာသွက်များ ကိုလည်းအကိုးနှုန်းဖြင့်သာစွာနှင့်ရောင်းရန်ရှိပါသည်။

သူ ရှိ ယ သ တ ဉ် း စ ာ တို့ ဂ်

ဒွါဒြာဘကိုသူဌေးဆုံစဉ်းဖေးမြန်းနိုင်ပါသည်။

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TENDERS WANTED

Sealed tenders in duplicate will be received by the Officer-in-charge, Medical Store Depot, Rangoon Cantt : up to 12 noon, on Tuesday the 15th January 1930 for the supply of Medical and Miscellaneous stores to the Government Medical Store Depot, Rangoon Cantt : for the year 1930-31 in quantities noted against each in the schedule.

2. The tenders will be opened at that hour in the presence of tenderers who may choose to attend.

3. Forms of tenders And schedule of stores may be obtained from this office, free of charge, on application in writing.

4. The tenderers must deposit in the nearest Government Treasury earnest money at the rate of two per cent on the total value of tender [Schedule] and produce the Treasury Receipt with the Tender.

5. Tenders may either be placed by the tenderers in the box kept in the verandah of the depot for that purpose or handed over to the officer-in-charge personally.

6. All covers containing tenders should be addressed to the Officer-in-charge, Government Medical Store Depot, 57, Newlyn Road, Rangoon Cantt : and NOT BY NAME!

7. The Officer-in-charge, Medical Store Depot, Rangoon Cantt : does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. ARNOTT.
Major, R.A.M.C.,
Officer i/c, Medical Store Depot,
Rangoon.

Medical Store Depot,
RANGOON
Dated the 9th Dec : 1929.
254

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Licenses for carrying on the business of pawn brokers in the five Pawnshops within Municipal limits for one year or 3 years at the option of the Committee from 1st April 1930 will be disposed by public auction at the Municipal Office at 7.30 a, m, on Friday the 10th January 1930.

TERMS SALE

1 One fifth of the purchase money is to be paid as security deposit on the day of sale and the balance in eight equal instalments payable on the 1st day of June, July, August, September, October, November and December 1930 and January 1931, agreement to be signed and registered under the Indian Registration Act at the purchasers expense as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Committee, failing which, the license will be resold at the first purchaser's risk and expense and the security deposit forfeited.

2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the president for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

3. Punctual payments of instalments on the date fixed will be insisted on and if this condition is, or any other conditions of the licenses are, not complied with the right will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

4. Any other information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

P. BHAUMIK
Secretary,
Moulmein Municipality.

Moulmein
Dated the 11th November 1929.

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Applications stating age, nationality, together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service books, if any, will be received by the undersigned up till the 31st December 1929. No replies will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

SU KE,
Secretary,
Thaton District Council.

28th November 1929.
249

OFFICE OF THE HANTHAWADDY DISTRICT COUNCIL, RANGOON.

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Candidate must have at least passed the Anglo-Vernacular Seventh Standard Examination, taking Burmese as the Second Language.

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THET SHE,
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Hanthawaddy District Council,
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Rangoon
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ထွေးထွေး ၁၀ထွေ ၁၂ ပဲ။

မြန်မာပြည်ဟွန်ရူးထွေး၊

ခေတ်ကာလအလျောက်၊ ဟွန်ရူးရေးချစ်နည်းကို လိုထားသည်အား ထေ၌ပဲ၊ ဟွန်ရူးရယူနိုင်ကြောင်း နည်းဒန်စည်းကမ်းဥပဒေများကို၊ အထိုး အကား ရဲထင်ပေါ်တို့ဖြင့်၊ စီတဲ့ ရေးသား ပါ၍သည်ဖြင့်၊ ထီးထဲသွား ကိုယ်စားထုတ်ကြီးတို့၏ ခါတံပုံများကိုထည်း မိုက်နှိပ်ထည့်သွင်းထားပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၁၀ထွေ၆ဝး

ထွေးထွေး ၀၌၊

ရာဇဓွေထင်ဟာထွေး၊

ဆရွမဟာသေနာပတိ ဝက်မွေတော်ဝန်ကြီး မင်းသည်းမင်းအဝိုးရှင့်ထိုင်းသူပြည်သားတို့ အိသင့်အိထိုက်သော တရား ထွေ့ကြုံအင်သောတရားတို့ကို၊ အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ကြရေးရေးသားသောထွေးဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ ဓမ္မည်သူမဆိုကြည့်ရှုသင့်ဖွယ်၊ ကြောင်း

အထိုး ၁၀ထွေ ၀၆

ထွေးထွေး ၁၀ထွေ၊

ပါရာဃာဒဝိဇ္ဇိ၊

ဒေသကြာဇုတ်ဂဝေ-ခရုဒ်၊ အင်းဝဂြို ဖွေနှင်းကြောင့် ထုရင်မင်းဖြတ် ထိုးထွယ် ထော်ရူ ထေ၊ ရှင်မဟာထိဆဝံသဒုဋ္ဌိထ်ထွေးသည်၊ ထွင်းဝန်များထွေင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ဗောဂျိုး ပြင်းမနရိယာရှင်ဗောဂ်ဘွဲ့ဆိုသည့်အဘိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထား ထေ၊ စာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁၀ ထွေ၊
ထွေးထွေး ၆ဝ၊

ထေးထဝ်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဂင်းစာရုပ်ဂျာ၊ ထွေ့ဂင်းသားများနှင့်၊ က ရာထက်ဂံ ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်းတို့ ထက်မြင့် ထုပ်ရန်အထူးသင့်ထွေ့ဖွယ်ပါသည်၊

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အထိုး ၅ထွေ၆

မဟာမောင်မိုင်းဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ထင်းစာရုပ်ကြီးတွင်ဆောင်းပါးအမျိုးမျိုး ထြတာဇ၊ ကဗျာ၊ ထေးချုံးဥဒ္ဒေသ၊ ဘဝချိုးသံ ချိုးဝံထောက်ခွန်ထေ၀၊ မထွဲ၊ ရာကံ၊ ရထု၊ သဖြန်၊ အိုင်ချင်းဆွဲင်းချင်း၊ ပိုင်ချင်း၊ တင်းခြင်း၊ တေးထပ်၊ ထေးထွန့်ဂို့ဥ်၊ ကြာဝိုကာ၊ ဗိုလ်ပိုကာတို့မှစ၍၊ ဝတ္ထုများပါ အမျိုးမျိုး ရဲရဲဝံ ထုံ၊ ရေးသားထားသော စာရုပ်ကြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ထွေးရင်း ၆-၁၂ ပဲ၊

စာရုပ်အနှင့်းထပ်သတ္တိ၌ ၆-နှင့်ထွေးပါသည်၊

ဂျာပန်ပြည်ထောက်ခံများများနှင့်ငှ်း ၂

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရုပ်၊

ဂျာပန်ပြည်၌၊ နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ ဒေထိုင်ခဲ့သူသော ရဟန်းတော် အရှင် ဦးဥဇ္ဇမကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိုး ၁၁း အမျိုးဆွေးများအကျိုးငှါ၊ ဂျာပန်ပြည်သူတို့၏ အထွဋ်အထူးတတ်သားနှင့်ယှဉ်ထွဋ် အသွဋ်တို့ကို ရထေးရေးသားသော စာရုပ် ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုး တ၀၊

ခုံသမာဓိထက်သုံးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရုပ်ကြီးနှင့်ထိထပ်မိုင်ဝဲ၊ အဓေရိကနိုင်ငံသော ဗြတ်သားကြီးများ ဗိုရင်ထုံးနှင့်၊ အထက်-အောက်ပြန်မနိုင်ဝဲ ဗိုရင်ထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ကို၌ ပြည်သူအများတို့ အထွဋ်တထွဋ်ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရာ၊ သင်္ဃာရေးဆင်မတ်၊ ဝတ်ထုံးတဘဲကဉ်းပုံ-တိ-အော-ရေးသား အင်္ဂသော ထရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသန့်ရှင်းပြေပြစ်သောစကားအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထားပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၄ထွေ၊

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ဆေ ထွင်ခဲထားထည်း မည်ထိုက်သော စာ
ရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာထိုထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုးပြေ
ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။
ဝရးရင်း ၁၀ရုပ်၊ ဝေဖွာရေး ၂၅ဝဲ၊

ပဲကုးဆာစဝင် ဒုန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊
၂၊ရင်းစတော်ဟော်ကြီးဖွာ၊ ဖွေထားသဆာရှိင်း
ကြီးသည်၊ အသောင်ဆောင်ဟောဆာစဝင်ဟို
နှင့်ကျွန်ုပ်ပြုပြင်၍ သရးချီး-တားထပ်-သပြန်
ဒွန်းထွက်၊ ထက်ခ ကဖာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊
ထားဟောတဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆာစဝင်နှင့် ကဖာ
ထက်ဝဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁၉၊

ထေဒီကန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

ဓွတောမောင်ဟိုင်းကြွင်ဆင်ဂြိုက်ဒြိုစ်အင်
သောအထက်ပါတားဆုပ်ခွာ၊ ဖြဲ့မှာဟုရုဝ်မင်း
ဖြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နန်းထတ်ထွင်းဒွန်က၊ ဂြိုရသော
စာထစ်စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဂွင်းဆုရင်နှင့် ဒွားကြီးမတ်
ကြီး၊ မင်းသဘားမင်းဂြိုး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်ဒွစ၍၊
ဆိုင်ဘာဆိုင်ဆု တင်ထွေးကာ်ခွန်းဂိုဒွာ၊ ထေး
နက်သောစကားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ခ စိထုံးထား
သဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနောနှင်ထာဂိုတတ်ရွှန်ည်း
ဟုရန်ကေဒင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒိ-၄ဝဲ၊
ယာရထွေးရွေးချယ်ပွဲ ၈ဝဲ၊

ဥပဒေထောင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဘီဥပဒေစာရုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးဖြည်
ထေးနှင့် စပ်ထွဉ်းသည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့်
သတ်ဘာလအဆိုက်အဆုံးဖြစ်အများဆုံး ဥပ
အတိုထုံသားဒွန်းချယ်ပေါင်းရုရှိ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်
အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံထာဘ်ခဲ့ပြီးထိန်းမောင် ရေးဆား
ဘောဒေရုပ်ဖြင့်သောကြောင့်၊ ဟုခုအခါ ဥပ
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ထိုမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမင်းဒွန်း ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်
ရန် ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တဒုရုပ်ထူဖြ
ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆဖြဝတ်ယူဆောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ ဆထိုး ဒုထုပ်-၈ဝဲ၊
ဖွေးရေး ၁၈ထုပ်၊

ပဲကုးဆာစဝင် ဒုန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊
၂၊ရင်းစတော်ဟော်ကြီးဖွာ၊ ဖွေထားသဆာရှိင်း
ကြီးသည်၊ အသောင်ဆောင်ဟောဆာစဝင်ဟို
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ဒွန်းထွက်၊ ထက်ခ ကဖာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊
ထားဟောတဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆာစဝင်နှင့် ကဖာ
ထက်ဝဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁၉၊

ဗဟိုကန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

ဓွတောမောင်ဟိုင်းကြွင်ဆင်ဂြိုက်ဒြိုစ်အင်
သောအထက်ပါတားဆုပ်ခွာ၊ ဖြဲ့မှာဟုရုဝ်မင်း
ဖြတ်ထက်ထက်၊ နန်းထတ်ထွင်းဒွန်က၊ ဂြိုရသော
စာထစ်စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဂွင်းဆုရင်နှင့် ဒွားကြီးမတ်
ကြီး၊ မင်းသဘားမင်းဂြိုး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်ဒွစ၍၊
ဆိုင်ဘာဆိုင်ဆု တင်ထွေးကာ်ခွန်းဂိုဒွာ၊ ထေး
နက်သောစကားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ခ စိထုံးထား
သဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနောနှင်ထာဂိုတတ်ရွှန်ည်း
ဟုရန်ကေဒင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒိ-၄ဝဲ၊
ယာရထွေးရွေးချယ်ပွဲ ၈ဝဲ၊

ဥပဒေထောင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဘီဥပဒေစာရုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးဖြည်
ထေးနှင့် စပ်ထွဉ်းသည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့်
သတ်ဘာလအဆိုက်အဆုံးဖြစ်အများဆုံး ဥပ
အတိုထုံသားဒွန်းချယ်ပေါင်းရုရှိ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်
အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံထာဘ်ခဲ့ပြီးထိန်းမောင် ရေးဆား
ဘောဒေရုပ်ဖြင့်သောကြောင့်၊ ဟုခုအခါ ဥပ
ဒေ အုပ်ချိုးသည့်ဒေတ်ကာဝ ဖြင့်ဆည်ဖွဲ့ဒိုအ
ထိုမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမင်းဒွန်း ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်
ရန် ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တဒုရုပ်ထူဖြ
ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆဖြဝတ်ယူဆောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ ဆထိုး ဒုထုပ်-၈ဝဲ၊
ဖွေးရေး ၁၈ထုပ်၊

ဝတ်စုံဝယ်ပွဲ၊

ဝတ်စုံဝယ်ပွဲကို စိရင်းရေးသားသော
ဝုဂိုကိုဒွာ၊ ဇရုဒုဝုံဝယ်ပွဲ၊ ရဲထောက်မောင်စံ
ဒွားဝယ်ပွဲ၊ ထိန်းထိုက်ဝယ်ပွဲ ဟောဒုဒွာမည်
ကဖျာ ဝယ်ပွဲများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဒွာဥဒေါင်း
ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝတ်စုံဝယ်ပွဲဒွာ-ရုဒုဒုံဝယ်ပွဲ၊
ရှုပဒုနှုံဝယ်ပွဲတို့ကဲ့ရို့ ဘတ်ရှိပြီး ဘတ်ပြီး
ဝျွင်ဘတ်ရှင်ဟော ဝယ်ပွဲဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝယ်ပွဲ
သွားဒွာများရွာဒွတ်သား ရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှသူ
တို့ရှိအထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့ မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဒို့ဝယ်ပွဲသွားဒွာ၊ ဂုများ ဒို့ဝတ်ထိုး၊ ဝယ်ပွဲ
ဘတ်ရင်းပင်ဒို့ရှိင်းစောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည်
ဖြင့်၊ အလွှင်းဆထွားနှင့်ထည်း ဖြည့်သွန်ဘာစွာပါ
ရှိပါသည်း ဘတ်ရှသူတို့ဒွာ၊ သတ်ဘထားပွား
များ၍၊ ဗတ်ထားဖြတ်ကြီမည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြောင်ဂျ
ဖြည်ထွင်နေနဲရိုက်ခွန်း နာကြိုက်၊ ဂုကြိုက်၊
သိုက်ဖြိုက်စွာ ဂျုဒိုရှုဒို့ဝယ်ပွဲဟော အချက်အ
ထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝယ်ပွဲဘတ်ရင်းပင်သတိ
ရပြီးထွင်၊ အသက်ရှင်တွဲ-အင်္ဂါသဖြင့် အ
ကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ စိပံ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ တဆုပ်ဝွှင် ၁၈ဝဲ၊
ဖွေးရေး ၄ဝဲ၊

ကေသာပိမိုမင်းထိုးနှံးထွင်းစာတ်
၂တော်ကြီး၊

ဒွေးဟောင်း နွောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ
များကို၊ ထိသွတ်-ဒွတ်သွတ်-နည်းသိုးသွတ်-
အထိဌာ ဘိုးသွတ်-အသွတ်ဒွတ် တို့ဖြင့်၊
ချသိတ္တတ် စိင့်ရှိထားဟော ဝယ်ပွဲကြီးဖြစ်
ပါသည်း

ထဆုပ်ဝွှင်အတိုး ၁၈ဝဲ၊
ထိုင်ပါမင်းတရားကြီးအဖွဲ့ဖွဲ့၊

မြန်မာဖြည်တွင်း နေ့ဂန်ဆုံး ပိုးဆုပ်ချစ်
မင်းထုပ်သွားဟော၊ ဒိဒိတို့ဒီအင့်ဆတ် ဆု
ရင်မင်းဖြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာထု
ပိုးတိုင်း ထိရှိထားရန်သင့်ဟုပါ၍၊ ဒို့အဖြင့်ဒွာ
ကြပါ။

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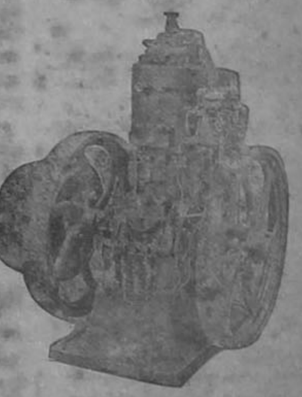
ဟာလီထရက်တယ်ထွန်စက်။

ယခုနှစ်တွင် အထက်ပါစက်နှင့် လုပ်ကိုင်၍နေရာ
တိုင်းမှာပင် ကျဲ၊ နွား လုပ်ကိုင် ခြင်းထက် ကောင်းမွန်
ကြောင်းသိရှိရပါ၍။ မဝယ်ရသေးသောမိတ်ဆွေများ စပါး
ပြတ်လျှင် ပြတ်ခြင်း စ၍လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန် ယခုက ဖှာမှသာ
လျှင်အချိန်ဒီရနိုင်ပါမည်။အဒျါးထွန်လိုပါကစုံစမ်းကြပါ။

မြေပိုင်ရှင်များ၏အကျိုး သည်ပြီး ဆောင်ရွက် လို
သည်အလျောက်ကျိုးစားလာခဲ့ရာ၊ ယခုအခါကာလီထရက်
လယ်ထွန်စက်များကို။ ငွေအဖြေတကြိမ်တည်းပေး၍ အ
ထက်ကာဒိုကကဲ့သို့ ဝယ်ယူခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ပါဘဲ—ငွေနှေးခြင်း
နှင့်ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ရန်အမြန်လာရောက်စုံစမ်းကြပါ။

မြန်မာပိုင်—မြန်မာပြည်လျှပ်စစ်ဝါတ်မီးတိုက်။

တဦးတည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်။



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ခြင်း။ဆီဆုံ။ဆန်စက်။သင်းဘောစက်များတွင်အသုံးပြုခြင်း
အားဖြင့် အလွန်တရာ ကျော်စောသော စက်များသည်။
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28th November 1929.
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LAHORE CONGRESS

Subjects Committee Proceedings

MR. GANDHI'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

Lahore, Dec. 26: Before general discussion was resumed this morning at the Subjects Committee on Mahatmaji's main resolution and the amendments moved upon it, the question of the Bengal Congress Dispute was once again brought forward before the House and a heated discussion took place over the publiction of the statement of Mr. Subhas Chandra and other 27 A. I. C. C Members from Bengal. The statement was strongly objected to by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Pandit Motilal Nehru and the President Pandit Jawaharlal wanted to allow the Bengal election dispute question to be re opened again or the ground that the honour and integrity of his predecessor were assailed by the statement which was published in the Tribune. The threat of withdrawal from the presidential chair was given by Pandit Jawaharlal when Mr. T. Prakasam of Madras wanted to put a limit to the matter. Heated discussion followed on the publication of the statement and ultimately it was decided by the House that the question of Bengal dispute would be discussed by the All-India body, namely the Subjects Committee to-morrow.

MISSTATEMENT CONTRADICTED
MR. J. MEHTA'S STATE ENT

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said before discussing the resolution, I want to refer to a statement which has appeared in the Press through the Free Press Agency that there is an attempt in Congress circles. My name as well as that of Dr. Alam and other has been mentioned in the connection.

I want to inform this House that not a single statement made in that message is true. It has been drawn purely from imagination. We want to make our humble submission to Mahatmaji in all humility. Beyond that we have not the remotest inten tion of being Bachai Sakaos of this Congress, This message has evidently been fabricated for the purpose of creating prejudices in the minds of members with a view to defeat the amendments which have been brought forward.

DR. ALAM'S STATEMENT

Dr. Alam also made a statement He said : I can assure you that there is no truth in what has been said about me. I confess to you that I regard Gandhiji as the greatest Commander of the nation. I claim to be only a humble soldier. I would obey no one as I would obey Mahatma Gandhi. If I amfeoncerned in any conspiracy, I am in conspiracy only against Government. If I wanted to conspire against the Congress, I would join Government.

MR. MEHTA'S SPEECH CONTINUED

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then continued his speech. Speaking on the merits of the resolution, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta declared that he did not see any objection to the preamable of the resolution. In the light of the Calcutta resolution, the leaders Delhi Manifesto was perfectly justified. In view of the non-fulfilment of the conditions of the Delhi Manifesto and in the light of the Calcutta Resolution, independence was the only course.

Mr. Aney ; Why ?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Because selfrespect and commonsense demand it.

Mr. Aney : Understanding and compromise spirit demand revision.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: I do not agree in view of the Parliamentary debates and the Viceroy's refusal to give an assurance. I considered the Conference offer as a trap. Regarding the Council boycott, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said, we do nothing in the Assembly but carry on the fight against Government. It is untrue to say that we cooperate with the Government. Do not allow the places to be filled by toadies, flunkeys etc. The Assembly boycotted the Simon Commission. But for Congresamen, the Assembly would have appointed a committee of co-operation. As regards the local bodies, when Ireland declared a Republic, the local bodies and municipalities which had been captured by the Republicans declared themselves not a Republic. Why not emulate their example there Boycotts are the very deathtraps. Please do not make those Congressmen who entered the Legislatures and fought your battles heartbroken by giving them a certificate which the boycott implies. Boycott of Councils and local bodies is not necessary at all for organisation of civil disobedience and nonpayment of taxes. I am ready to join nonpayment of taxes as well as to disobey, the laws as soon as Mahatmaji commands it. I humbly warn you against these boycotts.

BENGAL ELECTION DISPUTE

When the sitting of the Subjects Committee was resumed this morning at about 11 a.m. with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Chair, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta drew attention of the House to a statemen, published by Subhas Chandra Bose and 27 Members of Bengal in this morning's Tribune' and said that it contained many inaccurate and wrong assertions. He said yesterday they thought had come to some agreement over the Bengal election dispute. He agreed to that course only because he thought it would put a stop to all wrangles in the Press and in this House. He agreed to it not that he believed the proposal was just to the contending parties, but thathe thought of coming to some peaceful atmosphere by putting a stop to the wraingles, continuing Mr, Sed Gupta said "Pandit Motilal Nehru's disallowance of hearing this election dispute immediately, has been taken advantage of by the ther party who are spreading canard in the press and the public. After this morning's statement. I feel it is incumbent on me to put before this house whether it is proper that the Bengal election question should be re-opened. The statement is one sided and incorrect and it contain a version which casts aspersion not only on the person of Pandit Motilal Nehru but also upon his integrity. The executive body of this house namely, the Working Committee has been openly challenged by this statement and I appeal in the good name of the Congress that it is high time that this sort of bullying and hittiug below the belt should be stopped. So I like to move that the Bengal question be re-opened by this house. Gentlemen, it is a clear question and a clear issue. We have been hit not only at our back, but also below the belt.

Mr. Subhash Chandra : On a point of order, this statement had been sent for the Press immediately we withdrew from this house the day before yesterday and unfortunately the "Tribune" has published it to-day I think we have got no responsibility in the Press publishing one day late.

Mr. Sen Gupta : If the publication of the statement could not be stopped, certainly this House cannot be stopped from discussing the matter fully. Gentlemen, with your permission, I beg to withdraw my consent to the compromise which was made yesterday and I move that the question be reopened before the House.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose: "I again submit that this statement was givin to the Press the night before last immediately we with drew from the Subjects Committee Meeting. It was up to the Press not to publish it after yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. Srinivara Iyengar: "You withdraw it and express regret,

Mr. Subhas Chandra bose: Yes, I express regret that statement is published today. "My attention was drawn to this statement only this morning and I do not think the offenee of publishing such a statement after yesterday's proceedings is mitigated in any way. I do not know whether the House would think it proper to allow such a statement to be published by the Members of the House unnoticed. In involves the question of honour and intergrity of my predecessor. Now I do think it was unfortunate for me to commend Dr. Roy's unconstitutional proposal of compromise yesterday, although I happen to be President today. I was secretary of it before this and as such I came to know many facts regarding this unfortunate dispute. Even though we took an unconstitution step yesterday, still the most unfortunate thing is that the wrangle is not stopped. In the statement, your executive body has been challenged and the honour and integrity of your predecessor has been assailed. So I feel that the matter may be taken by this house and discussed fully,

Mr. T. Prakasam opposed the suggestion for if the matter was to be re-opened again, it would mean waste of time and work.

"There must be a limit to this thing" continued Mr. Prakasam. It was an unconstitutional procedure that was adopted yesterday. But none of us raised our voice against it, because we thought more of coming to a peaceful atmosphere. The publication of the statement should not be regard as a sufficient ground for reopening the question. I strongly object to this suggestion.

The President : If there is any doubt of my bonafide in the mind of any member, I think I should vacate this seat. I feel it my duty to protect the honour andjintegrity of my predecessor. After what has been said by Mr. Prakasam and after the strong objection raised I think I should leave the Chair.

Mr. Prakasam: On a point of personal explanation I object to re-opening the whole question of the Bengal Election Dispute. I only purpose to come to a decision about the statement which has been published and which has been objected to.

The President : I may inform Mr. Prakasam that the question has not been decided as yet.

Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy, by way of explaining the whole situation, said that he was guilty of an act which he proposed and the House did yesterday. He was aware that the statement signed by 28 members had gone to the Press and after enquiry he came to learn that it was not published yesterday. So he thought of a compromise and proposed it to the House. However, it was unfortunate that the statement had been published this morning. But with the full assurances of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and his other friends he would like to clearly state that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is not still for taking the election dispute away from the hands of Pandit Motilal Nehru. They were still agreeable to the dispute being settled by the Pandit If his dicesion was not accepted by one party or the other they might then come to the All India body.

The Moulana deplored this unfortunate state of affairs. As a journalist he admitted that at times they willingly or unwillingly became responsible for creating differences. He also expressed regret that the statement was not recalled by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose after yesterday's proceedings. He appealed to the President to be very patient and to bring unity.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S STRONG OBJECTIONS

Pandit Motilal Nehru expressed his strong objection to the statement. He said I think I have a right to speak in the matter. Not till this morning when the National Flag was hoisted, I was aware of this statement. I have not yet read it fully. But I have given a cursory view of certain passages, I do not know how to describe some of the passages. No language can be too strong to condemn those. An amicable settlement is undoubtedly very good. But when one's honour and integrity are challenged, I think there can be no settlement. So far as I am concerned, I will not accept any lying down. Two parties are fighting in Bengal for leadership and I am accused of dishonesty. I feel I should not allow such a thing pass unchallenged. I do not claim to keep an unprejudiced mind still, I am not at all aware of the full facts of the question. I have not yet taken any evidence. The statement, I may say, is absolutely false, untrue and misleading. Without the least boasting I claim I have done some service to you and am I not entitled to be protected from these onslaughts on my honour and integrity. It was then decided that the matter would be discussed tomorrow.

DISCUSSION ON MAHATMAJI'S RESOLUTION

General discussion was then resumed on the main resolution of Mahatmaji and various amendments moved on it.

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S PLEA

Opening the discussion, Mr. Satyamurthi said that without taking the final decision regarding the Round Table Conference as suggested by the main resolution, they should stick to the Delhi Manifesto. If a general amnesty came and if the assurances of the Congress, predominance was given and a policy of conciliation and more harmony between the executive and the judiciary was adopted, he expected much good from the Round Table Conference provided its personnel was also good from the national point of view. He felt nothing had happened since the Delhi Manifesto was issued to warrant a change of policy in regard to the Round Table Conference. Referring to the boycott of the Legislatures and local bodies, he said it would be nothing but a suicidal policy for the Congress to adopt this boycott programme. The speaker could not understand why they should start with such a boycott as a preliminary to the preparation of the country for civil disobedience. Then again, continued Mr. Satyamurthi, he could not understand how they could boycott the Legislatures and local bodies. but remain within the law courts. He urged if they wanted to reintroduce the boycott programme, let them introduce it fully There could be no halfway house like the one suggested by Mahatmaji's resolution Personally he would oppose the boycott programme. He believed much advance could be made of the national cause by Congressmen going to the Council. If Congressmen were not there would be more taxation and repression. Then he eulogised the services of Congressmen in the Legislatures and referred to President Patel. He also said the presence of Congressmen in local bodies too had avdanced the national cause. For instance he mentioned many municipalites and decided to purchase haddar and to help national growth by various other means. Concluding Mr. Satyamurthi asked if Congressmen would come out of the Legislature and local bodies what would be their immediate programme of work? Naturally they could not sit idle.

Some voice! "You may go to jail",

Mr. Satyamurhi: "My friend, it is not very easy to go to jail. You may go there by throwing a bomb. But as a believer in non-violence, I can, not do that". Proceeding he suggested if any boycott of legislatures was intended they might walk out of the legislatures, after they

Continued on page 8

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FRIDAY JANUARY 3 1930

Stock-taking

THE culmination of a year and the beginning of another is a period when we are accustomed to look back-ward and forward. Now that the year 1929 had gone into the category of those which constitute the past, and as the year 1930 is just with us in all its seasonable glory, it would be in the fitness of things for us to make a survey of the past year and to direct our vision to the new year that is with us now. It is a season for stock-taking of events and in the course of its process we shall discover our achievements as well as our short-comings. Achievements of the past year will serve as stimulants to strive for further success, while short-comings will enable us to rectify our mistakes.

In Burma, due to her political slavery, there is very little to consider her social, economic or intellectual problems, which are after all subordinated to the main political problem. For example, the wide-spread economic distress among the people last year arising out of various adverse econmic factors defies settlement on its own merit or demerit, as it has its origin in the political problem of the country. To a subject nation like us, political problem is everything, comprising as it does social, economic, intellectual and even religious questions. For this reason, we cannot help riveting our attention on the various political events, in reviewing the past and in looking forward to the future.

From the very out-set, we should say that the year 1929 marked the begining of a new phase in the political history of Burma. It was during this year that the Simon Commission with its Indian appendage, the Indian Central Committee, visited Burma. It may be remembered that the bulk of the people in the country and influential political parties refrained from co-operating with the Simon Commission for reasons which are too well-known to need repetition here. The result of holding aloof was, of course, the formation of the reactionary local Simon Committee, whose inimical Report has more than once been condemned in these columns. In spite of the refusal of the popular political organisations of Burma to co-operate with the Simon Commission, we think there is one subject which has been fairly and adequately brought to the fore-front and which is also the nation-wide aspiration of the people. We refer to the demand of immediate Dominion status for Burma, separate from India.

Very recently, we have seen the Report of Indian Central Committee, opposing the idea of separatig Burma from India and condemning diarchy in the provinces, which are are to become autonomous, while advocating for the institution of diarchy itself in the Central Government. We have also had the occasion of welcomig the Viceroy's momentous announcement, declaring Dominion status as the goal of British policy and proposing a Round Table Conference in London. Following this announcement was a series of debates in the sanctum of the British Parliament, where friends and foes of our aspirations revealed themselves in all their reality and where the die-hards of Imperial England were infuriated at the prospect of a change for the better in our country. Of course, the break-down of the conference between the Viceroy and some of the Indian leaders, and the consequent sudden turn in the events of India are matters which have nothing to do with Burma, as we are bent upon refusing to sail in the same boat with India, and as we are deliberately committed to the policy of going to the Round Table Conference, irrespective of any changes in the Indian events, which are now moving with kangaroo steps.

During the year that has just ended, there were two events which would have to be regarded as far-reaching. We are referring to the withdrawal of military occupation of the western slope of the Shwedagon Pagoda and to the gallant death of U Wisara in jail after prolonged hunger-strike. Undeniably, the surrender of the western slope of the Shwedagon Pagoda by the military authority is a mark of statesmanship, which, though a great deal belated, would soon serve to heal much of the old sores. As regards the circumstances that led to the heroic death of U Wisara, we have no hesitation to say that this is the one event that fairly darkened the atmosphere last year. We regret to note that in spite of the avoidable loss of a human life, the Government is still clainging to the policy that permitted U Wisara to die in the jail. We make bold to say that if the question of monks in jail would not be satisfactorily solved by the Government there is bound to be a situation which sooner or later would be contrary to peace and tranquility.

We have stated in brief the salient features of the past year. Even if the debit side of the account shows excesses, we are in no way pessimistic. This year promises to witness momentous changes in our country,—changes which are bound to be of immense importance not only to us but to the generations yet unborn. We repeat we are optimistic. We have in our midst what is known as the 27 Committee which promises to be the nucleus of an all-Burma organisation. We hazard the opinion that the period of reaction is over in Burma,—the period which for a decade witnessed the creation of divisions and sub-divisions in our camp. We hold the opinion that a new situation full of new hope and new visions is in the process of steady formation. It is our fervant hope that before this year comes to an end the Burmese people may be able to realise their cherished aspirations as a result of enthusiasm tempered by toleration and a high spirit of patriotism nourished by the will and capacity to dare and die.

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

MG. TUN THAN (Editor)

BURMESE BALLOON ASCENT

SUCCESS IN RANGOON

On the New Year Day at about 3 p. m., U Kyaw Yin ascended in a balloon from the new site of the Myoma National school near the old race course. There were large crowds to witness the first attempt of a Burman. When the balloon was set free with U Kyaw Yin with a pea-cock flag in his nand demonstrating daring gymnastic feats, the crowd began to cheer and continued to do so as the balloon ascended slowly. Many cinematroraph companies sent their camera men to photograph the ascent, It is estimated that U Kyaw Yin went up to a height of about one mile and half till he descended with the balloon. As the balloon began to come down, motor cars, rickshaws and cycles rushed along the various roads to reach the place where the balloon with U Kyaw Yin would drop down. After staying in the sky for about 15 minutes the balloon came down and U Kyaw Yin jumped on the roof of an iron-foundary at Ahlone. U Kyaw Yin was carried away to a motor car. A very strange incident occured at the place. An Oriya, who perhaps thought that the balloon and U Kyaw Yin were dropped from the heaven came to worship and presented UjKyaw Yin with a five-rupee note.

It is understood that a motor-launch belongingng to U Thwin was also kept in waiting in the river. On the New Year Night, the members of the Constitutional Club gave a dinner to U Kyaw Yin and some members of the Sporting Club.

It is understood that another attempt will be made again in Rangoon very soon.

SERIOUS RIOT IN SAMOA

POLICEMEN BEATEN TO DEATH DEPORTEE'S RETURN HOME PROVOKES DISORDER

a Wellington, Dec. 29: A white constable and two members of Samoan Mau or native party were killed and two constables and thirty other members of Mau were injured at Apia (Samoa) on Saturday in the most serious disturbance in Samoa since New Zealand assumed its mandate. Rioting resulted from the attempt of the police to arrest several "wanted" persons who were participating in a procession in honour of the return of A. G. Smythe from deportation. An Irish constable was beaten to death. A police reinforcement armed with revolvers rescued other policemen.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

C.I.E, FOR MR. CLAGUE,

MR. THORNTON GETS C. S. I.

The following honours have beed Gazetted.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR,

Viscount Goschen, lately Governor of Madras and recently Viceroy and acting Governor General of India.

G. C. S. I.

Field Marshall Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief in India,

K. C. S. I.

His Highness Maharaja of Morvi, Western India States,

C. S. I.

Hon. Mr. H. G. Haig, Secretary. Home Department. Government of India.

Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I.C.S. lately British Envoy at Nepal.

Mr. H. A. Thornton, I.C.S. Commissioner, Sagaing Division, Burma.

Mr. C. J. Irwin, I.C.S. Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, C. P.

G. C. I. E.

His Highness Maharaja of Jodhpur, Rajputana.

K. C. I. E.

Lt-Col. H. B. St. John, Agent to Governor General, Baluchistan.

Mr. A. H. Stow. I C S, Finance Member, Punjab Government,

Thakore Sahib of Palitana' Western India States,

Hon. Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S. Secretary, Legislative Department Government of India,

Sir Edwin Lutyens, Architect, Delhi,

C. I. E.

Hon. Lt-Col. R. H. W. Heale, Officiating Agent to Governor General in Central India.

Mr. H. B. Cameron, Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University.

Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I. C. S., Agent to Governor General in Madras States.

Mr. F. A. Sachs, I. C. S., Commissioner, Presidency Divisson. Bengal.

Mr. M. G. Hallett, I. C. S., Officiating Commissioner, Bhagalpur Division, Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. A. J. Laine, I.C.S. Officiating Commissioner, Surma Valley and Hill Division, Assam.

Mr. D. J. Boyd, I.C.S. Punjab.

Mr. J. Clague, I. C. S. Chief Secretary Government of Burma.

Colonel G. W. Ross, Indian Army Military Accountant General.

Diwan Bahadur J. V. Nayudu, P. S. C., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law and Education Department.

Mr. T. Sloan, I.C.S., Secretary, Government, of the United Provinces, Revenue and Public Works Department.

Mr. R. G. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Mr. S. Walker, Chief Engineer and Secretary Irrigation, N. W. F. Province.

Mr. M. Webb, I C S, Bombay

Mr. H L. Newman, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay

Col. W. V. Coppinger, I M S, Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces,

Mr, B, C, Burt, Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India,

Lt.-Col. A, F, Hamilton, Professor, Midwifery, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Mr, J, L, Sale Sperintending Engineer, Delhi.

Mr. W. P. Roberts, Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Mettur Project, Madras.

Lt.-Col. J. C. More, lately Political Agent, Koweit, Persian Gulf.

Sardar Bahadur Teja Singh Malik, Executive Engineer, VI Division, Delhi.

Mian Mohammed Shah Nawaz, M. L. A, Barrister, Lahore.

Rao Bahadur K. W. Brahma, Pleader, Amraoti, Berar, Central Provinces.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Hassan Khan Curchani, Officiating Tumandar of Gurchaki Tuman. Dera Ghazi Khan.

HONORARY C. I, E.

Mr. M. A. Johan Van Nanen, General Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutia.

C. I,

Lady Goschen

K B E,

Main Gul Gulshahzada of Wali of Swat, N W F, Province

C B E,

Lt-.Col, W, A, M, Garstin Political Agent Khyber, North West Frontier Province,

Mr. R. M. Bhatt, Landlord and business man Bombay.

O, B, E,

Mr, Subrahmanya Ranganathan, I, C, S, lately Agent to the Government of India, in Celyon,

Mr. Piyara Mirza, Provincial Civil Service, Bihar and Orissa (retired).

Mr. W. R. Mustoe, Superintendent, Horticultural Operations. Delhi.

Mr. E. S. G. Chivers, Military Engineer Services, Karachi,

Mr. A, G. Shoosmith, Architect, Delhi.

Mr. H. W. Hogg, Provincial Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, Punjab.

M. B. E.

Mr. F. E. B. Pol, Provincial Civil Service Punjab,

Major A. B. D'Souza Indian Medical Department Resident Medical Officer, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

Mr. W. M. Mather. Private Secretary to High Commissioner for India.

Mr. Johan Carter, Supervisor, Office of Assistant Military Secretary (Personal) to Commander-in-Chief,

Mr. D. H. J. Nicholas, [Indian Medical. Department in charge of Government House Dispensary Madras,

Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim, Pleader and Vice-President, Cantonment Coard, Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Deccan,

Mr John Munro, Foreman, Mason Works Assistant, Delhi

Mr H F, Wilson, Foreman, Joiner Works Assistant, Delhi

Rai Bahadur Thakur Jaswant Singh, Rajapur District Banda, U.P,

COMPANION OF HONOUR

Right Hon, V, S, Srinivasa Satri, lately, Government of India in South Africa,

KNIGHTHOOD

Hon. Dwan Bahadur M. K. Nayar Avargal, Member, Executive Council, Governor of Madras.

Hon. K. B. Chaudhri Shahabuddin President, Legislative Council Punjab.

Hon. Justice Charles Edwin Odgers, Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras.

Hon. Justice B. J, Dalal, Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court.

Mr. A. Rodger, Inspector of Forests Government of India.

Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix French, Member of Council, H. E. H. Nizam's Government Revenue and Police Departments.

Mr. A. M. Rouse, Chief Engineer, Delhi.

Mr. P. A. Kelly Police Commissioner, Bombay.

Lt-Col. W. D. Smiles, Tea planter, Assam.

Maharaja Bahadur Keshav Prashad Singh Zamindar, Dumron. Bihar and Orissa.

Mohamed Ismail, Dewan of Mysore State.

Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate, Bombay High Court.

Mr. K D, Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, Zamindar and President, District Council, Local Board, Larkana.

Hari Shankar Paul, Senior Propietor of Messrs. Butto Kristo Paul, Chemists and Druggists, Bengal.

To be continued

LAHORE CONGRESS

Now I shall refer to the boycott. I have been asked why boycott of our courts and schools have been omitted. I may tell you frankly that I am never in favour of omitting any of the triple boycott. In fact, I want fivefold boycotts, but that is another matter. I am certainly for triple boycotts That is my view. But are we ready for it? As one of the nation, I must keep pace with the nation. Is the ration ready for the threefold boycotts? I have, therefore, included only boycott of councils and local bodies, because of the feeling that the time is not come for calling on the lawyers and students. If you think the time has come to make the call and would be answered, do so. I have been reminded in the discussion of council boycott of valiant actions of President Patel. I yield to none in my admiration of President Patel's achievements. I recognise that he had enhanced the prestige and status of India and Indians, but neither President Patel nor resolutions in the Assembly or Councils can give us independence. It would not get us Dominion Status either. The Working Committee was unanimous in the adoption of boycott of the Councils As regarcs the local bodies and municipalities, I want to tell you that I had not included them in my original draft, but I do not believe that the local bodies can do any good to national work. Experiences of Pandit Jawaharlal who was Chairman of the Allahabad Municipality, of Babu Rajendraprasad who was Chairman of the Patna Municapality and Sirdar Vallabhai Patel who was Chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipality confirm my view. I have no personal experience. I can, however, tell you that if Sirdar Patel had not relieved himself from Chairmanship of the Ahmedabad Municipality, there could have been no Bardoli campaign. I have not seen many local bodies to strengthen the people. I want the villagers and the masses to be strengthened. We ask for independence. But we are not prepared to forego even small benefits. We must be prepared to forego small benefits, We must resign only those which would help us to attain our goal. But these are my personal observations. The decision rests with you. A suggestion had been made that we should boycott the other bodies as the educational councils, etc., certainly but there is no need to mention all of them.

I shall now deal with the objections raised The preamble of this resolution, namely endorsement of the Delhi Manifesto and appreciation of the Viceroy. The preamble is quite necessary. The leaders acted in obedience to the Calcutta resolution in holding themselves in readiness for any conversations for the attainment or guarantee of Dominion Status. As regards the appreciation of the Viceroy, Pandit Motilalji as well as myself feel that we have in the Viceroy, a genuine person whose sincere aim is to secure peace. I think I can say it of the Viceroy that is my impression as a result of my contact with the Viceroy, that is also Nehruji's view. I shall now come to the doubts expressed that independence cannot be attained by non-violence. I do not agree with that view. If you do not agree with me and if you do fell that violence should not be eschewed from consideration say so and change the creed. Do not stay your hands out of consideration for me. Do as your convicition tell you. Let me however tell you my conviction. That if the nation carried out the nonviolent programme loyally, there need not be any doubt about the attainment of our goal. Where is the room for misgivings. If we do not fill the Government treasury with our tax moneys, if our soldiers decline to serve and withdraw, if our lawyers boycott Courts, if our students boycott schools, where is the necessity for violence for our nation with its three hundred millions of people? There is no call for violence, but I do not want to say more to you on the efficacy of non-violence. If after you have given this non-violent creed a trial for all these years now, it is 10 years you have not been convinced about its potency, what can I say in its defence. Review the course of the last 10 years, look at the national awakening at national assertion, at freedom of opinion, association and action shown by the people. Are these not the fruits of the working of the non-violent creed? But if you are not of my opinion, do not hesitate to vote against the non-violent creed, but do not mean one thing and say another thing. Be frank, courageous and vote according to your conviction. Mahatmaji next addressed in English on similar terms.

ALL AMENDMENTS LOST

UPROARIOUS SCENES

Uproarious scenes marked the counting of votes of the various amendments which took place. After Gandhiji had concluded his reply. Amendments of Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Kelkar and others were put to vote and by show of hands were declared lost.

Then Mr. Subash Bose's amendment was put to vote and exciting scenes prevailed. After the counting, the President declared that the amendment was lost by 110 to 78 votes.

There was an uproar and in the meanwhile Mr. Raja and several others wanted a a poll.

Pandit Jawaharlal enquired as to the clause of the constitution under which a poll was demanded in the Subject Committee. There were several cries of" order", "order" "sit down" "poll" etc, and confusion prevailed.

Mr. Subash Bose who also demanded a poll said that it was the inherent right of the House that it should ask for a poll.

Pandit Jawaharlal declared that the amendment was lost by such a large number that the demand for a poll seemed frivolous. He gave however a recount. The recounting resulted in the declaration that the amendment was lost by 131 to 89 votes.

Then sevcrl other amendments were put to vote and declared lost. Thus the amendments of Lala Dunichand, Maulana Zafarali Khan, Mr. Dhulekar etc., were lost.

Interesting scenes followed the division on the amendment for deletion of the Delhi Manifesto and the appreciation of the Viceroy. The first counting showed that the amendment was lost by not to 94 votes. A recount was granted and showed 115 against and 111 for. A poll was then demanded and granted Tellers were appointed and the house divided.

According to the tellers 134 votes for the amendment and 157 against making a total of 201 members voting. Mr. Subash Bose pointed out that it appeared as if those who voted exceeded the number of members who had attended the meeting and if that were so the non-members must have voted. The records showed that 295 tickets of Members of the A. I. C. C, had been issued and that it was at noon that atleast four members had left. In the circumstances the President ordered that there shall be a proper rescruitny on this amendment to-morrow.

Subject to this the other amendments as well as the resolution were put to vote.

The proposal to include courts in boycotts was lost by 73 to 63 votes.

The proposal of Mr, Chatwai in include the words "all possible means" for the attainment of independence was lost with division.

Mr, Shyamsunder Chakravarty's proposal urging triple boycotts was lost.

Mr, Altekar's amendment for deletion of local bodies from the boycott was carried by a majoir ty of 19 votes.

Mr. Kelkar's amendment to delete council boycott was lost after division by 117 to 106 votes.

MAIN RESOLUTION CARRIED

The main resolution was caaried by 134 to 77 votes. The President then agreed to rescrutiny on the motion to delete the endorsement of the Delhi Manifesto and appreciation of the Viceroy and said it would take place to-morrow.

The Subjects Committee then rose to meet to-morrow at noon.

It is understood Pandit Motilal Nehru has fixed December 31 as the day when he will hear the Bengal Congress election dispute.

Burma National Teachers' Association

PROGRAMME OF LECTURERS

Mr. F. G. French, Headmaster, Government High School, Rangoon, will give a demonstration lesson: "The Geography of the Shan States", on Tuesday, the 7th. January, 1930, at 5 p. m. under the auspices of the Burma National Teachers' Association at the Myoma National Boys High School, Simpson Road. The meeting is public.

Mr. F. G. French, Headmaster, Government High School, Rangoon, will give a demonstration lesson on. "The Geography of the Indian Occean," on Tuesday, the 14th January, 1930, at the Myoma National Boys' High School, Simpson Road. The meeting, is public.

Miss L. L. Petrie, I. A., Principal, Diocesan Girls' High School, Rangoon will give a demonstration lesson on History on wednesday, the 29th January, 1930, at 5 p. m. before the Burma National Teachers' Association, at the Myoma National Boys' High School, Simpson Road. The meeting is public.

U Tun Nyo, B.A; B. Ed. Inspector of National Schools will give a lecture on:—"Compulsory Education in Burma" before the Burma National Teachers' Association on a date in February, 1930, which will be announced later. All are cordially invited to attend.

Dr. G. F. Clark, Head of the Education Department, University College, will give a combined lecture and demonstration on a date in January, 1930, to be announced later. The meeting is held under the auspices of the Burma National Teachers' Association and is open to the public.

Miss, M,E, Scott, M, A, ; I. E. S., Lecturer in Education, University College, has kindly consented to give a demonstration lesson on:- Square Root' in January, 1930.

Mr. W.S. Desai, M. A. University Collage will give a demonstration lesson on "Asokan Art" on Tuseday, the 21st January, 1930 at 5 p. m.

U Ba Lwin, Headmaster, Myoma National Boys' High School, Rangoon will give a series of three lectures with small demonstrations on the Teaching of English to Burmese Boys. Date will be announced in due course.

Miss M. Franklin LI. A. I. E. S. Inspectress of Schools, will deliver a series of lectures on "The Value of the Syllabus in Teaching" in June 1930.

Burma News

RANGOON

"G" KILLING PARTY

With a view to "killing" all the exitsing G. C. B. A.'s in Burma, a party known as "G" Killing Party (literally) has come into existence very recently in Rangoon. It is understood that their aims and objects in launching this party is to have one political organisation in Burma. Their aims and will be published soon. Most of the members of the party are poongyis.

MANDALAY

A SHAM PHOONGYI TATTOED

The Mandalay "Sun" writes:—On the 21st of December last, a sham Poongyi, wearing "pinni" yellow robe was caught red handed by the other poongyis stealing slippers in a "Kyaung dike" of a well known Sayadaw. The Phoongyis, being reluctant to sent the poongyi thiei to Police Station, tattoed on the forehead of the said sham Phoongyi with the letters " Sawyabala " meaning thief.

PALI LANGUAGE REVIVED

For sometimes past discussions went on in the vernacular press on the advisability of holding debates in Pali language. At the Maha withioda Rama Kyaung dike, Pakokku, speaking in Pali Language mostly among Poongyis was in vogue. And, in Rangoon, debates in Pali Language were held regularly at Ashin Adissa Wuntha Kyaung.

STRIKE IN HAJI DARWOOD MATCH FACTORY.

On the 31st December last the employees of the said factory struck work for their wages were reduced from 10 pice to 9 pice. Most of the employees are residents of Pathein Nyun Quarter. The sequence of the incident started from the disposal of a land now occupied by certain Poongyis.

The owners of Haji Darwood match Factary wanted to buy half of the land now occupied by Phoongyi. The residents of the Pathein Nyun Quarter, mostly the employees of the said fastory, raised a protest against the possession of the land by the match Factory. The employers of the said factory raised one pretext that they would not take possession of the said land and made a bargain out of it by reducing the wages of the employees from 10 pice to 9 pice for a certain work per day.

U NYANA AND U SHWE YOE

It is extremely rejoicing to see U Po Nyanna, one of the famous Burmese authors entering into filmland and turning it into a land of ralities. Recently British Burma Film Company has been releasing many fiims in which element of unrealities and hyperbolical situations exists. Most of these fims embodied with the supernatural powers of the celestial beings and improbable and incongruous events and plots. Since U Nyan-na's appearence the said company has divorced from this type of adoption and has entertained the public with more substantial, probable drdatic and true to life screen versions. So U Nyan-na has trumphantly brought those once currential improbable versions in vogue to their deathbeds and has started on mordern lines with paramount exhibition of his crafty authorship in many masterpieces screened recently under various titles and the present one called "Ma-Hmon-Nine" (can never be hated) which has a sweet sounding and luring title.

As for U Shw Yoe, our talented hero he can produce the most original and mirth provoking pictures his play "Ko-Lu-Byo" (Mr. Bachelor) has touched and crazed the public especially to those who are in the bondage of matrimony and who wish to be bachelor again There is indeed a latent reason for U Shwe Yoe's economy which is perfectly obvious in his picture. I hope U Shwe Yoe will become a wee-bit munificent to aggrandize his following picture called "Shwe-nin-mya" and "nay nin-hla." I will not endeavour to translate this splendid little as my translation may spoil its whole beauty and splendown with its crudeness.

The difference between Ko Hlu Byo and Ma-Hmon-nine is that the former contains a brimful of humour but not devoid of pathos and the latter is a perfect proxy of pathos from start to end. On account of this striking and contrasting difference, the talents of the anothers are laid bare for public's comprehen' soon at a glance. I hope that these authours will strive to gain prosperous and prominent grounds in the field of cinematographic industry of the world.

U Sawe Yoe's Ko Hlu Byo has fine English translation to afford the foreigners an opportunity to enjoy and watch the growth of Burmese cinematographic and industry though immature yet. Will U Nya-na will not endeavour to equip his pictures with English titles? Is it impossible that this step is an unreasonable exp[illegible]? If so I do not think that it is worth consideration when the intrinsic value of this work can be realized.

I hope that U Nya Na and U Shwe Yoe will try their best to utilize their creat we genius and may in the near future approach the standard of the mordern dramatises of the western country. They may also revive the Burmese ancient dramatising art in modern forms and efficiency.

M. T. YAN

SHWEBO NOTES

Shwebo was formerly a village known as Moksobo. From this place, U Aung Ze Ya revolted successfully and made invasions in Assam and Siam besides many places in Burma. His tomb is just at the gate of the Sessions Court compound and it should have been better preserved in honour of the one of the greatest Burmese kings. The site used by him as "Aung-nye" site for victory is in dispute. Some hold that it has been converted as the burial ground and some point out a small site of "Thein" before a small broken pagoda along the metalled road to Taganan, close to Mo-socyyein monastery as the old site for victory. Those who are living elsewhere and know its situation, should come out for authoritative statement for the sake of history.

There is no dispute however that the big lake Mahz-Nanda just outside the town of Shwebo, was constructed during his reign. Some of the brick work still remains though over 400 years old.

There are two pagodas erected by his predecessors-Neyaban having 5 "moak" or arched passages instead of 4 as in other pagodas and Shwetaza where an image made of Saga is enshrined. It is said that during the Burmese regime, contestants of cases gave up if they were ordered to make oath before this pagoda.

Recently some slabs with Pyu inscription were found just close to the old site of the palace of Pyu kings near Halin village about 1/2 hours motor drive from Shwebo. The village site is said to be 3000 years old i. e. before the birth of Gotama Buddha. The Archaeological Dept is apparently verifying it. The village has both hot water and cold water springs close to each other, many plum and cocoanut trees and is covered with salt tracts in many places.

MIJJHIMA.

BUDDHIST PROPAGANDA IN LONDON

About one hundred influential society people were the guests of Dr. E. R. Rost, late of the I. M. S. of Burma, to meet the much respected and honoured Bhikkhus of the Maha Bodhi Society in London. The reception room had been prettily decorated by a large oil painting of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda Rangoon, which had been executed by the best himself as an offering to the Shrine of the Maha Bodhi Society headquarters, and this being surrounded with flowers and suitably lit up, gave an effective and beautiful background for our noble yellow robed Bhikkhus.

Dr. Rost opened the social gathering, after all had partaken of refreshments, which were sweet and plentiful, by addressing his guests with a few remarks about the growing desire for peace and the growing compassion for all living things that seemed to be pervading all the countries of the world, and that in this way the time seemed ripe for the adoption of Buddhism throughout the world, as peace to nations can only come through the hearts of men, and then best by Buddha's Law of Righteousness. Mr. Humphreys, the president of the Buddhist Lodge in London then gave a short account of the history of the movement in England and this was followed by a sweet speech in perfect English of the four noble truths by the Ven Bikkhu Wundasara Mr. Payne then adressed the gathering and with his winning and elegant manner gave a very suitable conclusion, Col. Rost then ended the meeting by a few remarks about the Shwe Dagon Pagoda.

Continued from page 5

had captured the seats. They could not ignore lakhs of votes. Once again the appealed to the House not to adopt such a suicidal policy.

PLEA FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

Maulana Habibul Rahman (Ludhiana) said: I am unable to support Mahatmaji's action. I desire complete independence and I would like that we should be free to achieve the end by all means. I do not see why only it should be right to garland a person who goes to jail and condemn those who try to attain liberty by throwing bombs etc. The offer of Round Table Conference is the result not of the Calcutta Congress Resolution, but of the efforts of those young men whose motive I do not question, but with whose methods. I disagree. Mahatmaji's resolution is a vague and unsatifactory programme. It chalks out which is inadequate to attain independence. I appeal to Mahatmaji to declare as to whether he is earnest about independence, or he is only trifling with us and would after some again talk of Round Table Conference and Dominion Status. If Mahatmaji is in earnest, he should declare so and be ready to agree to all possible means being used for the attainment of the goal, If he is not agreeable, let me appeal to him to retire to Subarmati hand over the Congress to Navajivan and given them trial for one year to work for freedom.

BOYCOTT PROPOSALS OPPOSED

Mr. Sidhwa opposed the boycott proposals,

He warned Mahatmaji that within a short time the Congress would find that its boycotts had not been enforced and that history was repeating itself and people were going to Councils and local bodies. Whatever opinion existed about the legislatures, there could be no doubting the utility of the local bodies in prosecuting the constructive programme. He, therefore, appealed to Mahatmaji not to press these boycotts and to follow the policy of asking Congressmen to fight Government on all fronts whether Councils, local bodies etc as well as outside for Congress.

DR. SATYAPAL

Dr. Satyapal supported Dr. D. Alam's amendment. He opposed any reference to the Viceroy and strongly demurred from Pandit Malaviya's views that any benefit could arise from postponement of their decisions.

Gaurishanker Bhargava supported Dr. Alam's ammendment. He also supported boycott of the legislatures.

Mr. P. K. Dhawan representing the London branch of the Congress strongly criticised those who wanted postponement of the action as persons who were too optimistic.

At this stage, a closura was moved and carried by the House.

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY TO THE DEBATE

Mahatmaji then replied to the debate first in Handi and then in English, Mahatmaji said: The President has commanded me to address you on the amendments that had been moved Mr. Kelkar had reminded me that I had said in my first speech that I did not want to speak again on the resolution. He is partially correct. What I said was that I would like to be silent as I do not want that at the time of voting you should be influenced by any appeal I might make to you. I wanted you to vote according to your conviction judging the resolution on its merits and leaving out of your mind considerations for me personally. But if you desire to hear me so that I may explain to you my views on the amendments and on the debate, it is your right to demand and my duty to comply.

Voices of "Mahatmaji kindly address us".

Mahatmaji: I shall do so. Let me first apologise for too brief an absence yesterday when the debate was continuing. I left only to meet the Nature's needs. I have listened with great care and attention to the speeches made on the resolution. I would first utter a word of caution. The resolution submitted to you is the resolution proposed by the Working Committee. In dealing with amendment to the resolutions you should be careful. The Working Committee has been appointed by you and they are your servants. You must have confidence in your servants that they would not press on you any resolution if they did not consider it absolutely necessary after taking into consideration all aspects of the question. I would, therefore urge you not to press any amendment unless you are very certain that the Working Committee is in the wrong. This is also the rule which is observed in all well conducted and responsible organisations. I shall now refer to the words "In these existing circumstances" which has made several speakers to smell some loophole. "I agree is would not be correct to think that all doors for negotiations would remain closed for all time There is bound to be a Round Table or a Square Table Conference at some time or other. There is bound to be need for a peace Conference. The only question is what will be discussed as that Conference. I can tell you that now the Congress as declaring independence it would be right for an Congressman to go to any Conference only to discuss independence Now the complaint has been made that we have not disclosed the conversations that took place between the Viceroy and Nehruji and myself and other leaders in an agreed statement which has been published in the press. Whatever you has the need to know, whatever you had the right to know has been conveyed. Nehruji went to that meeting with the Viceroy, as your Ambassador and he ought to be relied upon. In view of what had been published regarding conversations with the Viceroy, the words " In the existing circumstances " are quite intelligible. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Kelker have pleaded for postponement of the decision. I have great respect and affection for them. They have pleaded for revival of the all parties Conference. Let me tell you that I have no regrets about all parties Conference. It has done very valuable work. It has brought Congressmen and leaders of other parties together. It has enabled them to undersand one another. It had brought about co-operation between them, It had Liberals and other friends nearer to us. Therefore, I am fully alive to the very useful work done by the All Parties Conference. My reply to our friends like Pandit Malaviya and others is we of the Congress have gotour duty to perform. We have to chalk out our programme. The Viceroys refusal to give an assurance that we wanted and the non-fulfilment of other conditions makes our course of action clear. At Calcutta, I pleaded for grant of two years time. I would have been glad if that had been granted. That would have give us more time to be prepared, but to meet the wishes of our youth who wanted the pace of progress to be increased. I agreed to thereduction of period from two years pledge. I believe that once the nation makes a resolve, it ought to adhere to it whatever the consequence. Otherwise it would egg be degrading. That is why, I want you to declare for independence and keep to your resolve. There are amongst us those who believe that we are not yet ripe to declare independence. If you are of that opinion and if you think that it is a wrong move to deleare independence, do not hesitate to say so. It is urged that we should postpone declaration for independence until intercommunal unity has been attained. I do not agree with that view. Nations must having once resolved adhere to their resolves, whether they have the support of only a handful or of the millions. Of course, we must try to secure support of the largest number of our countrymen.

Continued from previous page

Rangoon Turf Club

(Selections for Saturday)

1ST RACE

1-15 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE.(Div. VI.)—About 5 Furlongs.
1. Maygala
2. Hla Aye Myaing
3. Nat Kyi Nyun
F. Bridegroom

2ND RACE

THE PEGU MAIDEN PLATE—About 5 Furlongs.
1. Hmyar
2. Full Moon
3. Di Di
F. Thadoenwai

3RD RACE

THE PEGU PLATE (Div. V).—About 5 Furlongs.
1. Aung Sint
2. Patrick Sein
3. Chrysler
F. Kyi Kyi Mya

4TH RACE

THE PEGU PLATE (Div. IV). About 5 Furlongs.
1. Zatila
2. Nyun Nyun Sein
3. Darling Tban
F. Sonya

5TH RACE

THE GIANT PLATE (Div. I) About 5 Furlongs.
1. Trigo
2. Blue Lassie
3. Renown
F. Thaung Hla Yi

6th RACE

THE PEGU PLATE (Div. III),—About 5 Furlongs.
1. Hla Thaung
2. Pwar Aung
3. Encore
F. Bosco

7TH RACE

THE GIANT PLATE (Div. II).—About 5 Furlongs.
1. Daung Yin Byan
2. Bo Wa
3. Lucky Tin
F. Win Byan

8TH RACE

THE PEGU PLATE (Div.I. About 5 Furlongs.
1. Toorukh
2. Chisan
3. Sein Aung
F. Thein Mauk

9TH RACE

THE NEW YEAR HANDICAP About 9 Furlongs.
1. Tranquill
2. Bilbery
3. Ace Prior
F. San Hlaing

10TH RACE

THE PEGU PLATE (Div. II).—About 5 Furlongs.
1. Minervees
2. The Maratha
3. Zenobia
F Chandrably

စာပုံနှိပ်စက်နှင့် ကရိယာတံဆာများ ဆောင်းရန်ငြေခြာ၊

၁။ ဂယ်ဒီအတွင်း၌ရှိ စာများကို၊ ခွင့်ကျ သေသပ်စွာ ဖြေဖြင့်နိုင်သော အလျား ၀၂ လက်မ၊အနုံ ၇ လက်မကို၊ တကြိမ်တည်း လက်ဖြင့်(ပ၌) ရိုက်နှိပ်နှင့် သော (လက်နှိပ်ပရ)စက်တလုံး။

၂။ ရွှေ့ငြင်ရထ်ဆိုက်လက်လှည့်စက်လှည့်စက်ကြိုးတလုံး။ အကိုးငွေ–၂၀၀

၃။ လက်သို–ကျောက်စက်တလုံးကျောက်ပြား ၂ ခုပါရှိ၀၊သည်။ အကိုးငွေ ၂၅၀။

၄။ အထက်ပါစက်များသည် မိုဘိုနှင့်လည်း သုံးနိုင်သဖြင့် မိုတိုနှင့် အသုံးပြု ရန်းကွန်း(မ်)ခေါ် (Conz) မြင်း–၅–ကောင်အားရှိ မိုဘိုတလုံး။ အကိုးငွေ–၁၅၀။

မာရက်လ် (Marelli) ခေါ် မြင်း–၅–ကောင်အားရှိ မိုတို ထလုံး။ အကိုးငွေ ၁၀၀။

၅။ အထက်ပါမိုတိုများနှင့်ပူးတွဲအသုံးပြုနိုင်ရန်၊ ၉–ပေ ၅–လက်မ အရှိုင်းရှိ ပူလီကြိုး ၂ လုံးနှင့်အရွယ်အစျိုးမျိုးရှိ၊ ပူလီကလေး ၈–လုံး။ ပေါင်း ၁၀ လုံးနှင့် ဝင်ရိုးတန်များပါ။ အကိုး ၈၀။

၆။ အင်္ဂလိပ်နှင့်မြန်မာ ၂ ဘာသာအတွက်စာလုံးများထည့်၍ဒီဇိုင် စာရွက်များ ကိုလည်းအကိုးနှုန်းဖြင့်သာရွာနှင့်ရောင်းရန်ရှိပါသည်။

သုရိယသတင်းစာတိုက်

(ကြော်ငြာဘယ်တွင်ခံစမ်းမေးဖြေနိုင်ပါသည်)

OPENING OF CONGRESS

National Flag Hoisted

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES

Congress Camp, Lahore, Dec, 29: The thin veil of fog that overhang Lajpatrai Nagar rolled back and in brilliant sunshine amidst deafening shouts of "Bandemataram" and sounds of conches and bugles Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress unfurled the flag at 10 this morning

The flage post stand at a height of 200 feet fitted with electric power bulbs that send us flood of light at night illuminting the whole of Lajpatrai Nagar. From the early hours in the morning men women and children began to pour in from the city and by 9 o'clock the area around the flag mast was a vast sea of surging humanity. Volunteers in khaki and lady volunteers in scarlet uniform presented a unique sight. They marched past the flag post and at places stood 15 deeps. Within the arena space was set apart for press representatives, the family of the President, ex-Presidents and members of the All India Congress Committee and Captains. Beyond was a barrier of wires behind which visitors sat strongly guarded by volunteers. The crowd began to swell and by 9-30 it seemed about one lakh of people had arrived, those who could not find space within the arena perched on trees. The Mahabir Dal Volunteers with scarlet uniforms and scarlet turbans sought admittance and after remonstration were admitted as spectators.

A quarter to ten ex-Presidents of the Congress began to come in Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was the earliest to arrive. Then came on Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Tayabji, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. All went on well so far when all on a sudden the crowd broke the volunteer cordon and all arrangements were supset. With extreme difficulty order was restored.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED

Amidst tremendous clapping Pandit Jawaharlal mounted the pedastal exactly at 10 O'clock. Bugles played, lady volunteers sang "Bandemataram" song, and Pandit Jawaharlal hoisted the flag. Photographers ran around him and his every movement was filmed. Sordar Mangal Singh, Generalisimo of the Congress Volunteer Corps, saluted the President. Captains and lady volun teers then broke out againg in a sweet melodious song beginning with, "May our flag always soar on high."

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES VOLUNTEERS

Pandit Jawahar Lal then addressed the volunteers, as follows:— "The flag I have now unfurled is the symbol of India's freedom Every nation of this world has its own flag, and for its protection they consider no sacrifice too great While unfurling this flag, I wish you to bear in mind that once it is unfurled it shall not be lowered so long as even one drop of blood runs in your veins. (Tremendous applause) You clap but put your hands to your breast and say that you are determined to protect the flag in the figit for your country's freedom. The battle will be dreary and long. Prepare for sacrifice. (voices "Must we do?") The flag under which you stand to day and which you have just now saluted does not belong to any community; it is the flag of your country. If you have so far worked for any particular community to the detriment of the nation, you have proved false to that flag. All those who stand to-day under this flag are Indians [Cheers.], not Hindus not Muslims, but Indians. (Applause.) I wish that those volunteers who have saluted the flag to-day may lay down even their lives for its protection. Remember once again, now that this flag is unfured, it must not be lowered so long as a single Indian man, woman or child lives in India. [Loud and prolonged cheers,]

CROWD CUTS SHORT PANDIT'S SPEECH

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED

The speech of Pandit Jawaharlal was cut short by a mad rush of spectators. The barrier was broken. Volunteers, were swept away and several trampled under foot. All efforts of the leaders to maintain order proved of no avail. The crowd then slowly melted away at about 11 o'clock.

OPEN SESSION AT 5 P. M.

The open session of the Congress was fixed to sit at 3 p. m. But as the Subjects Committee meeting was going on and voting was being taken on various amendments to Mahatmaji's resolution the opening of the session had to be consequently deferred till 5 p. m. Delegates, visitors, press reprentatives and others gathered in large numbers and the whole pandal was almost filled up long before 3 p. m. The whole Assembly was anxiously waiting for the arrival of the President-elect. Chairman Reception Committee and other leaders, But Pandit Santanam came to the Congress pandaland informed all that as the Subjects Committee had been still going on with important work the open session of the Congress would sit not earlier than 5 p.m.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS IN PANDAL.

The pandal of the Congress in spacious enough to accommodate abut 15,000 people. A big shamiana is the main cover of the pandal. A dais is erected for the President and other important leaders to sit. On the same dais and by the side of the seat of the President and leaders has been made accomodations for members of the Reception Committee, members All India Congress Committee and by their side are seats for the distinguished visitors.

The rostrum erected with planks is situated centrally and it is sufficiently high for the whole house to hear apeakers from there, Just in the front and on the side of the rostrum are seats for press representatives. Then begin seats for delegates province by province. Several passages in the form of separate entrance and exit have been arranged so that members, delegates and others had not to experience any difficulty for their ingress. Excepting a row of gallery all round in the portion of the pandal occupied by leaders, distinguished visitors, All India Committee members there was no arrangements for chair, table etc. Of course, this squatting arrangements have been in vogue since the Ahmedabad Congress.

RUSH OF PRESS REPORTERS

As usual there was a great rush at the press gallery owing to the presence of large number of press representatives from all over India.

DECORATIONS

Big pieces of khaddar were strewn all over the pandal. The pandal was very tastefully decorated Passing the National Flag which was hoisted just in front of the Congress pandal this morning while entering into the main gate of the Congress pandal, the first thing which would draw the attention of one is the decorative inscription hanging all over the pandal, Thousands of small tri colour national flags hanging all round the pandal from outside would attract the attention of anybody who happens to pass by the Congress pandal. A small circle of pieces of khaddar with decorative inscriptions was made just over the space in the pandal occupied by the distinguished persons.

The visitors galleries were full to its capacity and delegates blocks were also thick with attendance.

ATTRACTIVE INSCRIPTIONS

Amongs the inscriptions which attract one's eye immediately on entry into the congress pandal, the following were very prominent. "India For Indians" "Independence For All and ever" "We Live In Deeds and Not Years "Up with Revolution Down With Imperialism" "Beware of Candid Friends" "Repression Will Nail the Coffin of the British Empire" " Battles of Freedom are won with Deeds and not with Words" Country First Religion Next" "No Force Can Stifle Our Spirit For Freedom" " Food for all "Resist Exploitation"

PRESIDENT'S PROCESSION

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was the first to arrive among the leaders amidst tremendous shouts of joy. He entered the pandal with Dr. Alam. The Nehru family followed a few minutes after and was also lustily cheered. Exactly at 5 the Volunteer Band hearlded their arrival of the President.

The procession of the President was in the following order Dr. Kitchlew, Chairman of Reception Committee preceded. Then came Pandit Motilal and Moulana Azad. Mrs. Naidu and Maulana Mohammad Ali, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya and Sarder Patte, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta all moving two abreast and were greeted with loud shorts of 'Bande Mataram.'

PROCEEDINGS BEGIN

The proceedings began with the singing of "Bandemataram" by Lady Volunteers, the whole audience standing. This was follwed by another national song in praise of Mahatmaji. Pandit Jawaharlal and others.

The Amritsar Sangit Sabha followed with a thrilling song accompained by violin and other instruments; it was a song of liberty and depicted the conditions of lovers of liberty willing to make all possible sacrifice for their objective and saying that martyrs for the country lived forever. The sacrifice of Jatindas prominently figured in the song. Thereafter the daughter of Mr. Kedar Nath Saighal an undertrial prisoner in the Meerut Conspiracy Case gave a national song showing determination by even making the greatest possible sacrifices and practically following the Gita. Mr, Bijli a young poet of Lahore read aloud a valedictory poem about Pandit Jawaharlal welcoming him to the Punjab and begging of him to bring about independence and revive the old withered tree of India.

DR. KITCHLEW'S ADDRESS

Then Dr. Kitchlew proceeded to the rostrum and commenced reading his address in English. No sooner had he done so loud demands for the address being read in vernacular were raised from different quarters.

Dr. Kitchlew explaining said that on account of the uncertainty of the result of Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru Conference with the Viceroy the Reception Committee people could not get the address printed in the vernacular. He appealed to the audience to concentrate their efforts on bigger national issues rather than wrangle on petty issues; sympathising with the fellings of objectors of English he fervently appealed to the audience to maintain silence promised to give a brief summary of his address in vernacular at the end. Silence was restored and Dr, Kitchlew in loud voice read out his address which was listened to with rapt attention, Eighteen loud speakers were working and brought euery word of his address to the ears of the audience.

GREETED WITH LOUD CHEERS

Thus speaking in the most impressive way for about an hour Dr. Kitchlew, Chairman of the Reception Committee, finished his welcome address. As he was going on with the address he was cheered occasionally. His reference to the harrowing condition of the toiling masses of India and his expression that the masses are even to-day prepared for an ultimate fight and his advocacy for a militant programme for national fight drew loud cheers from the whole audience which at a modest computation would not be less than 10,000.

PANDAL'S BEAUTY HEIGHTENED BY ILLUMINATION

The illumination of hundreds of lights with nightfall really added to the beauty of the Congress pandal which presented a most picturesque sight with red and bule lights. Mottoes, inscriptions and oil paintings of great Indian leaders such as Deshbandhu Das, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lajpatrai, Gokhale, Balgangadhar Tilik and others looked jall the more beautiful with decorative illumination round about those. The Sanskrit motto: 'Mother and Motherland are even above Heaven" was one which became very prominent with illumination.

HOW PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS WAS RECEIVED.

The Chairman af the Reception Committee finished delivering his address amidst loud cheers. After most cordially welcoming Pandit Jawaharla to occupy the Presidential Chair he came down from the rostrum and garlanded the President on the dais and the President amidst deafening cheers of "Bandemataram" and "Pandit Jawaharlal Ki Jai" and "Long Live Jawaharlal" steppedon the rostrumand began to deliver his address in Urdu. He took more than 1 hour to finish delivering his address which was listened to by the whole house rapt attention, including important leaders seated round the President's seat such as Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs Srinivasa Iyengar and Kelkar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Sardul Singh, Dr: Satyapal, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Alam Maulana Abulkalam Azad and others. While proceeding with his address, the President was very often cheered by the audience His reference to complete independence to be attained by India soon was received with continued cheers. His reference to the martyrdom of Jatindas also evoked deafening cheers,

In concluding his address the President himself cried "Long Live Revolution" and he was followed with continued cries of "Up with the National Flag, Down with the Union Jack" " Long Live Revolution."

Much excitement prevailed in the House when those cries were going on all round.

RESOULTIONS FROM CHAIR

The following two condolence resolutions were then moved from the Chair and passed by the Congress, the whole audience standing.

" This Congress expresses its appreciation of the supreme selfsacrifice of Jatindas and Phongyi U Wizaya and offers its conolence to their families and is further of opiuion that fro eign Government in India is responsible for their self-immolation." "This Congress expresses its sorrow at the death of Pandit Gokarannath Misra, ex-General Secretary of the A. I. C. C. and Prof. S. M. Paranjpaye and Messrs. Bhakatavatsalu Naidu Rohinikanta Hatibarua and R. K. Lahiri."

The President then announced that there would be no open session of the Congress to-morrow which would be resumed after the sitting of the A. I. C. C. tomorrow and Political Sufferers Conference and Hindustani Sawadal Conference and Students Convention.

Before concluding the day's proceedings the President expressed his surprise and regret for the publication of his Presidential Address before it was actually delivered by some papers.

ATTENDED BY 12,000

On enquiry it was learnt that about 3,000 delegates from various provinces attended the Congress to-day. More than 5,000 visitors' tickets have been sold today and over and above this about 2,000 Reception Committee members attended the Congress. Taking into consideration the issue of a large number of complimentary tickets it may, safely be compared that the attendance at to-day's Congress was about 12,000

ABOLITION OF EXTRA TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

Announcement by Nanking Government

Rugby, December, 29: The Nanking Government has issued a mandate declaring the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China, as from January. This means that nationals of Great Britain, France, Japan, the United States and other Powers will be subject to Chinese civil and criminal courts instead of courts established by these Powers. These rights in the case of Great Britain date from 1842. During recent years the Powers have shewn a readiness to accede to the natural aspirations of the Chinese The memorandum of Sir Austin Chamberlain, three years ago, was an indication of this desire, but it has been obvious that the full surrender of extra territorial rights could only be gradual. The memorandum which the British Government recently handed to the Chinese Minister in London, expressed British willingness in conjunction with other interested Powers to discuss the question of the removal of these rights but with the above provise.

A BURMA MESSAGE.

The following telegram has been sent by Thatrawaddy Maung Maung, President, General Council of all Burmese Association 67, Bagayaroad, Kemmendine, Rangoon, to the Chairman, Lahore Congress.—

"Complete Independence resolved at our fifteenth and confirmed at sixteenth annual conference. Civil-disobedience and noo-payment of taxes will be inaugurated if necessary. Indo-Burma united struggle desired.

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Wanted a permanent Result System Midwife for the Town of Othigon on a salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 House allowance with a bonus of Rs. 2 for each case attended in excess of 6 per month.

The successful candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for 6 months

None but those who are registered under the Burma Midwives and Nurses Act 1922, need apply.

Applications, stating age, and experience and race also together with copies of testimonials and Service Book, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st January 1930.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for her application from Government Officials, members of District Councils or persons of influence will disqualify her for the appointment.

Sd/- BA YIN
Chairman,
District Council,
Thatrawaddy.

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Rangoon Turf Club

First Spring Extra Meeting

HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY

1-15 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE (Div. VI).—About 5 Furlongs.

Kan Htoon	9	0
Bridegroom	8	12
Naga Byan	8	10
Sein Mu	8	7
Sensation	8	0
Toe Tha	8	4
Yowaru	8	2
Ma Thaung	7	10
Maygala	7	7
Aung Win	7	4
Nat Kyi Nyun	7	2
Hla Aye Myaing	7	0
Kyaw Swa	7	0

1-45 p.m.

THE PEGU MAIDEN PLATE—About 5 Furlongs.

Didi	8	7
Lay Thein	8	7
Moya	8	7
Mya Thaung	8	7
Taung Nyun	8	5
Blue Riband	8	5
Chris	8	5
Ma Mya Seiu	8	5
Tun Aung	8	3
Francis Foster	8	3
Rose Marie	8	3
Shwe Pyi Gyi	8	3
Wadain Nyun	8	1
Hla Ohn Khin	8	1
Hottentot	8	1
Lohaber	8	1
Patrick Nyun	8	1
Son O'Sheik	8	1
Thaung Sin	8	1
Bala Nyun	7	13
Pye Maw	7	13
Full Moon	7	11
Hmyar	7	11
Duchess	7	9
Kamer	7	7
Thadoenwai (subject to measurement)		

2-15 p.m

THE PEGU PLATE (Div. V). About 5 Furlongs.

Busa	9	0
Taungtha	8	7
Patrick Sein	8	7
Bo Kyaw	8	4
Lightning II	8	3
Mya Thaw Da	8	3
Abo	8	3
Chrysler	8	3
Aung Sint	8	3
Aung Sa	8	2
Savastika	8	1
White Blaze	8	13
Moe Thi Da	7	11
Kyi Kyi Mya	7	8
Ruby Star	7	7

2-45 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE (Div. IV).—About 5 Furlongs.

Wa nu	9	0
Kyaw Hla Mg	8	12
Nyun Aung	8	10
Meteor	8	10
Sonya	8	9
Nyun Nyun Sein	8	8
Nyun Yin	8	8
Ariban	8	6
Ngwe Sein	8	3
Darling Than	8	3
Koucha	8	1
Coronet	8	0
Quilina	8	0
Nyun Nyun	7	13
Blue Spec	7	10
Hero Thein	7	7
Zatila	7	4

3-15 p. m.

THE GIANT PLATE (Div. I).—About 5 Furlongs.

Minting	10	0
Trigo	9	12
Sunny Jim	9	10
Renown	8	13
Uncas	8	9
Kan Baw Nyun	8	7
Colac	7	8
Crowning Gift	7	5
Queen Bee	7	5
Reginald	7	3
Blue Lassie	7	2
Thaung Hla Yi	7	0
Win Myaing	7	0

3-45 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE (Div. III.—About 5 Furlongs.

Tin Myaing	9	0
New Sein Thoung	8	10
Hla May	8	8
Papyrus	8	6
Sunny Elf	8	6
Viv	8	5
Thiha Bala	8	3
Wembley	8	3
Hla Hla Glay	8	0
Hla Thaung	8	0
Pwar Aung	7	13
Diamond Star	7	11
Sein Kyaing	7	9
Ngwe Kyaing	7	9
Daung Yin	7	7
Bosco	7	7
Encore	7	5

4-15 p. m.

THE GIANT PLATE (Div. II).—About 5 Furlongs.

Lucky Tin	9	0
Nai Maing	8	12
L. S. D.	8	12
Bo Wa	8	11
Bric a-Brac	8	10
Tha Det Kai	8	10
Win Byan	8	8
Lycia	8	6
Typhoon	8	6
Ngwe Yu Thein	8	4
Daung Yin Byan	8	2
Drummona	8	0
Audrey	7	10
Shamrock	7	8
Shwe La Min	7	6
St. Gatien	7	6
College Sein	7	4
Sein Mai	7	2
Baho Bau	7	2
Ahkatha	7	0
Ti Dan Ta	7	0
Gold Mohur	7	0

4-45 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE (Div. I).—About 5 Furlongs.

Le Sancy	9	9
Pinsticker	8	12
Sein Aung	8	12
Viva	8	8
Thein Mauk	8	3
Sein Kyi Kyi	8	1
Kan Baw	7	13
Chi Hsan	7	13
Bonita	7	7
Domes	7	4
Rex	7	4
Toorukh	7	4
Joliba	7	0
Medine	7	0

5-15 p. m.

THE NEW YEAR HANDICAP.—About 9 Furlongs.

Ace Prior	9	3
Bilberry	8	13
Billet Doux	8	11
San Hlaing	8	9
Tranquill	8	7
Win Sin	8	7
Niku	8	2
Aung Hlaing	7	12
Zareena	7	10
Padamya	7	8
Shwe Daung Nyo	7	8
Thaung Dee	7	4
Sammer	7	2
Suspicion	7	2
Aung Nyun Pe	7	2
Win Aung	7	0
Saw Chit U	7	0

5-45 p. m,

TAE PEGU PLATE Div. II,—About 5 Furlongs.

Chandrably	9	0
Hla Sin	8	12
Than Weikza	8	10
The Maratha	8	10
Young Prince	8	10
Minerva	8	8
Dillon	8	8
Aung Kyaing	8	8
Simplicitas	8	7
Yan Aung Kyi	8	3
Nyun Hlaing	8	3
Gooli	8	0
Go Go	7	11
Si Nyo	7	9
An Gyi Maung	7	7
Zenobia	7	7

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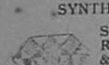

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NATIONAL EDUCATION AND GOVERNMENT.

To The Editor, New Burma.

Sir,

After a long controversy with the C.N.E., protracted over several years, the ministry of Education has come to final conclusions on the various points at issue. The idea that it is the pplicy of Government to accord preperential financial treatment to the national schools has been exploded. The C.N.E. is told that it would not be to the advantage of national schools to accept the position that they cannot exist except by the aid of special subsidies with which other schools are able to dispense. With regard to the question of the acceptance of voluntary contributions from the teachers, the Government have passed orders that henceforth all contributions must be approved by the D.P.I. and that where he disapproves of the whole or a part of a contribution he will deduct from the maintenance grant one half of the amount of which he disapproves. We are also informed that the C.N.E. are prepared to accept audit at the hands of the Local Audit Department as a condition of continued recognition. There is also the announcement that the practice of deducting capitation fees from maintenance grants will be entirely discontinued by the C,N,E, in the future.

These final conclusions of the Government will be taken into consideration at the forthcoming National Education Conference to be held on the 25th and 26th January 1930. It remains to be seen whether the C. N. E. will accept the terms of the Government in toto or whether the Council will advise the National Schools to break away altogether from Government control. We consider neither alternative as the ideal solution of the problem, In the hope that, where there exists an honest and sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion acceptable to both parties, no decision is final and the door is always open to a better reacjustment of the relations between the two parties, we purpose to examine the various points discussed by the Local Government in their letter addressed to the President of the C.N.E.

We do not share the view that the national schools deserve a preferential financial treatment on a permanent basis. So long as the C.N.E.'s right to determine the curriculum of studies for the national schools remains unimpaired, the national schools are receiving a special treatment which is denied to other schools. Any place for larger financial assistance cannot be held as justified, in view of the fact that a large majority of the people yet remain unconvinced of the advantage of national schools over other schools and that in some quarters doubts exist as to the soundness of the National Education Scheme. We stand for increased expenditure in education, but the benefit must be general rather than special. This must not be taken to mean that Government should not on occasions give additional financial help to certain national schools to tide over financial difficulties. There is also this fact that, where Burman Buddhist predominate and there is no room for rival schools, Government should accord recognition to national and Buddhist schools in preference to Christian missionary schools. But the distribution of financial grant must be fair and equitable among all aided schools.

With regard to the question of the acceptance of voluntary contributions from the teachers, we cannot entirely support the position the D. P. I, has taken up. Mr. Snow's failure to appreciate the self-sacrificing spirit of the national school teachers is to be regretted; while his jeers at that body of patriots are certainly objectionable. On page 9 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1928-29. the D. P. I. remarked, "National school teachers, a folk at once 'profuse and appetent; make up for their poor qualifications by excessive liberality towards the School Fund, to which they often contribute a large portion of their salaries.' This remark is entirely uncalled-for and unworthy of a place in serious literature such as an annual report on education is. Whether true or not, the Director of Public Instruction has impressed us as unduly hostile to the national school teachers.

It must be admitted, however, that the working of the 'voluntary contribution' system is laible to abuse. With uneducated School Committees, the system may resolve into the practice of offering the posts to the cheapest and therefore the least efficient teachers, as is unfortunately the case in some schools. As admitted in their letter, Government objected to this system on this ground, not because they do not like contributions to school funds on principle, an objection which we consider justifiable and worthy of appreciation. Now, we would venture to suggest the following way out of the difficulty. Let the C. N. E. give an undertaking that, from the next academical year, the national schools shall retain in service only those teachers who are educationally qualifical to teach and that they shall adopt a progressive policy of insisting on their staffs being professionally qualified. Efficient staffs mean efficient schools. Let each school make its staff efficient and the ground of Government objection to Voluntary Centributions will be removed. We do not think Government will be so unreasonable as to maintain that contributions from any class of teachers is objectionable. There should be opportunities even in schools for patriotic and philanthropic efforts.

In this connection, we may be point out what appear to be a misstatement in the Local Government letter. It is the statement that Government pay half the salary of teachers. This is not true. From about 1917-18 to 1928-29, the practice isthat government bore one half of the difference between the whole school expenditure and the recdipts from tuition fees, i. e., government bore only one half of the loss, the other half being borne by the School Committee. We have no knowledge of the practice this year, but we believe the practice just mentioned still remains in force. This has a tendency to discourage the establishment of schools, as would be founders of schools are frightened away by the prospect of heavy school budgets, The system of voluntary contributions is the expression of the general desire on the part of teachers to share the financial burden with the school.

Committees. Increase in the rates of maintenance grant will result in corresponding decrease in the burden they have to shoulder. Even in the golden days of the half-salary grant system, there were missionary teachers who, in spite of large salaries against their names, were given only two suits a year, free board and Rs. 30 per month for pocket money. There was one European headmaster who took only Rs. 50 out of his salary and eked out his income by the sale of pictures which he drew, and we all joined together in our praise of that gentleman for his patriotism and sacrifice. But now what was regarded as a virtue in that gentleman is being denounced as a vice in the national school teachers.

The decision of the C.N.E. to accept audit is welcome. The objection to audit tent colour to the suspicion that the accounts of the national schools were what they should be, that there were worse feature of the accounts than the mere fact of their being at sixes and sevens. The audit will no doubt entail additional trouble to the hard-worked headmasters, but this is not commensurate with the possible evil results of its refusal.

The discontinuance of the practice of levying capitation fees will bring about some relief to those schools that are financially straitened. But how the C. N. E. should maintain its establishment without the capitation fees will become a problem as difficult of solution as the problem of national schools. It is difficult to understand how this question has crept into the discussions between the Government and the C.N.E., as it has no direct bearing on the working of the schools. The contribution of capitation fees is not recognised as legitimate school expenditure. Why then should the Government worry the C.N.E. or the school Committees about this private transaction between them?

All nationalists realise with concern that the national schools are coming face to face with a crisis, and the deliberations of the coming Conference are being awaited with interest and with no small amount of anxiety. At such a crisis we need cool heads and patient deliberations. Mere expression of resentment against Government and other critics will not be very helpfull. Reexamination of the National Educational Scheme and thorough investigation into its working and into the working of each school committee will be more fruitful than the passing of resolutions of general nature which often have no immediate prospect of being carried out. Let the Conference calmly and patiently deliberate upon the various factorsgoverning the present situation in a spirit of self examination and of good will to the critics, There must be a way out of the difficulty, but its discovery depends on patience and cool deliberation, The policy of swift resolutions and temporary expedients do not succeed in the long run.

MYO CHIT.

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AW. BA,
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National School,
Kyangin.

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Mg. TUN THAN, (Editor)

ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြင်ဖွယ်ဆရေးတော်ပုံ၊

ငယ်မည်ရင်ရဲထွတ်၊ ဆုရင့်နှောင် ကျော်တင်နန်ရထားသွေမည်သာသော၊ တံသာဝတီဆင်ခြင် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ ဆရေးတော် မှ ပေါင်း-၂၆-တွဲကို ရပေါင်း ရိုက်နှိပ်ထားပါသဖြင့်၊ ပဏ္ဍာလိုထားအပျိုးသားတို့၊ တိုးပွားဉာဏ်ထူထ်၊ပညာကြွယ်သိုသာတိုင်း၊ကြွယ်ရွှေရန်သင့်ထွေပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၆။

ဝတ္ထုရေး ၆၃၊

ရဒ္ဒဘာသာဓွေသတ်ထက်သုံး၊

စံသာနှံ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အတတ်ကြီး ဦးပုဘိ-အော်စိတ်ရေးသားသော စာရှုတ်တွင်၊ ကင်းဝန်မင်းကြီး စိစံရေးသားထားသော ဓွေသတ် ၃၆ တောင်တွဲ ပေါင်းချုပ် နှံ့၊ ဆွေသင်ခန်းစာရတနာထ်ဝေသာ ဓွေသတိကျမ်းများကိုပါဖြတ်ထားသည်ဖြင့်၊အထက်သွေအောက်သွတ်ထော်ကြီး စိရင်ထုံးများနှံ့၊ ထိထ် ဗမိုးဘီကောင်စီ ယွတ်တော်စိရင်ထု: များစွာတို့ထည်းပါ့ပါကြောင်း၊

တရုပ်၊ ၄ ကျပ်၊

ဝတ္ထုရေး ၁ကျပ် ၁၂၅၊

မြန်မာဖြည်ဟုဓွေရွားကျန်း၊

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အထိုး ၁၆ရ်၄ဝ၊

ဝတ္ထုရေး ၈၀၌၊

ဆာဓွေသင်္ဘာကျန်း၊

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အထိုး ၁၆ရ်၀၆

ဝတ္ထုရေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

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အထိုး ၅ထျပ်

မစ္စတာမောင်မှိုင်း၏ဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

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ဈေးနှင်း ၆-၁၂

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ဂျာပန်ဖြည်ထေဝတ္ထိုးများနှုန်း ၁၀

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရုပ်၊

ဂျာပန်ဖြည်နှံ့ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ ဒေနထိုင်ခဲ့ထူးသော ရဟန်းထော် ဩတ်ထော်ကြီးများ ဗိုရထုံးနှုံ့၊ အထက်-အောက်ပြန့်မာနှံ့ဝင် ဗိရထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါရှိ၍ဖြည်သူအများတို့ အထူထ်တတူကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန်၊ သင်ထောရေးဇာတ်၊ ဝတ်ထုံတော်ခရီးဝေ-အော်-ရေးသား အင်သော စံရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသင့်ရှင်းပြဖြစ်သောကားအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထားပါသည်၊

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အမရပုရဒိုကောင်းစားစဉ်၊ စာဆိုတော်ပညာရှိမောင်စံသုသည်၊ အစီအဏု အနှုန်းအထွေအခွဲ အခြောင်း အကောင်း ဟူသမျှသော ထီးသုံးနှုန်းမူတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြစ်၊ ကဏ္ဍရေးနည်းနှံသျှည်းနှင့် ထုပ္ပိ-အပ္ပိတို့၏ ထေ ကျင့်ဝတ်းထသည်း မည်ထိုက်သော စာ ဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိုထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုင်ပြ ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊
ရေးရင်း ၁ကျပ်၊ လျှော့ရေး ၈ပဲ၊

ဝါကူးဆုဝင် နှုန်းထွင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီး၊
၎င်းစောတ်တော်ကြီးဌာ၊ မပွတာဆရာဒွိုင်းကြီးသည်၊ အသောင်ဆောင်သောဆုဝင်တို့ နှင့်ညှိနှိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ ထေးချိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆုဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁ပဲ၊

မဆိုက်နှုန်းထွင်းစောတ်တော်ကြီး၊
မပွတာမောင်ဘိုင်း၊ ဖြင်ဆင်ဖိုက်ခွဲပ်အင်္ဂလေ၊ အထက်ပါစာဆုပ်မှာ၊ မြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း ဖြတ်ထက်ထက်နှုန်းထာဝထွင်းခဲ့ကာ၊ ဖြရဲထေ စောတ်စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရဟန္တာ ရှုးကြီးမတ် ကြီး၊ မင်းသဘာ၊ မင်းဘွဲ့၊ ထက်ပွဲထေ၌ စ၍၊ ဆိုင်ရာဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဖျောက်ခံနှုန်းတို့ဌာ၊ ထေ နှက်သောစကားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီတူ ထား သဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနောင်ထာတို့တထစ်ချနည်း ၂ရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၆-၄ပဲ၊
ယာစုထေဖျော့ရေး ၈ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေသုခုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဆက်သည့် ဥပဒေထေ များနှင့် စတော်ကာလအထိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာ ရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းရ၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ရှိဆိုနှုန်းမောင် ရေးသား သောဥပဒေဖြင့်သောကြောင့်၊ ယခုအခါ၊ ဥပဒေ ဆုပ်ဖိုးသည့်ဝေတ်ကာထ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အ ညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမရွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ် ရုံ့ ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တနုတ်ထူစိ ကိုယ်ပိုင်အမြဝတ်ယူထောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ထုပ်-၈ပဲ၊
လျှော့ရေး ၁ကျပ်၊

ဂျာမန်ပြည်အဏ္ဍာဖွဲ့ထိုး

အနှင်ဦးဥက္ကဋ္ဌ ကိုယ်ထောင်ကြီးသည် ဂျာမန်ပြည်၌ နှစ်ပေါင်းဆယောင်းကြာ နေပြီး နေ့ဘာသာမန်တို့၏ အဏ္ဍာဖွဲ့ထိုးဆုစာဝင် ၇ပုံ ဆောင်းရှာဒဒ်း၍၊ ဈာပိုးသားတို့ စဟုဆုဘ ဌားများခုန်းဝင်းတို့၏ဆုစာဝင် အဖြစ်အပျက် ယခုအခြေအနေနှစ်ဆလုပ်ကိုင်နေထိုင်ဆဆုနှင့် ကြိုဆိုထင်ရှာနှင့်ထိုးတို့၏ စကားများမျှ ချုပ်ခြဲပေါင်းခြောက်ခြားစွာဖြင့် ရေးသားပုံနှိပ် ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်မကြောင်း၊
အထိုး ၆-၈ပဲ၊

ဟာဘိတသစ်စာအုပ်ကြီး၊

ရှေးဟောင်းဟဏ္ဍာရှိကြီးများရေးသားသော ကဗျာထက်ဘကြီးများကို မပျက်စီးမတိမ်ပြုပ် စေရန်၊ ကွန်ပိုတို့သူမိုးထတိုက်ကာ၊ ရပေါင်းပြု ပြင်၍ရိုက်ခွဲထားပြီးဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊
အထိုးတ ၇ကျပ်၊
လျှော့ရေး ၁၂-၄ပဲ၊

ဓနဓေါ့နှုန်း။

ရတနာသုံးပါး ဆရာမိဘကိုမမေ့နှုန်း။
ဆရာဝန်တဦး၊ အဖြစ်စောင့်ရှောက်နေသကဲ့သို့၊
ထင်မှတ်ရသော ဆေးပေါ်လာပြီ။
ယုံးဒယားအနှိပ်သည်ကြီး
ခေါ်သောဆေးကိုမမေ့နှုန်း ၃-၄ပဲစီ။
အသားကို၊ မပူမစပ်ဘဲပျောက်သော
အာမခံပွေးဆေးကို မမေ့နှုန်း-၃-၈။
သွားနှာ သွားကိုက်ဖဆေးကို
မမေ့နှုန်း အာကိုး-၄ပဲစီ၊
ဦးထုတ်ကြီး၊ ဘီးထင်းတန်းရှေ့၊
ပညာဝန်ဆေးတိုက်၊ ထက်ဝတန်းမြို့၊

ဝက်နှာဝဏ္ဍ၊
ဝက်နှာ ဝဏ္ဍကို စိရင် ရေးသားသော ဂုဏ်ရည်ဇာတ်ဌာ၊ ရတနာသုံးဝဏ္ဍ၊ ရုံထောက်မောင်စံ ရှားဝဏ္ဍ၊ ထိုးထိုက်ဝဏ္ဍ၊ စသော-နာမည်ကျော် ဝဏ္ဍများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဖွဲ့ဆရေါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်နှာဝဏ္ဍ၊ ဌာ-ရတနာသုံးဝဏ္ဍ၊ ရူပနှုန်ဝဏ္ဍတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မြဲ။ ဘတ်ပြီး ထွင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝဏ္ဍဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဏ္ဍ သွားဌာများစွာဝှတ်သားရန်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ တို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊
ဤဝဏ္ဍသွားဌာ၊ ထွများ၏ပိတ်ကို၊ ဝဏ္ဍ ဘတ်ရင်းဝင်ထိမိုင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည် ဖြင့်၊ အထွေသားဆွေးနှုန်းထည်း ပြည်နှာက်ရှာပါ ရှိပါသည်၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့ဌာ၊ သတ်တရားပွား များ၍၊ ပိတ်ထားဖြတ်ကြိမ်ထည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြင်လူ ပြည်ထွင်နေရှိက်၍၊ နှက်ကြိုက်၊ ထွကြိုက်၊ အိုက်ဖြိုက်စွာ ထွင့်မှုနိုင်စေသော အရာကိုအ ထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝဏ္ဍဘတ်ရင်းပင်ဆက် ရုပြီးထွင်၊ အသက်ရှင်တည်-အင်္ဂါသဖြင့် အ ကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ စိစံ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ တအုပ်ထွင် ၁၀ပဲ၊
လျှော့ရေး ၄ပဲ၊

ကောသာထိရိမင်းဘွဲ့နှုန်းထွင်းစာတော် ၂တော်ကြီး၊

ရွှေးဟောင်း နှောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ များကို၊ အိဿတိ-ဒုတ်ဆုတ်-နည်းပိုးသွတ်-အတ်ဌာ၊ တိုးသွတ်-အသွတ်သွတ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်ထွတ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဏ္ဍကြီးဖြစ် ပါသည်၊
ထုအုပ်ထွင်အကိုး ၁၀ကျပ်၄ပဲ၊
ဘိဝပါမင်းတရားကြီးအဏ္ဍာဖွဲ့အကြီး၊
မြန်မာပြည်တွင်း နေ့ဂက်ဆုံး ပိုးဆုပ်ချုပ် မင်းထုပ်သွားသော၊ ပိဒိသိဒ္ဓိအရှင်သခင် ဘု ရင်မင်းဖြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းတို့၊ မြန်မာထူ ပို့းတို့ငှင်း ဆိရှိထားရန်သင့်ဟုပါ၍၊ အမြဲဖွာ ကြပါ။
တအုပ်အထိုး ၈ပဲ၊
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မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ နှင့် စပ်သက်သော့၊ ဖြေရေး နှုတ်နိုင်ဆဲ အပိုင်းအခြား၊ မြန်မာမင်းဘွိုအဆုပ် ချုပ်ပုံနှင့်၊ ဆရာဆုပ်ချုပ်ပုံချုပ်၊ ထူဦးရေအဖွဲ့နှံ တော်ဥပဒေများ၊ ရပုံသုံးပုံဘွိုက်၊ ဗဟားသွက် နှင့်ဘာသာဘဝပြုသူက်၊ ဌာဘားသားရန် အရေး ကြီးသည့်အချက်အို ပုံပေါင်း၍၊ သစ်ဘော ရေးဆရာဘောင်း ဝတ်သုံးထပ်ခဲကြီး ဦးဝု ရေးသား ထားသော စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ကြည့်ရှု သူဝသိကောင်းပါကြောင်း၊
အထိုး ၁၈ပဲ၄ပဲ၊

ဗိုးပွားရေးထက်ပွား၊

ငင်းကျွန်းဌာအဆုးပြောခုန်မည်၊ တိုင်းဘိ ဆုထိပ်ဖြစ်၍ ယခုနောက်ဆုံးအကြိမ်သွင် ဟ ဟစ်အနည်းငယ်သာ ကျန်ရှိတော့သည်ဖြစ်၍ ရုထွေးစွာပြ ဂုပ် သွင့်ငင်းနေပြီ၊ အမြန်ဖွာပါ။
ကဗျာသာရဏ္ဍသမ္ပြိတ်ထွင်း၊
ခွေးချိုး-လေးချိုး-ကြိုချိုး-ထေးဆစ်- သ ဖြဲ့- ဘောလုပ်- တေးထပ်ရိုးချိုး- ၀၀ လပ် သားထပ် ဇရပ်ဝန်းညီးတို့ကို၊ အဆုပ်အမြဲပါဝ် ရှင်းထင်းသေချာစွာဖြစ်စေရန်ဖိုးဝဲ့ထားသော စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊
တအုပ် ၂ကျပ်၊ လျှော့ရေး ၀၂ပဲ၊

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What it Means

ကလီထရက်လယ်ထွန်နှိုက်။

ယခုနှစ်တွင် အထက်ပါစက်နှင့် လုပ်ကိုင်၍နေရာ တိုင်းမှာပင် ကျဲ၊ နွား လုပ်ကိုင် ခြင်းထက် ကောင်းမွန် ကြောင်းသိရှိရပါ၍။မဝယ်ရသေးသောမိတ်ဆွေများ စပါး ပြတ်လျှင် ပြတ်ခြင်း စ၍လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန် ယခုက မှာမှသာ လျှင်အချိန်မှီရနိုင်ပါမည်။အခြားထွန်လိုပါကစုံစမ်းကြပါ။

ပြေပိုင်ရှင်များ၏အကျိုး သည်ပိုး ဆောင်ရွက် လို သည်အလျောက်ကျိုးစားလာခဲ့ရာ၊ ယခုအခါကလီထရက် လယ်ထွန်စက်များကို။ ငွေအပြေတကြိမ်တည်းပေး၍ အ ထက်ကခရီကဲ့သို့ ဝယ်ယူခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ပါဘဲ—ဤဆိုင်း နှင့်ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ရန်အမြန်လာရောက်စုံစမ်းကြပါ။

မြန်မာပိုင်—မြန်မာပြည်လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်မီးတိုက်။

တဦးတည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်။

နံပါတ် ၃၂၅၊ ခါဆိုဒီထမ်း ရန်ကုန်မြို့။

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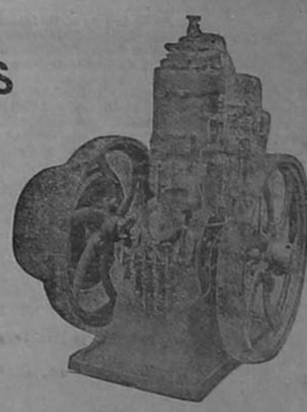

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ရေနံချေးစက်များ။

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်ရှိမီးပေးသွင်းခြင်း။ဘုရားမီးပူစေ့ ခြင်း။ဆီဆုံ။ဆန်စက်။သင်းဘောစက်များတွင်အသုံးပြုခြင်း အားဖြင့် အလွန်တရာ ကျေဝစောသော စက်များသည်။ ရောင်းရန်အဆင်သင့်ရှိပါသည်။ မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းဘွားအ ထွက်တဦးတည်းရောင်းခွင့်ရသူ။

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264

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SHAMSUL-ULEMA

Moulvi Muhamed Amin Abbasi, Assistant Superintendent, Hooghly Madrasah, Bengal.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA (PERSONAL)

Pandit Kali Kishore Smritiratna of Kartikpur, Bengal.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL

Mr. N. G. A. Edgley, I. C. S. District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar, Assam.
Diwan Bahadur Jamiat Rai, Provincial Civil Service, Baluchistan.
Rev. S. D. Bawden, Manager, Reformatory Settlement, Kavli, Nallore District, Madras.
Rev. R. Halliday, Moulmein.
Miss J. F. Hibberd, Honorary Lady Superintendent, Sandes Soldiers' Home, Rawalpindi and Upper Topa.
Reverend W. H. Jackson, Blind School, Kemmendine, Rangoon Burma.
Sister Josephine, Sister-in-Charge, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
Miss L. Longmire. Church of England, Zenana Missionary Society Hospital, Khammamett, Warangal District, Hyderabad Deccan.
Rev., W. S. Sutherland, Superintendent, Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, Madras.

KHAN BAHADUR

Mr. Alibhai Mohd., Hony. Magistrate, Rangoon.

KHAN SAHIB

Shaik Abdul Rahmin, Superintendent, Camp Jail, Alon, Monywa.

RAI BAHADUR

Rai Sahib Kshetra Mohan Basu, Assistant Secretary, Home and Political Department.
Rai Sahib Hemendra Mohan Roy, Assistant Accountant General, Burma,

RAI SAHIB

Aya Ram, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge Kyaukme and Sakantha Northern Shan States.

BURMESE HONOURS

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U Thuriya, Masoyein Taik, Mandalay.
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The undermentioned persons have, by order of His Excellency the Governor, been awarded Certificates of Honour and other tokens of approval, as set forth below:—

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U Ba, Resident Excise Officer, Letpadan, Tharrawaddy.
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U Kyaw, officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools Meiktila.
U Myit, Bailiff (retired), District and Sessions Court, Sagaing.
U Tin, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Malaria Bureau, Harcourt Butler Institute at Public Health, Rangoon.
U Ba Tun, Superintendent, Burma Secretariat Forest Department.

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U Shwe Bwin, Headman of the Laungkon Village tract, Mawlaid Township, Upper Chindwin.
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U Thu Kha, Inspector of Police. Court Prosecuting Officer, Ma-ubin.
U Po Lon, Forest Ranger, Myitmaka Extraction Division, Tharrawaddy.
U Chit Poh, Ward Headman and Chairman Ward Headmen's Association Ragoon.

CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR AND GUN

U Thi Hla, Assistant Township Officer, Singu, Mandalay.
U Tun Kyi, Headman of the Kyawywa Village-tract, Mingin Township, Upper Chindwin.
Thang Tin Lyen, Chief of the Yahow tribe, Klao Village, Falam Subdivision, Chin Hills.
U Kyaw Shin, Inspector of Police, Zigon, Tharrawaddy.
Havildar Shivalal Thapa, Western Battalion, Burma Military Police, Myitkyina.

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U Ba Kya, officiating Inspector of Police, Southern Range Flying Squad, Insein.
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Mr. Veeranum Alavanthar, Head Reference Clerk, Hlaing Forest Circle Office, Rangoon.
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U Maung Gale, Head Judicial Clerk, District Magistrate's Court, Meiktila.
U Kin Gyi, Deputy Myook Assistant Township Officer, Myohaung, Akyab.
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U Tha Hnyin, Treasurer, Pyapon Treasury, Pyapon.
Mr. Perumkolam Parameswara Iyer, Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Magwe.
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The undermentioned persons have, by order of His Excellency the Governor, been awarded Certificates of Honour and other tokens of approval, as set forth below, in recognition of the services rendered by them during emergent repairs to the Mezali weir in the Minbu District, in the flood of June 1929:—

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U Tun Kin, Carpenter, Mezali, Minbu.

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U Kin, Canal Revenue Inspector, Minbu.

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U Tun Aung Gyaw, Village Headman, Kabyi Minbu.
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U E Maung, Headman and Honorary, Magistrate, Thayettaw, Minbu.
U Po Mya, Village Headman, Monmyin, Minbu.
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The undermentioned persons have, by order of His Excellency the Governor, been awarded Certificates of Honour and other tokens of approval, as set forth below, in recognition of the services rendered by them in the operations against the Muhso Hkunli in the Kengtung Subdivision of the Southern Shan States :—

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CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR AND SILVER-MOUNTED DA

U Tet Tha, Acting Ahmal Gyi of Singaling Hkamti State.
Sao-Tang, peon of the Office of the Assistant Superintendent, Triangle Expenditions.

CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR AND GUN

Naik Al Hnok. Chin Hills Battalion, Burma Military Police.
Subadar Hastibir, Limbu, Eastern Battalion, Burma Military Police. Myitkyina.
Havildar Parsad Singh Limbu, Eastern Battalion. Burma Military Police Myitkyina.
Palet, of Kunkoyam, Headman of Sainoliep, Upper Chindwin.
U Po Sein, Headman, Hkamti State.

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Kharag Bahadur Chettri, Clerk to the Assistant Superintendent, Naga Hill Hukawng Valley Expedition.

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Mr. Jagannath, Triangle Rationing Clerk, Myitkyina.

WHAT IT MEANS.

"LONG LIVE REVOLUTION"
"Conspiracy" Case Accused Explain

Lahore, December 22. Sardar Bhagat Singh and Mr. B. K. Dutt, two of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, have submitted the following letter to the Special Magistrate for transmission to the Editor of the Modern Review:—

"You have, in the December [1929] issue of your esteemed magazine, written a note under the caption, "Long Live Revolution", and have pointed out the meaninglessness of this phrase. It would be impertinent on our part to try to refute or contradict the statement of such an old, experienced and renowned journalist as your noble self for whom every enlightened Indian has profound admiration. Still, we feel it our duty to explain what we desire to convey by the said phrase, as in a way it fell to our lot to give these "cries" a publicity in this country at this stage.

We are not the originators of this cry. The same cry had been used in Russian Revolutionary movements, Upton Sinclair, the well-known socialist writer, has, in his recent novels, "Boston", and "Oil" used this cry through some of the anarchist-revolutionary characters. The phrase never means that the sanguinary strife should ever continue, or that nothing should ever be stationary even for a short while. By long usage this cry achieves a significance which may not be quite justifiable from the grammatical or the etymological point of view, but nevertheless we can not abstract from them the association of ideas connected with them. All such shouts denote a general sense which is partly acquired and partly inherent in them. For instance when we shout, "Long Live Jatin Dass," we cannot and do not mean thereby that Dass should physically be alive. What we mean by that shout is that the noble ideal of his life, the indomitable spirit which enabled that great martyr to bear such untold suffering and to make the extreme sacrifice for that ideal, should ever live. By raising this cry we wish that we may show the same unfailing courage in pursuance of our ideals, it is that spirit that we allude to.

Similarly, one should not interpret the word "Revolution" in its literal sense. Various meanings and significances are attributed to this work; according to the interests of those who use or misuse it. For the established agencies of exploitation, it conjures up a feeling of blood-stained horror. To the revolutionaries it is a sacred phrase. We tried to clear in our statement before the Sessions Judge, Delhi, in our trial in the Assembly Bomb Case, what we meant by the word 'Revolution.'

We stated therein that Revolution did not necessarily involve sanguinary strife. It was not a cult of bomb and pistol. They may sometimes be mere means for its achievement. No doubt they play a prominent part in some movements but they do not—for that very reason—become one and the same thing. A rebellion is not a revolution. It may ultimately lead to that end.

The sense in which the word Revolution is used in that phrase, is the spirit, the longing for a change for the better. The people generally get accustomed to the established order of things and began to tremble at the very idea of a change. It is this lethargical spirit that needs be replaced by the revolutionary spirit. Otherwise, degeneration gains the upper hand, and the whole humanity is led astray by the reactionary forces. Such a state of affairs leads to stagnation and paralysis in human progress. This spirit of Revolution should always permeate the soul of humanity, so that the reactionary forces may not accumulate to check its eternal onward march. Old order should change, always and ever, yielding place to new, so that one good order may not corrupt the world. It is in this sense that we raise the shout "Long Live Revolution."

Yours Sincerely,
Bhagat Singh,
B. K. Dutt.

WANTED, FOUR TEACHERS.

Wanted four teachers with high school final at least. State salary required before the 20th January to the undersigned
A.W.BA,
Superintendent,
National School,
Kyaugin.

QUESTIONS IN THE COUNCIL

The following questions were asked during the recent session of the Burma Legislative Council.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BURMA.

U Ni [Myingyan South]: Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Burma, has ordered the Burma Urban Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Rangoon, now in liquidation, to set off the full, value of its shares held by the Urban Co-operation Societies and Town Banks in liquidation against the loan of the Bank without making any deductions of their liability towards the losses of the Bank or without ascertaining the then value of the said shares? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the authority or any parallel instance to do so in the Banking world?

The Minister for Forests: The attention of the hon. member is invited to the answer to another question.

U Ni Myingyan South: Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true or not that the said order of the Registrar directing the Bank to repay the full original value of the shares held in it by the Urban Co-operative and Town Banks in liquidation is mainly instrumental in declaring the said Bank to be insolved? If not, will the Government be pleased to state its reasons for winding up the said Bank?

The minister for Forests: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the second part, a copy of the Registrar's Findings was placed on the table with the answer to another question.

U Ni Myingyan South; Will the Government be pleased to state whether letter No. 7485-R.C.S., dated June 30, 1928, from the Manager, Burma Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Burma, challenging the correctness of the said order of the Registrar was received? If so, what reply was sent to the Bank? If not, what adequate reasons the Government have for not replying the same against the weight of authorities on the subject and the usages of Banking?

The Minister for Forests: This letter was not received in the Registrar's office.

U Ni Myingyan South: Will the Government be pleased to state whether any opportunity was given to the Burma Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Rangoon, and other Urban Co-operative Societies and Town Banks liquidated after the passing of the 1927 Act, to give an explanation as to why the winding-up order may not be passed? If so will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why explanations were not accepted and the assets and liabilities of these societies?

The Minister for Forests: In certain cases, where there was a clear case for winding-up the society or other strong reasons for this course, societies were not invited to show cause formally against the passing of a winding-up order. Where an explanation was not accepted the reason was that such explanation was considered to be inadequate. It is not possible without an undue expenditure of time and labour to furnish detailed statements of the assets and liabilities of the societies in liquidation.

U Ni (Myingyan South): Will the Government be pleased to state whether the winding up order was passed at the instance of any creditor of the Bank? If so, will the Government give the names of those creditors? If not, will the Government be pleased to state when an inquiry was held and there-sult to such inquiry communicated to the said Bank passed?

The Minister for Forests: The attention of the hon. member is invited to the answer given to another question.

U Ni (Myingyan South): Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that the order for the winding-up of the Bank was received by the Bank only a fortnight after the Committee meeting of the said Bank who passed the resolution that the Bank should be reconstituted under the Indian Companies Act? If so, will the Government be pleased to state its reason to do so against the declared wishes and resolution of the Committee of the Bank?

The Minister For Forests: Information as the first part of the question is not available.

As to the second part, the Committee of the Bank at its meeting on September 1st, 1928, passed a resolution as follows:—

"This meeting accepts the Registrar's reasons for winding-up the Bank, as no progress could be made until the present affairs and irregularities were cleared up.

U Ni (Myingyan South): Will the Government be pleased to state whether such action of the Registrar is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture Resolution No. 1—63-7, dated April 29, 1904?

The Minister for Forests: The reply is in the negative.

U Ni (Myingyan South): Is the Government aware of the pronouncement made by liquidator of the Bank published in the vernacular paper Sun, dated September 15, 1928? If so the Government aware that, in expectation of the fulfilment of the said pronouncement, the shareholders and creditors of the Bank did not appeal against the order for the winding-up of the Bank? Will the Government be pleased to state when will the said Bank be handed over back to the management of its shareholders and creditors?

The Minister for Forests: As regards the first part of the question one of the liquidators explained for the benefit of inquirers in a letter published in the "Sun" that a winding-up order did not necessarily involve the final disregistration of the Bank but that it was open to the Registrar to cancel the winding-up order if the results of the liquidation warranted such a course.

The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative.

The answer to the third part of the question is that cancellation of the winding-up order will depend upon the results of the liquidation which will not be sufficiently known before the lapse of a year.

U Ni Myingyan South: Is the Government aware of the fact that, during the management of the Padigon Bank by the liquidator appointed by the Government, a mill estimated and worth about a lakh of rupees has been auctioned or sold for Rs. 2,000 only? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for the haste with which the property was disposed of at a great loss to the members of the said Society?

The Minister for Forests: A mill has been sold by the Prome District Court for Rs. 2,000 but Government has no other information as to the market value of the mill. It was sold 17 months after the date of the winding-up order and 10 months after the date of application for execution made to the Court by the Liquidators.

U Ni (Myingyan South): Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of Societies under the Co-operative Societies Act which have been wound up after the passing of the Burma Co-operative Societies Act No. VI of 1927? Will the Government be pleased to state the exact nature of the relief offered to the creditors and shareholders of the Mandalay Urban Co-operative Bank in connection with the losses incurred by them in the failure of the said Bank?

The Minister for Forests: As regards the first part of the question, the number of societies wound up since July 14, 1927, is 1377.

As regards the second part of the question, there is no Mandalay Urban Co-operative Bank.

SHOALS IN THE KALADAN RIVER NEAR KYAUKTAW

U Tha Ban Akyab West: Is the Government aware that the Kaladan River near Kyauktaw has as a result of recent floods become too shallow for even shallow draught launches to ply and that unless immediate steps to remove the shoals that have been formed are taken, matters probably will become worse and the Paletwa District and the North portion of the Kyauktaw Township will be cut off from Akyab in the matter of rapid communications, as there is not an inch of any good road or any other means of rapid communication between Akyab and Paletwa?

The Finance Member: Government is aware that the Kaladan has silted consequent on the floods at the beginning of the monsoon and is taking steps to secure expert advice on the subject. Government is aware of the lack of rapid communication between Akyab and Paletwa.

UNNAVIGABLE CONDITION OF PADAUK-CHOUNG OR TAKING YEGYAW GREEK DURING DRY WEATHER.

U Kun 'Bassein Town': Is the Government aware that Padouk Choung or Takaing Yegyaw Creek in Bassein is incapible of navigation during the dry weather owing to its being shallow and that consequently traders thereabouts have to suffer a lot of inconvenience?

The Finance Member: Government is aware that the Takaing Yegyaw is not navigable during low tides and only navigable for small craft during high tides.

U Kun Bassein Town: Has the Government received any application for the dredging of the abovementioned creek? If so, what action, is any, has the Government taken with regard to that application? If not why not? If no such application has yet been received, will the Government consider the advisability of dredging that creek as it is causing a lot of inconvenience to the people thereabouts?

The Finance Member: No application for the dredging of the Takaing Yegyaw has been received. The question of undertaking such dredging has been carefully considered. It has been estimated that it would cost about Rs. 3 lakhs to dredge a channel 80 feet wide, suitable for the passage of paddy boats, and that the cost of upkeep would average about Rs. 10,000 per annum. If as has been suggested, tolls were levied to cover the cost interest and maintenance, it would be necessary to charge the prohibitive rate of Rs. 4 per hundred baskets on the quantity of six lakhs of baskets of paddy that would probably pass through the Yegyaw in a year.

As the work would be very expensive and could not be made productive, and an alternative route exists via the Phaye river, Government does not propose to undertake it.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE IN AKYAB DISTRICT FOR 1929-30

Oo Kyaw Khine Akyab East: Will the Government be pleased to consider the avisability of enquiring and remitting land revenue for the year 1929-30 in those areas in the Akyab District (a) lately affected by the flood, (b) insect-pest, (c) drought, to agriculturists whose holdings had been affected thereby; and to landholders will not charge rent to their tenants because of the said evils, wholly or proportionately?

The Finance Member: Government consider that the application of the ordinary rules and directions regarding the remission of land revenue will edquately meet the situation.

OVERSEERS IN THE BURMA PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

E. P. Pillay West Rangoon, Indian: Will the Government be pleased to state the member of Overseers in charge of (a) in the Buildings and Roads Department, (b) in the Irrigation branch of the Public Works Department.

How many of them hold permanent and temporary appointments? What are the respective technical qualifications and the period of service of these Overseers? If such persons are not duly qualified, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of replacing such unqualified persons by drafting into the service the duly qualified graduates and thereby introduce efficiency in the administration of the Departments concerned and encourage successful students of the College?

The Minister for Forest: The question is not understood. If the hon. member will explain more exactly the information he requires, efforts will be made to furnish it later.

INCAPACITY OF KYAUKPADUNG PAGAN VILLAGERS TO PAY TAXES.

U Ni (Myingyan South): Is the Government aware that owing to these long droughts and absence of any irrigation works and modern communications the tax-paying capacity of the people in the said area has been very much diminished! If not, is the Government prepared to consider the advisability of instituting an enquiry into these conditions?

The Finance Member: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative.

In view of the answer to the first part, the second part of the question does not arise.

ROADS IN THE LOWER CHINDWIN AND SHWEBO DISTRICTS.

U Waya Lower Chindwin East. has the Govment any intention of constructing a P.W.D road,

(a) from Sedaw and Songon to Shwebo?

(b) from Monywa to Sedaw and Songon in the Tabayin Township? is so, when?

The Minister for Forests: The reply to both (a) and (b) of the hon'ble member's question is in the negative.

ROADS IN THE MANDALAY DISTRICT

U Po Yin Mandalay Town: Will the Government be pleased to state the amount spent on the maintenance of—

1. The Mandalay-Maymya section of the Mandalay-Lashio Road;
2. the Lamaing Road; and
3. the Amarapura Road, during the last three years?

Does the Government consider that the amounts spent are sufficient for the purpose?

The Minister for Forests:

		Rs.
(1)	1927-88	59,264
	1928-29	71,837
	1929-30	61,838
(2)	1927-28	1,519
	1928-29	5,203
	1929-30	5,063
(3)	1927-28	5,478
	1928-29	7,910
	1929-30	15,743

The reply to the second part of the question is in the negative.

U Po Yin (Mandalay Town): Is the Government aware of the fact that those roads are not in satisfactory condition? If so, what steps does Government propose taking in the matter?

Government are taking steps to increase materially the maintenance grants of these roads during the next financial year.

PROVINCIAL ENGINEERING SERVICES IN INDIA.

U Ba Pe (Burmese Chamber of Commerce): Will Government please put on the table a list of officers from the other Provincial Engineering Services in India showing percentage of officers promoted to the Indian Service of Engineers and to the Provincial Engineering Service, Part I?

The Minister for Forests: Government regrets it is not in a position to supply the information desired by the hon. member.

TEMPORARY ENGINEERS.

U Ba Pe "Burmese Chamber of Commerce": Will Government please state why several unqualified men have been taken on as Temporary Engineers salaries ranging from Rs. 700 upwards?

The Minister for Forests: There only two who have not academic qualifications and these two have practical experience in Engineering.

BURMA PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

U Ba Pe Burmese Chamber of Commerce: Will the Government please put up a list showing the salaries paid to the first thirty officers in the Civil, Police, Forest, Land Records Excise and Engineering Services Provincial Services for the last nine years of since February 1, 1920, so that a comparison can be made how the Burma Engineering Service has been treated in comparison with other Departments?

The Minister for Forests: The information asked for will be supplied later.

KYAUKKYI NATTHANGWIN ROAD

Tharrawaddy U Pu Toungoo South: Is the Kyaukkyi-Natthangwin-road a Public Works Department or a District Council Road.

(a) Is it true that the Public Works Department is taking charge of the road but refused to re-build the bridge which is on the middle of the road?

(c) Is it true that the Public Works Department is asking the District Council to pay for the cost of the bridge though the road is under Public Works Department and the District Council is refusing to pay saying it has got nothing to do with it?

(d) Is it true that there was therefore a great delay in repairing the road which is in hopeless condition now?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state fully and place all correspondence on the table?

The Minister for Forests: (a) The road is a Main Road in charge of the Public Works Department.

(b) to (e) Government is not aware of the allegations made by the hon. member, but it will inquire into the matter and will report fully and place on the table all the correspondence on the subject at the next Session of this Council.

LEVY OF TOLLS ON NATIVE BOATS ON TWANTE CANAL

U Saw Tharrawaddy South. Will Government be pleased to state—

1. Whether there existed any system of toll collection on native boats, both small and big, prior to dredging and widening of the Twante Canal?

2. If not, why the poor ignorant boatmen are made to pay the canal toll only after the Twante Canal has been made a means of communication by the deep-draft steam and motor vessels?

3. in whose interests principally the Twante Canal was widened, deepened and maintained at a very enormous expenditure?

4. were not these native boats able to ply through the Twante Canal with the tide customarily, as at present previous to widening and dreadging of it?

5. how were the deep-draft steam and motor vessels which now pass through this canal able to reach the Delta Towns prior to widening and deepening of same by dredger operations?

(6) if it be in the interests of the deep draft steam and motor vessels, is it justified that the burden of taxation should fall proportionately on the poor native boatmen who have from time immemorial been passing this canal without any hindrance and trouble to them prior to dredging operations?

7. were not the native boatmen of the Letpangon chaung near the Kanaungto Toll Station, allowed free passage through the canal, when and after a protest has been made?

8. if so, why has there been such a distinction from other native boatmen who have equal rights and privilieges to use canal?

The Finance Member:

1. No tolls were levied on the Twante Canal prior to the improvements that were completed in 1917.

2. All vessels using the canal have been required to pay tolls as they have derived benefit from the relief of the congestion of traffic which occurred before the canal was widened.

3. The Twante Canal was widened in the interest of all traffic using the canal.

To be continued.

Lahore Congress

OPEN SESSION

Mr. Gandhi's Resolution Passed

DETAILED REPORT OF DISCUSSIONS

Lahore, Dec. 31: Since the defeat of Mahatmaji at the Subjects Committee yesternight on two resolutions, both of which he regarded as highly essential to the efficient working of the Congress, considerable excitement, anxiety and tekision prevail Excitement prevails because the oppositionists had not hoped fot such good results as they did secure from the divisions yesterday. There is anxiety because, on the one hand it has now become clear that the Congress Executive as well as the Congress policy will change considerably and on the other hand sufficient grounds exist for apprehensions that these would be an attempt to create chaos, disorder and violence.

Sequel To Assault on C. I. D.'S

Information has already reached the Press that some mechanic who was in charge of the light powerhouse was sought to be tampered with as a result of the alleged assault on the C.I.D.'s and the consequent arrest of two volunteers. There is considerable temper in the volunteer ranks and the Police have been hovering round the Lajpat Rai Nagar since yesterday. Ostentatiously a demand has been made for the parade of volunteer to enable the Police to arrest some more volunteers in connection with the alleged assault on the C.I.D. A parade is going to be held in the course of the afternoon. There are apprehensions that at midnight to night the youth section of the Congressmen have in mind some plans for demonstration to celebrate the transition of the of the Congress from acceptance of Dominion Status to Independence. Lights may be cut off by tampering with the power house and there may be anarchy let loose. Lajpat Rai Nagar is supposed to be so honey combed with C. I. Ds. ane agent provacateurs that whatever the basis, or the absence of basis, genuine apprehensions exist. Similarly there is considerable tension.

Mahatmaji Prepared for Defeats

It appears that Mahatmaji was prepared for the defeats of yesterday. In fact, it is pointed out that Mahatmaji to the Subjects Committee to do their worst and throw out the resolutions, but not to waste the time of the House. It is also pointed out that Mahatmaji did not avail himself of the right or reply on the resolution for constitution of attonomous committees and that in regard to the second resolution regarding the reduction of delegates etc., Mahatmaji made the briefest speech, Since the commencement of the Congress Session, Mahatmaji had declared that he wanted congressmen to vote as their convictions dictated and not out of regard to him. Therefore as far as Mahatmaji as well as his nearest no-change co-workers are concerned they view with unconcern the defeats of yesternight as well as the prospects of defeats in to-days open session, so much so, that while the oppositionists have been canvassing from camp to camp appealing to the delegates to enthrone youths and those who stand for their programme Gandhiji's co-workers as well as others associated with those who are with Gandhiji as Motilalji etc., have scrupulously refrained from canvassing and have made no effort to count their strength, They are also clear that following constitutional practice if Gandhiji's resolutions which have been moved on behalf of Gandhiji as well as the Working Committee are defeated in essential aspects, then it much follow that those who have sponsored the resolutions abstain from offering themselves for offices of responsibility in the Congress. There would be no attempt on the part of Gandhiji or his co-workers to make any attempt to secure the majority, or retain offices. Gandhiji, it is believed, is clear that whatever happens there should be no internicine war within the Congress ranks and if Gandhiji finds himself in the minority he would accept the verdict of the Congress and remain within the Congress as long as the Congress creed remains unchanged as regards the methods and carry out such items of the Congress programme as are acceptable to him.

Working Committee's Long Sitting

The Congress Working Committee had a long sitting to-day in the morning when, it is said, it decided that a debate should make place on the two resolutions which have been accepted by the Subjects Committee, namely, the resolution regarding the Delhi Bomb Outrage and the main resolution and that voting should take place on both resolutions together as there will be a regular pol.

Open Session Resumed

Punctually at 1 p m. the open session of the Congress was resumed to-day, The pandal, as usual was packed up with delegates, a large number of visitors, press representatives and others. Two minutes before the sitting was resumed, the President, Pandit Motilal Nehru accompanied by Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel entered the Congress pandal amidst loud cries of "Mahatma Ganhhijiki Jai" Pandit Jawaharlal-ki Jai" "Inqlaublindabad. Proceedings commenced with a chorous of "Bandemataram" song which was sung the whole house standing. Leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari, Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Patel, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar and others took their seats round the President:

A bronze bust of Lala Lajpat Rai was pleaced on the table of the President.

Messages of Sympathy

Being asked by the President. Dr. Ansari the head out messages of sympathy with the Congress sent by many prominent institutions and persons both in India and abroad. The number being a large one, Dr. Ansari read out portions of only important ones. The first message read was from the League against Imperialism, English section, It expresses sympathy with the Indian National Aspirations for complete independence and states that the League has been looking to Lahore session of the Congress with great interest.

The Dutch section of the League has also sent a message of sympathy with the Congress urging that Indian should struggle for attainment of complete independence and get rid of imperialism.

The Socialist Party of Iran asks the Congress to constitute its independence on socialist basis.

Messages have also been received from the Negro Rights Protection Committee party, International Committee for Political Prisoners, Kabul Congress Committee, Japan Congress Committee, British Indian Association, Johannesburg, American Congress Committee, New York, Indian National Association, Cape Town South African Indians Federation Johannesburg, All Ceylon Youth League, British Labour Leaders, South African Indian Association, American Indian Association, East African Indian Congress.

Mr. Seoprasad Gupta, Member Congress Working Committee has sent a message from Geneva asking the Congress to give logical conclusion to the Madras and Calcutta Resolutions by clearing all ambiguity to complete independence.

Messages of sympathy have also been received from Sailen Ghose, New York and Raja Mahendra Pratab. There were continued loud cheers in the whole house when Dr. Ansari announced the names of these two persons as having sent messages of sympathy. Another message expressing sympathy has come from Mr. C. Vijayarachariar' ex President of the Congress.

Messages being read over, the President moved from the Chair that the name of Mr. B. Chakravarty of Bengal which had not been included in the candolence resolution passed last day in the Congress should be included in it.

The suggestion was unanimously accepted by the house.

Delhi Bomb Outrage

MAHATMAJI MOVES RESOLUTION

Mahatma Gandhi was greeted as he approached the dais with cries of "Inquilab Zinb Zindabad" "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai."

Mahatmaji moved the following resolution:—

This Congress deplores the Bomb Outrage perpertrated on the Viceroy's train and reiterates its conviction that such action is not only contrary to the creed of the Congress, but results in harm being done to the national cause. It congratulates the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and their party including the poor servants on their fortunate and narrow escape.

Mahatmaji's Hindi Speech

Speaking in Hindi Mahatmaji said:—

Brothers and sisters, I have read out to you the resolution. I had no intention of making a speech. I intended to put the resolution before you without a speech but I find that this resolution is to be opposed here as it was opposed in the Subjects Committee. I shall say to you then only a few words. My submission to you is, that so long as non-violence and peaceful means remain as the creed of the Congress, we ought to express our opinion on happenings as the recent bomb outrage. If, however, we do want to change the creed we may. Until then, we cannot but pass this resolution. It may be said that many kinds of views prevail in the country. However we are not concerned with that. The Congress claims and as a humble worker I claim that we respresent 30 crores of people. Therfore, it is necessary that we should express our opinion considering ourselves responsible for the actions of all our countrymen. We must consider even the C. I. D. men as our kith and kin and should endeavour to enlist their services to the cause of attainment of Swaraj. Our experience of the last ten years should also convince us that out ages as these do not prove useful to the country. They have burdened India more. It may be said that my view is wrong and that the Montagu reforms are the outcome of violence which preceded these reforms. Assuming that the reforms are the out come of violent happenings, let me say that these toys have been bought at too heavy a price which you would not care to pay. If we desire that the toiling workers and peasants should be relieved of oppressive economic burden and should find relief, we must try to relieve them of these costly luxuries, Military expenditure in India runs into several crores. This expenditure is to keep us down and not for our defence. If you will at any time get rid of this vast military burden, you must make India safe for every Englishman, woman and child. The resolution also states that such outrages only do harm to the national cause. I hope that they also believe with me that it is so.

As regards the congratulatory part of the resolution. I consider it as a natural corollory. Common courtesy requires it. If we did not tender our congratulations, we would be guilty of not having understood our creed. If we really profess the creed of non-violence, we should certainly regard ourselves as protectors of lives of all Englishmen, women and children, even though we may regard them as our enemies. As long as we believe in the creed of nonviolence for our political salvation, we will be failing in our duty if we do not tender our congratulations to Lord Irwin Lady Irwin and the party including servant and ourselves. [Cheers and cries of Mahatmaji Ki Jai].

Dr. Ansary Seconds Resolution.

Dr. Ansari seconded the resolution. Dr. Ansari said Let me tell you that the history of the world tells us that no country has got freedom by throwing of bombs [cries of shame and up up with revolution]. I will even say that those who are even now waving the red flag and are communists are of my view, Communism stands for individual violence not for mass violence. I appeal to you in the name of our ancient culture not to approve of such destardly deeds but condemn them. The congratulatory part of the resolution is the natural corollory of the first part. Without it we shall be declaring that while we are for non-violence, we do not disapprove of violent deeds by others. Please do not be carried away by the emotion of the moment but give your vote after calm consideration.

A Slight Commotion

At this stage there was Slight commotion owing to the distribution of agenda for the day which made it necessary for Pandit Jawaharlal to move about in order to restore order.

Resolution Opposed

Swami Govindanand opposed the resolution. He said the Congress creed is only for Congressmen. The Congress cannot take note either the past bomb outrages or the outrages which may be perpetrated in future. The Congress is a prominent political organisation, but you cannot deny that there is a revolutionary party as there is even a Liberal Party. We should give men with different views the liberty of following their opinions. We can convert men to our creed, but to condemn them would be in itself against our creed of non-violence. I cannot agree that the couutry's cause has been injured by the bomb outrage. It is only the future historian that would be able to gauge its effect. I am against our making fetish of our creed and I may also point out to you that this resolution is silent about the outrages of the bureaucracy.

Dr Alam's Opposition

Dr. Alam also opposed the resolution. He said the issue before us is not the merit or the demerit of the creed of non-violence. I consider the resolution as improper, unnecessary and harmful and ask you to reject it Although I yield to none in my respect for Mahatmaji, why should we make fetish of our nonviolent creed. If we do not make fetish, the Congress work will come to an end every time that somebody somewhere. A resolution of this nature strengthens the hands of the Government and unfettered repression is the result. Our youngmen are arrested and released and re-arrested

Continued on page 8

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SUNDAY JANUARY 5 1930

The Congress Decision

THAT the Indian National Congress which only a few days ago concluded its 44th session would decide on the declaration of complete Independence as the goal of India was a foregone conclusion. It may be remembered that the Madras Session of the Congress in 1927 passed the Independence resolution which was subsequently modified at the Calcutta Session in 1928 into Dominion status based on the Nehru constitution on condition that it was accepted by the British Government on or before the 31st December 1929. There is not a shadow of a doubt that the reversion to the Independence creed by the Congress with added enthusiasm is a venturous decision which is bound to produce widespread repercussions.

The declaration of Independence as the goal of India is in itself quite harmless. Every nation of the world has the right to be independent and, far be it from us to blame India for registering its inherent right. In fact, our sympathy goes to India in her struggle for the lost right and we sincerely hope that her aspiration for complete Independence may be realised at no distant date. But, what we apprehend is that the methods, which obviously would have to be adopted to realise the goal of Independence, may lead to primordial confusions and disturbances. Of course, we are conscious of the fact that at a certain period in the history of a nation disturbances and confusions would have to be tolerated, nay even courted, to achieve the high purpose of liberating the country from the grinding clutches of domination. But, what we are not certain is whether that period in the history of India has now arrived. Knowing as we do the condition of the great masses of the people in India, we are not in a position to say that the ground is well prepared in India for the operation of measures designed to achieve Independence. On this far-reaching issue, there can be always two opinions and we cannot be over-cautious in deciding either one way or the other.

The decision to vacate seats in the legislatures and to launch a programme of civil disobedience becomes quite obvious after passing the Independence resolution. In fact, we think that the proposals regarding withdrawal from legislatures and organisation for a campaign of civil disobedience are not extreme measures in the face of the Independence resolution. On the contrary, we consider them to be quite puerile and frivolous compared with the daring resolution for Independence. Besides, it is common knowlege that non-violence is the first article of faith in the Congress creed to achieve its high ideal. India under the guidance of Mr. Gandhi, is making a novel experiment of achieving Independence by non-violent methods against such mighty odds as are incorporated in the forces of Imperial England. If Mr. Gandhi and the other veteran leaders are going to act up to their determination, an incident of a highly peculiar character in the annals of mankind is assured to the historians.

While we deplore the fact that the Benn-Irwin effort has been turned down by India as represented by the Congress, and while we are anxious about the consequences that would unpreventably follow in the wake of a no-tax campaign, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the adoption of the Independence resolution based on the principle of non-violence is the only way to keep under check and restrant the pro-revolutionary party whose existence was fairly in evidence during the Congress session. In one way, the adoption of the Independence resolution on the basis of non-violent principles is a great moral victory over the growing forces of revolution which are evidently gathering strength and intensity on account of the great delay on the part of the British Government to fulfil its pledges. Viewed in this light, we have to concede that the Indian National Congress has taken the only course left open. Taken all in all, one does not know whither India is going. We can only hope that the fundamental object of the Indian people would be achieved with the minimum amount of suffering and sacrifices.

Paradoxes In Burma

To The Editor, NEW BURMA.

Sir,

There are paradoxes in Burma which hardly need mention in your esteemed paper. Of all these, there exists one which I cannot tolerate. When individuals could not afford to read latest news and latest literature, they form what we call Reading Clubs or Libraries. To create the taste of reading Newspapers, the Newspapers Press used to help the individuals on concession rates. Now-a-days, even the Reading Club, are applying to the managers of the Newspaper Press to allow them concession rates in their periodical Subscription of newspapers. If the Newspaper Press have to allow the Reading Clubs concession rates on whose support the newspapers have to live ? Sir, it is time we should stop the practise.

A NEWSPAPER READER

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

MG. TUN THAM (Editor)

News and Views

New Year Resolutions

To all our subscribers and advertisers, to all our friends and well-wishers,—to all of them **New Burma** sends cordial greetings of the season—to all those, especially, who never hesitate to loosen their purse-strings to keep alive the only newspaper of the Burmese people published in English. Having thus performed this pleasant duty of sending cordial greetings, we may refer to what is generally known as the New Year being regarded as an occasion for making good resolutions. May we suggest a few New Year resolutions to our readers ? Here they are :—

(1) I shall renew the subscription to **New Burma**.

(2) I shall pay up promptly the subscription when it falls due.

(3) I shall try to approach friends to do their bit for the country by becoming subscribers of "New Burma".

If our readers do make these resolutions,—and do keep them, too,—then the New Year will be a prosperous one to "New Burma" and indirectly to the Burmese people as well. Mutual consideration demands that we on our part should also make New Year resolutions. Here they are :—

(1) We shall increase the number of reading pages.

(2) We shall introduce more attractive feature, in order to present to our readers the best two-anna worth in the world.

(3) We shall take special care to prevent mistakes in proof-reading.

With mutual co-operation among our readers and ourselves, we hope to fulfil these New Year Resolutions.

Square Table Conference

In one of his speeches at Lahore during the Congress week, Mr. Gandhi was reported to have stated that, in spite of passing resolutions relating to Independence and civil disobedience, there is bound to be a Conference one day to discuss peace terms, no matter whether it would be Round Table or Square Table Conference. According to the arrangement, the proposed Round Table Conference would be a tripartite Conference representing three different interests, e.g. the British, the Indian, and the Native States. But, Burma is also insistent in her demand for separate and adequate representation at the Conference, and in view of the various factors involved her demand is quite justified. Accordingly, we would hope that the proposed Conference would be, as Mr. Gandhi humourously prophesied, a Square Table Conference with representatives of India, Burma, the Native States and the British Government sitting at each end of the table.

America Invaded

Nowadays, we hear much about Soviet propaganda. But very few people seem to understand that Fascism is also working insidiously abroad. A writer in a certain Magazine of the West draws attention to the Fascist invasion of the United States. We are told that in the heart of free America Mussolini is forming an "Empire". There are in America newspapers and periodicals serving the Fascist cause, firms and businessmen engaged in Fascist propaganda, and net-work of clubs, schools and other institutions designed to serve the Duce. It is estimated that there are four million Americans of Italian extraction in the U. S. A. Although they are naturalised American citizens, Mussolini is trying to Italianize them and keep them loyal to him. Thus the Dictator of Italy is sedulously setting up an outlying colony in America.

It takes two

"It takes two to make a corrupt official," says a Governor of an Indian Province the other day. There is a good deal of truth in this statement. The incriminating officials are not the only sinners in perpetuating the wave of bribery. It is appallingly common to have people unblushingly offer to provide one with money wherewith to "grease the palms" of the officials of all kinds. When a man who originally starts this bribing business succeeds in getting an advantage, the bribed official finds that his appetite grows with what he is fed. The result is that the competition among the bribers becomes keen and the bids for the official's favour become higher, so much so that eventually bribery becomes a sort of super-tax calmly expected. Will any body start an organisation something like a No Bribery League? We on our part do not anticipate any rush of candidates.

Myitkyina Government High School

To The Editor, NEW BURMA

Sir,—May I analyse the statements made by the Director of Public Instruction in your issue of the 8th December?

The Director of Public Instruction says that the majority of the pupils of the Myitkyina Government High School are Hindus and only 77 out of a total 331 are Burmans. If 77 are Burmans does not the remaining 254 include Gurkhas, Punjabis, Sikhs, Mahomedans and others? Taking for granted that 254 are Hindus (which is impossible) do they all speak Bengali like the present Head Master ? or has the present Head Master such a gift of tongues that he can talk to all the Hindus? Does he know Nepalese, Punjabi, etc?

But why make such a fetish of Hinduism? Are not the majority of the pupils of the Maymyo Anglo-Vernacular Government High School Indians? Is the Headmaster of this School a Hindu? (certainly not). has not the Maymyo Government Anglo-Vernacular High School prospered under him ? Why has the Director of Public Instruction been at pains to import the religious question into the education of Burma? Is this part and parcel of the British Imperial Divide-and-Rule Policy ?

Have the sons of the soil been given trial in headmastering the Myitkyina Government High School and found wanting ?

The Director of Public Instruction says that the present Head Master is an M.A. of the Allahabad University. Is it essential to be an M.A. to run an Anglo-Vernacular High School ? Are the Heads of the Government High Schools at Rangoon, Sagaing, Bassein, Pegu and Mergui M.A.s? Is the Hon'ble Minister of Education under whom the Director of Public Instruction serves an M.A.? Are there not hundreds of M.As. unemployed in India?

The Director of Public Instruction say that present incumbent was for seven years headmaster of an important high school in Rangoon. Is it not true that there were only a sprinkling of Burmans in this Indian School at Rangoon ?

The Director of Public Instruction said that the Myitkyina Head Master was a tutor in English in the Rangoon University. We should like to be informed if he were ever given a permanent post in the University. If not, why not?

The Director of Public Instruction has been very silent about his man not possessing even a Primary Grade Certificate. Whenever the Department advertises for a vacancy, one of the requirements insisted on is a teacher's certificate. How has the Director of Public Instruction conveniently forgotten to insist on a teacher's certificate in this case ? If the teacher's certificate is only a scrap of paper, why not openly say so ; why waste money in inserting it in advertisements ?

The Director of Public Instruction has been most silent about his man not passing the Lower Grade Burmese Examination. How is this Head going to get into touch with the 77 children of the soil? Has the Director of Public Instruction forgotten that in 1934 the University will expect all students to know Burmese ? If it is the policy to turn the Myitkyina High School into an Indian School, why not openly say so ?

The Director of Public Instruction has been most silent regarding His Majesty's instructions to the Governors to train

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN CHINA

BRITAIN'S POSITION

London, December 31

The proposed abolition of extra-territoriality in China is the subject of a protest by Mr. Henderson in an Aide Memoire dated December 20 drawing attention to the factors beyound the control of the British Government which have hitherto impeded discussions; declaring that any attack on the legal rights of Britisher and interests built up in the course of nearly a century on faithful and solemn treaty stipulations will confront the Government with serious responsibility and gravely prejudice the prospects of negotiation and friendly solution ; suggesting that the date. January 1, 1930, be treated as the date from which a process of gradual abolition of extra-territorality should be regarded as having commenced in principle and expressing his willingness to enter into detailed negotiations as soon as political conditions in China permit.

The Chinese Ministers in London has replied appreciating the liberal and sympathetic spirit in which Britain is ready to negotiate and welcomes the British suggestion regarding the commencement of the abolition of extra-territoriality.

TEXT OF AIDE MEMOIRE

Rugby January 1.

The text is issued of the Aide Memoire handed to the Chinese Minister in London by Mr. Henderson, British Foreign Secretary on December 20, regarding the abolition of extra-territoriality in China.

Mr. Henderson says the British Government aware of the official and semi-official declarations of the Chinese Government, which they interpret as indicating the earnest desire of the Chinese Government that substantial progress should be made before January 1, 1930, if not with the actual process of the abolition of extra-territoriality, at any rate with serious negotiations having in view the initiation of that progress in the immediate future. The British Government, animated by the desire to meet the wishes of the Chinese Government in a liberal and sympathetic spirit, has sought to elicit for them concrete proposals which might serve as the basis for detailed negotiations when it became apparent that the Chinese Government felt some difficulty in putting forward concrete proposals for preliminary study. The British Government hoped the common purpose which both Governments had in view might best be served if discussions could be initiated before the end of the year between the British Minister in Peking and the Chinese Foreign Minister in Nanking. It was their intention that Sir Miles Lampson should proceed to Nanking for that purpose, but unfortunately the outbreak of civil war over a wide area in China made it impossible to carry that intention into effect.

Mr. Henderson continues: "The intricate readjustments that will be necessary, both in the legal and administrative spheres, in the gradual and progressive solution of the problem of extra-territoriality such as is contemplated by both Governments, can only be effected as result of negotiations conducted in a friendly and unprejudiced atmosphere. It would be a grave misfortune were anything to occur to prevent such negotiations from being initiated or from being carried to a satisfactory conclusion. The Chinese Government themselves will realise that any attack upon the legal rights of British subjects and the interests which they have built up with benefit to China as well as themselves in the course of nearly a hundred years on the faith of solemn treaty stipulations would confront the British Government with a serious responsibility, as such an attack would be gravely prejudicial to the prospects of negotiating a friendly solution of an intricate problem. His Majesty's Government desire to do their utmost to create a favourable atmosphere for the negotiations. No responsibility attaches to them for the political conditions in China which have prevented the commencement of serious discussions. They deplore the fact that this step has been prevented by such conditions, and they appreciat the difficulties with which, in views of the pronouncement which has been given of a particular date, January 1, 1930, the Chinese Government would be faced should that date arrive without any visible progress having been with the detailed consideration of the problem of extra-territoriality. The British Government therefore, are willing to agree that January 1, 1930, will be treated as the date from which the process of gradual abolition of extra-territoriality will be regarded as having commenced in principle and would have no objection to any declaration conformable with that attitude which the Chinese Government may think desirable to issue. The British Government are ready to enter into detailed negotiations as soon as the political conditions in China render it possible to do so with a view to agreeing on the method and programme for carrying the abolition of extra-territoriality into effect by gradual and progressive stages to the mutual satisfaction of both Governments."

CHINESE MINISTER REPLY.

The Chinese Minister, in reply, stated that the Chinese Government deeply appreciated the liberal and sympathetic spirit with which the British Government were prepared to enter into negotiations for the abolition of extra-territoriality. It is only to be regretted if no detailed plan as a result of such negotiation can be agreed upon before the end of the year, but, in view of the earnest desire and insistent demand of the Chinese people for immediate abolition of extra-territoriality, the Chinese Government regarded as most timely and conductive to the promotion of friendly feelings the statement of the British Government that the process of abolition should be regarded as having commenced in principle on January 1, 1930.

ALL-BURMA MASS MEETING

Levy of Taxation

PROTEST RESOLUTIONS PASSED

An All Burma mass meeting convened by the U Chit Hlaing G.C. B. A. was held at the Zaduditha Zayat near the Shwedagon Pagoda on Tuesday, the 31st December at 12-30 p. m: U Chit Hlaing presided and among those who addressed the Meeting were Tharrawaddy U Pu, M. L. C. and U Paw Tun, Bar-at-Law. The meeting was held for the purpose of considering wha line of action should be taken since the Local Government had not responded to the request made at the meeting held on the 18th November 1929 regarding the removal of Thathameda and Capitation taxes and since the effort made to move adjournment motion in the Local Legislative Council had failed. After some discussion a resolution was ultimately moved to the effect that the Government be asked to return the Rice Control profits and the interests accured therefrom to the country to set off the amount realised by levying Capitation and Thathameda taxes, and that pending the reply from the Government the collection of these taxes be withheld, and further that if no satisfactory reply be received to consider at the next annual conference of the G.C.B.A. what steps should be taken. This was passed.

Another resolution condemned the local Government for its disregards and failure to reply to the representation made by the G. C. B. A. regarding Capitation and Thathameda taxes. This resolution to be communicated to the Secretary of state for india and Viceroy.

A resolution was also passed condemning the action of several headmen of villages in Burma in collecting Capitation and Thathameda taxes from the villagers before the due date i. e. 1st January 1930 and holding the District Officers and the Burma Government responsible for such illegal action.

U Chit Hlaing is moving the last resolution said that it should have been moved as soon as the meeting began. He referred to the Bomb outrage to the Vice-regal train near Delhi and said that such methods were not conducive to the attainment of freedom. It was not "Wunthanu" nor Buddhistic to resort to such practices. They were opposed only to the methods and not to the personnel of the Government. He moved that the meeting congratulates H. E the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and the whole Viceregal staff and the Railway staff on the train, on their miraculous escape and most strongly condemns the cowardly attempt to wreck the Viceregal train. This was unanimously passed, and the meeting terminated at 4 p.m.

THE RICE MARKET

30-12-29.

The Local Rice market reported on further drop by Rs 2-8 to Rs. 5 Than last week, outside quotations being 9 Small Mill New January 377-8 and months 382-8 Big Millers sold their own quality new crop 50 tons December at 365 and Pozoondaung small mill 200 tons January at 375 small miller sold new small mill January 900 tons at 377-8 and white Meedone before 10th and 15th January 300 tons at 427-8, 430. In the Godown Rice Market quotations were old crop mill Sugandi 410, 435. Long Boil 400 425 Milchar 410 425 and new crop mill Sugandi 385 400 Long Boil 400 425 Milchar 410 425 Boil Yathalay 400 410 Full Boil Ngasein 390 400

The Paddy market was steady. Prices were 143 145 Mandalay 146 147 Prome 146 to 148 Boat and 160 162 meedone.

The Rice market will be closed from Tuesday on the 31st December 1929 to the 1st January 1930 on account of New Year day and this Market Report will not be published on those day.

2-1-30

The Local Rice Market reopend to day and was steady. Outside quotation were 9 small Mill January 380 and 3 months 386 The Big Millers did no business to-day Small Mills sold Poozoodaung Small Mill Quality immediate milling 200 Tons at 376 Small Ngasein 175 Tons at 380 White Meedone Before 10th and 20th January 200 Tons at 430 and old meedone Immendites milling 50 Tons at 435 other prices were Small Ngasein all January 375-377-8 White Meedone 415 417-8 S Q Ngasein 395 S Q Meedone 437-8 Ngasein Lonzain 330-8 and Meedons 370 In the godown Rice Market quotations were New mill Sugandi 390 400 Long Boil 400 410 Milchar 400 415 white Yathalay 380 390 Boil Yathalay 410 415 Full Boil Ngasein 380 395 and Rangoon Mill 392-8 395.

The Aappy Market was steady prices were 143-145 Mandalay 145-147 Prome 145 to 147 Prome 160 162 Meedone.

3-1-30

The Local Rice Market was steady but prices remained practically unchanged, Outside quotation were 9 small mill January at 380 and 3 months 385 Big Mill did no business today. Small Millers sold their own Quality before 10th January 200 Tons at 377-8 white meedone Before 10th and 15 January 150 Tons at 425-432-8 and Old Meedone Immediate Milling 150 Tons at 432-8 435. Other prices were White Meedone all January 415 417-8 S Q Ngasein 395. S Q Meedone 435 Lonzain Ngasein 330-330-8 and Meedone 367-8 on the godown Rice Market quotation were mill Sugandi 390 400 Long Boil 395 410 Milchar 395 410 Full Boil Ngasein 375 390 Rangoon Mill 385 390 White Bran 70 Boil Bran 55-60 and old Shwebo Rice 495 to 500.

The Paddy Market was steady Prices were 143-137 Mandalay 145 146 Prome 145-147 Boat and 160 162 Meedone.

BA GLAY & BA TIN
Daily Rice Market.

MAWLAIK NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]
27th December

INSPECTION

It is learnt that the Inspector General of Civil Hospital is coming up here shortly to inspect the place.

Most of the officers of the station are out on tour on inspection duties.

Beri-beri

Thanks are due to the medical authorities for the prompt measure taken to suppress the above disease which is occuring in the station every year just after the rains and before the coming in of the cold weather. It is learnt that there were about 30 cases of this disease in the town this year and of which there was only a case of death taking place, and those who are with the disease on are said to be getting better every day.

HOSPITAL SPORTS

Since arrival of the present Civil Surgeon, the above was an annual affair, got up mainly for the enjoyment of the staff of his hospital. It is learnt also that the sports this year will take place in the month of January as usual.

We like to have more sportsmen like the Civil Surgeon so that we may have an annual sports meet for the public of the station.

Magic Lantern Lectures

Up-to-date I think there have been three or four lectures on the Public Health with lantern slides given by the Civil Surgeon and his assistants in the schools and in the town. If the public really take it to heart and do what has been talked to them, I hope that so many kinds of diseases prevailing in all parts of the country will get decreased and there will be a general healthy atmosphere and happy life in all round.

It is to be hoped that the Medical Officers when out on tour in the district will do likewise for the benefit of the country folks.

TRANSFER

We are having U E as our Superintendent of Excise in place of Mr. Abreau who is transferred to Pakokku.

Civil and Military Sports.

The Civil and Military Sports here came off on the 24th and 25th of December 1929 Heats for different events were taken on the first day and final was run off on the second day. It was the first time that the the Police Department here organised the sports and it is hoped it will go on as a yearly one in the coming years. The District Superintendent who ably organised the sports deserved much credit for the unique success of the sports. There were 16 items on the programme and all the items were keenly contested by each and every competitors who took part in the sports. The most enjoyable items on the programme that kept the spectators laughing were "Pillow Fight" "Greesey Pole" and "Children Sweets Picking "Mile race for the Civil and Military Police was also a very close race and the winners showed that they could do more than they did in the event.

Prizes in money were given to the winners of the different events after the sports. Prize Distribution was kindly done by Mr. R.C. Barrette, of the Bombay Burma Trading Co-operation Ltd., Mawlaik. Hearty cheers were given to Mr. Barrette and District Superintendent of Police and the days' pleasant and enjoyable function came to an end.

JUDGES OF THE SPORTS.

1. Mr. Barrette.
2. Mr. Alyer.
3. U Po Kye,
4. Subadar (Military Police)
5. Mr. Vetennease

Starters

1. District Superintendent of Police
2. U Aung Ko.

Events for the Civil and Military Police

1. 100 yards: 1. Mg Tun Shein C.P. 2. Mg Me C. P. 3. M Ba Lun C.P.

2. High Jump: 1. Mg Tun Shein C.P. 2. Mg Me C.P. 3. 3. Walidad M. P.

3. 200 yards: 1. Mg Tun Shein C. P. 2. Mg Me C. P. 3. Fizali M. P.

4. Long Jump: 1. Mg Me C. P. 2. Mg Ba Lun C.P. 3. Asbahurdur M. P.

5. 440 yards Mg Me C.P. Fizali M. P. 3. Walidad M. P.

6. Shot Put: Asbahurdur M. P. 2. Normam. M. P. 3. Shabash M.P.

7. 880 yards-1, Fizali M.P., 2 Fazolsha M.P., 3 Mohamed Goolza M.P.,

8 Mile Race-1. Fazasha M.P., 2 Mohamed Goolza M.P., 3. Daslalsha M.P.

9 Sack Race-1. Mg Ba Lun C.P. 2 Mg Me C.P., 3. Ashahadur M.P.

10 Pillow Fight-Fizalaha, M.P., 2. Alam Sha M.P.

A special prize of Rs. 5 to the best looser was given by Mr. Barette of B.B.T.C.L, Mawlaik.

11. Uniform Race—1. Swin Ya Lan C.P. 2, Danbahurdur M.P., Bahurdhur Singh.

12. Lady Chetty Race—1 Ma Tun May, 2 Ma Tin May, 3 Ma Mya Kin.

OPEN EVENTS.

1. 100 yards—1. Mg Ba E, 2. Mg Ko, Mg Twe.

2. 220 yard—1. Mg Ko, 2. Mg Twe, 3. Ba E.

3. 440 yards—1. Mg Ko, 2. Mg Mg. Tin, 3. Saya Ba Hlaing.

4. Mile Race—Ramza Singh, 2. K. K. Bennerjee, 3. Amehudin.

BRITISH PRESS ALARMED

Revolutionary Atmospnere in India.

The adoption of Mr. Gandhi's resolution by the Indian National Congress is splashed by morning newspapers of England under sombre headlines.

The Daily News points out that the Congress is not now fighting the British Raj but the facts of history, geography and race—the things for which no human being is responsible, which may be unfortunate, but which cannot be ignored or changed by a resolution as by a magic spell.

The Daily Mirror says: "The news from India implies that our mastery is over. For the sake of ourselves and, perhaps, more for the sake of the millions of natives we hope it is not true."

The Morning Post says that Mr. Gandhi's resolution is open and insolent treason and is branch of the Indian Penal Code and if the Indian Government has any sense of pride or prestige it should put the ringleaders on trial.

The "Observer" declares every moderate force and sane brain in native politics will be needed from to-day if the progress of the reforms is not to be checked altogether until the spirit of anarchy is brought to reason.

The "Sunday Times" referring to the Congress Executive's resolution, adopted by 117 votes to 69, condemning the bomb outrage, remarks that the Congress, which considers itself fit to govern India, is not even agreed upon the detestability of political assissnation.

The Reynolds News says that it is nowise improbable that the events of the coming weeks may be such as to give a handle to those whose one idea of dealing with India is what is euphemistically called a resolute Government, which ultimately means ruling India by the sword alone.

The eve of 1930 in India is wonderfully like the atmosphere of 1917 in Ireland-opines, Mr. J. L. Garvin in an article in the Observer He declares that Sinn Fein has increasingly become the model for Hindu extremists. The playing of the "Wearing of the Green" at Lahore is no freak but has been deliberately adopted as the anthem of the Congress and implies and attempt to imitate the Irish model right through and further if possible.

pecial Supplement

Burma Gazette

Dated the 4th January 1930.

U Kyaw Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is, on relief by U Ba Tin (3) A. T. M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred from Pegu to Rangoon and is posted to duty in the office of the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Judicial Department, with effect from the 27th December 1929, beforenoon.

Mr. Arthur William Robertson, I. C. S. who has been appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner in Buama, reported his arrival in Rangoon on the 30th December 1929. afternoon.

Mr. Robertson is posted to the headquarters of the Magwe District for training.

Mr. Rownald Henry Savage Healy, I.C.S., who has been appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner in Burma, reported his arrival at Rangoon on the 30th December 1929, before noon.

Mr. Healy is posted to the headquarters of the Meiktila District for training.

U Khin Maung Pyu, I.C.S., who has been appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner in Burma, reported his arrival at Rangoon on the 30th December 1929, before noon.

U Khin Maung Pyu is posted to the headquarters of Pyapon District for training.

Mr. B. O. Binns, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Mandalay and is appointed to officiate as Settlement officer, Amherst District, and, while holding that appointment, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner.

U Kyaw Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on completion of the duty to which he was posted in this Department Notification No. 596, dated the 27th December 1929, is appointed to officiate as under Secretary to the Government of Burma, Judicial Department, inplace of U Kyaw (3), Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, transferred.

U Kyaw (3), Extra Assistant Commissioner, is on relief by U Kyaw Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred from Rangoon and is posted to duty in the Tharrawaddy District.

U Kyaw 3, Extra Assistant Commission, a Magistrate of the first class, ia appointed to be an Additional District Magistrate in the Tharrawaddy District.

U Kyaw 3 shall have all the powers of a District Magistrate under the said Code.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Sandeman, O.B.E., I.A., Deputy Commissioner, was permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave, and was posted to the charge of the Hanthawaddy District, in place of U Ba Kin (2), K.S.M., I.D.M., Deputy Commissioner, proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. S. V. Donnison, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is, on returned from leave, appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner, and is posted to the charge of the Mergui District in place of Mr. R. S. Wilkie, I.C.S., officiating Deputy Commissioner, transferred.

Mr. R. S. Wilkie, I. C. S., officiating Deputy Commissioner, is transferred from Mergui is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer, Yamethin District, and while holding that appointment to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner.

U Maung Maung (4), Extra Assistant Commissioner, Akunwun, Sagaing, is appointed to be an Additional Magistrate in the Sagaing District, in addition to his other duties.

Leave on average pay for four months is granted to U Thaung Pe 1, Extra Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Leave on average pay for seven days is granted to Mr. T. L. Hughes, I.C.S. officiating Settlement Officer, No. 5 Party, in continuation of the leave granted to him in this department Notification No' 408, dated the 16th September 1929.

The Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Commanding Officer of the Mandalay Cantonment has nominated Captain H, N. Smith, 1st (K.G O.) Battalion Madras Pioneers, to be a member of the Mandalay Cantonment Board, with effect from the 1st December 1929 in place of Major S. G. G. Fraser, M.C. 1st (K.G.O., Battalion, Madras Pioneers.

Mr. R, Hearsey, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 1st December 1929.

On return from leave, Mr. R. Barker, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to the charge of the police of the Henzada District in place of U Maung Gale (1), District Superintendent of Police, proceeding on leave.

Leave on average pay for four months is granted to Captain T. S. Conner, Assistant Commandant, Eastern Battalion, Burma Military Police, with effect from the 22nd January 1930.

Captain E. A. Forbes, I.A., Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, is transferred from the Southern Shan States Battalion, and is posted as a temporary measure to the Mandalay Battalion. with headquarters at Mandalay.

On completion of the temporary duty at Mandalay, Captain E. A. Forbes, I.A., Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, is retransferred from the Mandalay Battalion and is posted to the Southern Shan States Battalion, with headquarters at Taunggyi.

Mr. A. W. Robertson, I. C. S,, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the MagweDistrict.

Mr. R. H. S. Healy. I. C. S., is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the Meiktila District.

U Khin Maung Pyu, I.C.S. is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the Pyapon District.

U Taik Yu, Extra Assistant Commissioner a Magistrate of the first class in the Thayetmyo District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Relormatory School.

Lieutenant Kin Maung, Burma Frontier Service, Assistant Superintendent, a Magistrate of the second class in the Myitkyina District.

U Lu Din (1), Burma Frontier Service, Assistant Superintendent, a Magistrate of the first class in the Myitkyina District.

The services of U Ba Zan (2), Myook, are placed at the disposal of the Chief of Bawlake in the Karenni States, with headquarters at Mawchi.

U Ba Kun. Myook, is, on return from leave posted to the charge of the Salingyi Township, Lower Chindwin District, in place of U Tun Pe (2), Deputy Myook, transferred.

U Po Shwe, Myook, is on return from leave, posted to the charge of the Myanaung Township, Henzada District, in place of U Nyi Bu [2], Deputy Myook, transferred.

Saw Ba Thein, B.A., Senior Master, Government High School. Myaungmya, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge, on probation,

U Ba Shun, B.A., B.L., is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge, on probation.

U Hla Thaw, Assistant to the Chief Clerk (Civil), Appellate Side of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, is appointed to be a Subordinate Judge, on probation.

U Ba Shun, B.L., Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge of the Township Court of Bassein [West) cum Ngaputaw and of the Township Courts of Bassein (East) cum Thabaung, is appointed to be an Additional Magistrate in the Bassein District, in addition to his other duties.

Saw Ba Thein, Subordinate Judge. Additional Judge of the Township Court of Pyapon, is appointed to be an Additional Magistrate in the Pyapon District, in addition to his other dutles.

U Hla Thaw, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge of the Township Courts of Toungoo, Yedashe, and Tantabin, is appointed to be an Additional Magistrate in the Toungoo District, in addition to his other duties.

Leave on average pay for four months, is granted to U Po Ywet 2 Myook, in continuation of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner, Magwe Division, in his Notification No. 224, dated the 6 h August 1929.

The extension of leave is granted on medical certificate.

Leave on average pay for four months is granted to U Pu Nyo, Myook, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The leave is granted on medical certificate.

U Bo Maung, Deputy Myook, a Magistrat of the second class in the Kyaukpyu District.

U Tha Tein, Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Tharrawaddy District.

U Aung Tha U, Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Pakokku District.

U Ba Than (8), Deputy Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Tharrawaddy District.

U San Pe 4, Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Thayetmyo District.

U Ba Shin 2, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Prome District.

U Tha Tein, Myook, Magistrate of the first class in the Tharrawaddy District.

U Win Ham Sein, Paddy Trader, Thonze, is appointed to be a Magistrate (Honorary) of the third class in the Tharrawaddy District in place of U Tan Paw Wa, deceased.

U Win Ham Sein will hold office up to and including the 22nd May 1932.

U Tha Tein, Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Tharrawaddy District.

U Ba Than (8), Deputy Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Tharrawaddy District.

U Than Hla. Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Thayetmyo District.

U Ba Saung, Subordinate Judge. a Magistrate of the first class in the Tharrawaddy District.

U Tin 2, Deputy Myook, a Magistrate of the second class in the Upper Chindwin District.

U Ba Than 8, Deputy Myook. a Magistrate of the first class in the Tharrawaddy District.

U Po Sein, Deputy Myook, a Magistrate of the second class in the Kyaukpyu District.

U Maung Maung Gyi, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Kyaukse District.

Mr. W. R. French, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted an extension of leave on average pay for seven days from the 1st to the7th December 1929, in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Mr. French is permitted to retire from the service of Government from the 8th December 1929 instead of the 1st December 1929 as stated in the above-quoted notification 5th December 1929.

The Governor-General in Council, the Government of Burma (Ministry of Forests) is pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Mackay, temporary Forest Officer, on probation, to Burma Forest Service, Class I, with effect from the 17th July 1928.

Leave on average pay for one month is granted to Mr. B. K. Chatterjee, Asst. Engineer in extension of the leave granted him.

Mr. Chatterjee is permitted to affix to his leave the gazetted holidays from the 26th December 1929 to the 1st January 1930 (both days inclusive).

Mr. S. Rahamatulla, Assistant Engineer and Subdivisional Officer, Headquarters Subdivision, Sandoway Division, is, while continuing to perform the duties of that post, appointed officiating (current charge) Executive Engineer, Sandoway Division, pending the arrival of Mr. T. G. F. Hemsworth, I. S. E. Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. L. Barua, Sub-Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 9th January 1930, the date he will attain the age of fifty-five years.

Leave on average pay for four months and on half average pay in continuation thereof for one month and seventeen days, for a total period of five months and seventeen days. is granted to Miss M. E, Scott, I. E. S,, Lecturer in Education. University College, Rangoon, with effect from the 15th June 1930.

Miss Scott is permitted to combine with leave the College vacations from the 15th March 1930 to the 14th June 1930 and from the 1st to the 31st October 1930, subject to the condition that no substitute is entertained during the periods of vacantions.

Leave on average pay for six months and on half average pay in continuation thereof for two months, for a total period of eight months, is granted to Mr. A. E. J. McLean, I. C. S., Headmaster, Government English High School, Maymyo, with effect from the 9th December 1929.

Mr. McLean is permitted to combine with his leave the school vacation from the 15th December 1929 to the 15th February 1930.

This department Notification No. 75, dated the 23rd October 1929, is hereby cancelled.

U Hla Kyi, Assistant Superintendent of Excise, on probation, in charge of the Bassein Opium Shop, is transferred to the Rangoon Town Dis-trict.

Leave on average pay for one month is granted to Mr. G. H, Littlewood, Superintendent of Excise, Tavoy District, with effect from the 24th November 1929.

On the expiry of the leave, Mr. Littlewood is reposted as Superintendent of Excise, Tavoy District.

The Government of Burma (Ministry of Education) appoints Mr. T. G. H. Brown to be a member of the Board for the St. John's Leper Asylum, Mandalay, in place of Mr, E, M, Saul' who has resigned.

Leave on average pay for twenty-five days is granted to Mr. L, Htin Poh, M. R. C. S., (Eng). L.R.C.P, (Lond.), L.M.&S. Cal, [Civil Assistant Surgeon, officiating Civil Surgeon, Shwebo, with effect from the 7th December 1929.

On return from leave, Mr. L. Htin Poh, M. R. C. S. (Eng.) L. R. C. P. (Lond.) L.M. & S. (Cal.) Civil Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Shwebo, in place of Mr. R. N. Raja, L. R. C. P. & S. [Edin.] L. F. P. & S, [Glas.] D. P. H. [Cantab.] transferred.

On relief by Mr. L. Htin Poh, M. R. C. S. [Eng.), L. R. C. P. [Lond.], L. M. & S. (Cal.), officiating Civil Surgeon, Mr. R. N. Raja, L. R. C, P. & S. (Edin.), L. F. G. & S. [Glas.), D. P, H, Cantab, Civil Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Kyaukse, in place Mr. A. C. Syam, L. M, & S. (Cal.), proceeding on leave.

Leave on average pay for two months and twenty-nine days, and in continuation thereof leave on half average pay, for a total combined period of eight months and eighteen days, is granted to Mr, A. C, Syam, S, M, & S, (Cal.), Civil Surgeon, Kyaukse, with effect from the 2nd January 1930, preparatory to retirement.

Leave on average pay for six months is granted to Mr. M, L. Bhattacharaya, M. B., [Cal.], Civil Assistant Surgeon, Myingyan, with effect from the 15th November 1929.

The leave is granted on medical certificate.

U Ba Saing (1), Barrister-at-Law, District and Sessions Judge, made over, and U Hla Tin, B.L. Assistant Judge, received charge of the current duties of the Judge of the District and Sessions Court of the Yamethin District, on the 22nd December 1929, after noon.

Mr. A. T, Rajan, I, C. S., District and Sessions Judge, made over, and U Tun Aung, Assistant Judge, received, charge of the current duties of the Judge of the District and Sessions Courts of the Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway Districts, on the 23rd December 1929. afternoon.

U Tun Myint, Subordinate Judge, is transferred from Moulmeingyun and is posted to the headquarters of the Moulmein Township, Amherst District as Judge of the Township Courts of Moulmein, Chaungzon, Mudon and Kyaikmaraw and Additional Magistrate in place of U Thein, Subordinate Judge, transferred.

U Thein, Subordinate Judge, is transferred from Moulmein, and is posted to the headquarters of the Moulmeingyun Township, Myaungmya District. as Additional Magistrate, Moulmeingyun, in place of U Tun Myint, Subordinate Judge, transferred.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee.

MARINE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and of all censures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospective employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

BURMA NEWS

A NEW HISTORY OF BURMA.

"Theikpan Sein" writes in the "Sun" of the need of a New History of Burma. The correspondent, in the course of his article, writes that the present day authors deals history on the lines of chronicles—chronicles of Kings, invasions, wars and so on. Some after reading history writen on such lines, are disappointed murmuring to themselves, "Is it History? All about wars and kings! Nothing interesting," and take up reading novels. The correspondent continues that the purpose of reading history is not to memorize the chronicles of this and that but to study the Present born of the Past. History is the mass of deductions from the premises and the historian must have courage to lay all the materails before the reading public. The correspondent concludes his article on the desirability of writing a New History of Burma on the modern lines.

THE DARE DEVIL BALLOONIST

U Kyaw Yin, the dare devil balloonist from Tavoy, was entertained on the New Year day at the Constitutional Club. Almost all the members of the Constitutional Club, the Burma National Sporting Club and friends were present.

U Maung Gyee. M. A. President of the Burma National Sporting Club first spoke on the genius of U Kyaw Yin, U Maung Gyee said that he only heard about U Kyaw Yin, the balloonist. U Kyaw Yin came to Rangoon on the invitation of the National Sporting Club. The speaker said that the first attempt at the B.A.A. ground was not successful owing to the wild wind from the north. Besides, the first attempt was made on many conditions. They were not allowed to set up posts on the ground to prevent the blowing of wild wind. The Secretary of the B.A.A. did dot expect so much crowd and did not think it necessary to get the help of sufficient number of policemen at the ground. The result was that the crowd on that day was unmanageable. The disappointment on the first day was compensated by the satisfaction of U Kyaw Yin's second successful ascension by his balloon on the Myoma National School ground. He admired U Kyaw Yin for he carried out his design- not on the lines of Western methods—but on his own genius. U Ba Win and U Maung Maung Ohn Ghine next spoke.

Mr. Tan Ba Thwin, said that when the first attempt was not successful all the Sino-Burmans who were selling tickets at the gates on the first day had to bear the blame for the failure of the attempt. He was overjoyed when the second attempt was successful. He said that they (Sino-Burmans which every body calls "Tayok") were to all intents and purposes Burmans.

U Kyaw Yin replied. He said that his ambition went so far as to make an areoplane of his own.

He thanked all who spoke well of him and who had given help in his ascension by his balloon.

the people of the land to carry on their own affairs. His Most Gracious Majesty intended that even if the people of the land were untrained and unqualified, they should be taught to run their own country. But what have we here? The trained, qualified, and experienced sons of the soil are ousted by one who is not trained unqualified and was not even born in the country.

Sir Reginald Craddock once said that the Burmans were unfit for Dyarchy because there were only four hundred graduates in the country. Will not some highly placed official one day say that the Burmans are no fit for Dominion Status as the cannot head master the Myitkyina Government High School. TRUTH

BRITISH ANNEXATION OF BURMA

Views from China

"The China Weekly" dated the 20th April 1929, writes as follows:—

It is the policy of all countries always to protect their small dependent states, for protection to these dependencies means protection also to the home country. Full efforts have always been exerted to develop these states. Such has, however, not been the case in China. China, under the Manchu Government, regarded the dependent states as undesirable and unnecessary. Formosa, before it was ceded to Japan, cost the Pecking Government Millions of dollars a year for the maintenance of Government in that territory. As it was a waste of revenue. the cessation, of this island to other powers was gladly made without the slightest feeling of regret Annam was ceded to France after China won the last battle! China never realized the usefulness and importance of these dependencies as a means of protecting China proper. To-day, we find the British have entered Tibet, and the Japanese have entered the Three Eastern Provinces, etc. The only reason for this is that as the frontier barriers have all been lost, China proper is now exposed to the danger of becoming the next "prey" of the invaders!

INVASION FROM ALL SIDES.

By ceding Koria to Japan, Manchuria is facing the Japanese invasion. By ceding Formosa and Pescadores to Island Japan, the Fukien Province is in danger. In the notorious Twenty-one Demands the Japanese expressly demanded the lease of Fukien. By ceding Burma to Britain and Annam to France, Tibet and Yunan are in danger. In the north-west of China another dangerous neighbor—Russia- has been keeping on pushing into Chinese territory. The recent murder of King of outer mongolia indicates the seriousness of the situation. Today, we have heard and talked very much on "national defence," But we like to remind our Chinese that at present China is entirely "unprotected" and is further facing foreign invasions from all sides. China's boundary demarcation is one of the most important diplomatic problems which has to be settled within the shortest possible time.

CAUSES OF BRITISH ANNEXATION OF BURMA

Before entering into discussion of this subject, it is well to keep in mind what was going on in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. Students of modern history will know that during this time the Europeans were greedy to devour all weak states and were anxious to occupy all, the unoccupied torritories. To put it in other terms. it was the day of European Territorial Expansion and Cultural Conquest into Africa and the Far East. Not only, this it was also the time when the white people were struggling anoung themselves for territories in other countries.

Reports from the Blue Book (1) indicate that the annexation of Burma by Britain was due to the fact that as the British in Burma were badly treated by the Burmese, the British were forced to annex Burma at last. Papers relating to Burma in the Blue Book are fully of accounts of ill-treatment of certain British subjects by Burmese authorities; forcible seizure by Burmese officials of certain persons on board the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co's steamer; the massacre at Mandalay of members of Royal Families and the remonstrance of the Government of India; assault on the Captain of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co.'s steamer: and forciable abduction of certain passengers, etc.

But a close study of the history of modern Europe will reveal to us that the bad treatment of the British by the Burmese or the revolt in Burma which led to the final annexation of Burma by the British was only the match lighting the fire. It was not the real cause. British got control of India and established her empire there. But the British were threatened by the French attempt to get some territory in the southern part of the China and the Russian ambition to come down through Chinese Turkistan to find a warm sea port in the Persian sea. The British could not but take vigorious steps to expand their Indian empire in order to shut off Russians from comming down and the French from approaching too near.

"Between Turkey on one side and China and India on the other is an intermidiate zone which may be well called the 'middle East' in which the clash of Russia and Britain menaced the peace of Europe for generations. For to the British imperialists, the middle East was tremendously important as a zone of defence protecting British India from European rivals, above all from Russia. For Russian imperialists, such a region was not only a natural field of expansion souto from the Caucasus and Siberia and an approach to India, but also a possible warm water outlet on the Persian Gulf."

"It was left to Great Britain to play the leading role in empire building during this period. The industrial revolution had brought her wealth and the necessity of having a world market. Restless adventurers and zealous missionaries became unofficial agents of imperialists. The menace west of Asia forced Britain to extend the frontier of India northward." [3] "When France obtained Mekong valley together with railway and mine priviliges the British protested and were appeased by the extension of the boundary of Burma." [4]

BRITISH AGGRESSION.

"On the east side of India, the British began to extend their influence in 1824 by invading Burma which was finally annexed after the capture of Rangoon in 1852. The leasing of Singapore from the Sultan of Johore in 1824 was another master stroke of farsightedness. When Hongkong was added 16 years later by conquest from China, the British had laid the foundation from Europe to the Far East both by the Mediterranean and by Cape of Good Hope." [5.]

THE ACTUAL ANNEXATION

1. The first Anglo-Burma war: The Burmese who witnessed a period of expansion and prosperity under Alaungphaya demanded of Lord Hasting that he should surrende Chittagong, Dacca and some other territories, which they claimed as original dependencies of Arakan. His refusal and encroachment on Burma by seizing Cachar, a district of Bengal and a little island on the coast of Chittagong produced War. In 1824, the British opened attack and the war was renewed in 1825. Finally the British advanced to within 45 miles of Hva (The Capital] and a peace was signed at Yandabo in 1826, by which the Burmese ceded Assam Arakam and the coast south of Mataban, and gave up their claim to the law province 6.

2. The Second Anglo-Burma War: War between British and Burmese again broke out in 1852 Rangoon, Bassein, and Prome were all seized and Pegu was annexed by the British. A peace was drafted but the commissioners could not come to terms. The War was thus ended without a treaty's being concluded." [6]

3. British enter into treaty relationship with Burma: "In 1867 a treaty was concluded with Burma by which British vessels were allowed to navigate in Burmese waters." (6)

4. Formal Annexation: "King Thibaw of Burma was favourably inclined toward the French, and gave them the right to build a railway from Tonking to Mandalay and establish a bank and exploit ruby mines. Apparantly he was undeavoring to play the French off against the British, who in India were a close and therefore dangerous neighbour. The British learned of the French peaceful penteration. The climax came when King Thibaw attempted to transfer to the French the rights of a British trading company. Protests to France were no use The British took the abrupt step of sending King Thibaw a cool ultimatum requesting him to welcome a British representative and follow a British adviser in his foreign affairs. Thousands of British invaded Mandalay capturing King Thibaw and sending him in safe custody to India. Then the Viceroy of India announced in Jan., 1886 that the Kingdom of Burma was annexed by British India. So easy was it, in those days, to conquer an Asiatic Kingdom larger than France." 7.

In 1886 a convention was signed with China by which the transfer of the country to Britain was recognized. In other words the British "devoured" Burma in three gulps. "On the northeast, Assam was wrested from Burma in 1824, then Lower Burma in 1850, and finally Upper Burma in 1886, The mountain states of Bhutan and Nepal, while not actually annexed, virtually become vassals of British India. [8]

BRITISH ATTEMPT TO ANNEX TIBET

The imperialists are always discontended people. Before one piece of erritory is annexed they have already begun to plan for the annexation of another. With Burma coming into their possession it is natrual that they would push further into Chinese territory—Tibet and Yunnan!

"To the north of India lay the independent states of Nepal and Bhutan and the vast Chinese dependency of Tibet, with its stores of salt, soda. potash, gold iron, and borex awaiting development. It was not necessary formally to annex Nepal and Bhutan: they naturally became quasi-independent protegés of the British. In Tibet however, the British encountered obstimate opposition on the part of the Chinese who were determined not to let Tibet slip out their grasp Nevertheless, China was unable to prevent the British in 1904 from negotiating directly with the Tibetan Government at Lhasa for concessions to British-Indian traders, and when in 1912 the Chinese Government attempted to treat Tibet as Chinese province. Great Britain insisted that China was no more than nominal suzerain of Tibet. Encouraged by Great Britain's attitude, the Tibetans rose in rebellion against China, expelled all Chinese soldiers and officials from their country, and defeated the small expeditionary armies sent out from China. Diplomatic negotiations led to the formulation of a convention in 1914, whereby Tibet was to be divided into outer and Inner Tibet. China retained a mere fraction of suzerainty over the whole territory and engaged not to interfire at all in the affairs of Outer Tibet Upon refusal of the Chinese government to ratify this convention Great Britain gave notice that China would be deprived of whatever advantages remained to her in Tibet,

The ultimate fate of Tibet could hardly be in doubt China would find her nominal suzerainty but a their thread whereby to secure Tibet against the mighty attraction which had already drawn Burma into the British Empire, [9]"

BRITISH INVASION OF PI-MA

The British invasion of southern China is divided into two routes one entering Tibet and the other entering Yunnan. Pi-Ma, lying west of Yunnan, which is really the key to Yunnan, and which must necessarily be protected if Yunnan is to be protected, is the first territory that the British have long been anxious to occupy. The British attempt to invade Pi-Ma was animated by the knowledge that should this territory be controlled by them a large tract of land— mostly uncultivated--lying in the extreme west of Yunnan, would fall into their possession without a single shot being fired. Further, after being in occupation of this territory, the imperialistic British could push further northwest into the center of Yunnan and also into Tibet and Szechwan. The building of an auto road between Pi-Ma and Myitkyina, which is connected with Mandalay by a railway, manifested very clearly the real intent of the British imperialists.

In the winter of 1908 about two thousands British soldiers were sent from Myitkyina into Pi-Ma and actually accupied that territory and further declared that west of Kao Li Kong Sen was to be British territory. In the next year, the Yunnan local authorities wired an urgent telegram to the Peking throne reprstting that the British had built many forts in strategical places in Kao Li Kong Sen, and further that they were on the way to Lu Kiang and Lu Kiang Li Ching Hsi, then the Viceroy of Yunnan negotiated with the British for the evacuation of the British troops but the British imperialists turned a deaf ear, From that time, the British kept on pushing into the center of Yunnan, The Manchu Government, being puzzled by the negotiation had the intention of lessing Pi—Mi to Britain. Before the case was settled, the first shot of the Chinese resolution in Wu Chuang caused it to be dropped.

In the second year of the Chinese Republic the Yunnan tuchun in an urgent telegram to Peking again reported that about six thousand British soldiers were coming into Pi-Ma. But the Great War of 1914 caused a delay of the British invasion of Pi- Ma.

SINO-BRITISH BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS

Before going further, let us study some of the Sino-British treaties regarding the Yunnan frontier problem. By the treaty of 1886. the British formally annexed Upper Burma but with the provision that the tribute to China should continue to be paid Articles I and II This arrangement continued until 1898 when the last Burmese tributary mission visited Peking The humiliation of China by Japan in that year distroyed the last lingering remnant of Chinese influence over her neighbour. Following upon the loss of Burma, came the surrender of Chinese suzerainty over Nepaul and Sikkim by the treaty with Britain (article II). By treaties of 1894 and 1897, largely due to the British aggression and partly due to the ignorance of the Chinese negotiators. China lost her frontier territories with an area of no less 600,000 square miles In 1908 another negotiation on the modification of the boundary line between British Burma and Sikong and Yunan took place. The negotiation almost resulted in another treaty by which the British would be able to connict with Si kong directly by annexing all territories lying to the extreme north west of Yunan had not the local authorities sent a stream of petition to the throne denouncing the policy of the Chinese negotiators. Up to the present time, the negotiation is still pending.

BRITISH INVASION OF KING SIN PU

Recently we have heard of a delegation from King Sin Po coming to Nanking petitioning the National Government that negotiation be started with the British Government to stop the British invation of their territory adding that the crisis has come to the culminating point, and that the loss of that territory would mean the simultaneous loss of Yunnan, Szechwan and Tibet. They further pointed out that this is not a problem concerning only the people of that territory but rather it is a Chinese national problem. They further submitted six proposals to the Government for consideration. They are.

1. That since the territory and people of Lima were part of the Han (Chinese) Empire before, they should now come under the national Government.

(2) That the Central Government send an official seal and written appointment to the ruler in lima, confirming his position.

(3) That the Government deal with the British authorities against the latters military movements there.

(4) That should the British authorities fail to comply with the requests the people at Lima are ready to enter into a War with them and in that case the Government's assistance is sought.

(5) That the British Government be asked to release the five Chieftains and six representatives of Lima.

[6] That all traitors be severely dealt with.

KIANG SIN PU—WHERE IS IT?

If one turns to the maps to find Kiang Sin Pu, he will be much disappointed because there is no such territory as Kiang Sin Pu. The delegates from that territory, lacking geographical Knowledge, could not tell us exactly where it is. But it is safe to say that it is west of Pi-Ma, and it is between Mali Kai Kiang and Nmai Kai Kiang probably north-west of Myitkyina a British territory. It lies from 24 to 27 longitude and 19 to 23 latitude.

IMPORTANCE OF KIANG SIN PU

It is really that left wing of Yunnan and the gate to Tibet. "It is really a fence protecting three provinces [Yunnan, szectiwan, and Tibet]" 12 It is full of mineral resources. It is clear that it is impossible to grant a footing to other people in that territory!

KIANG SIN PU A CHINESE TERRITORY

This territory has belonged to Yunnan many centeries ago. "This Kingdom (it means the Kingdom of Carajan or Tali-fu, which is north-west of Yunnanfu) had subsisted in Yunan since 738 and probably had embraced the upper part of the Irrawaddy Valley" 13. This includes all territories between two rivers—

—Mali Kai Kiang and Namai Kai Kiang—up to the boundary Tibet from Myitkyina.

This territory was probably formerly under the control of the Kingdom of Muli or Mili. "The Kingdom of Mili first became tributary to China in 7th year of Yang Ching 1729. He received from the Chinese Government sealed letters of authority and a stamped warrant similar to those bistowed on the king of China"

The above statements agree with the Chinese statement according to the Chinese statement, the people of this territory were formerly under the control of "Lima" (Lima) cheiftain which has practically the same sound as Mili or Muli according to the Chinese statement, "the officials seals, arms, guns etc., given by Emperor Li Ing of the Ming Dynasty (1403 A. D.) and official document given to them at the end of the manchu Dynasty could still be found in the local yamen of that territory". In the 7th year of Yangching, the natives of that territory didsend some tribute to Peking such a tiger skins, etc. "The people of that terrftory were classified as one of 142 kinds of the yunan people." 16 "In the 35th year of Chienlung [1770], the manchu appointed two Viceroys to govern that territory." [17]

In the time of the Chinese "naval supremacy' when the Chinese fleet under the command of Chang Ho conquered the Loochos islands Cambodia Bengal, Burma, Malaca, Borneo, sumatra and Java, this territory was certainly included. "Peking was faraway; it did not seem possible that the Chinese armies could ever cross these mountains barrers and push these enemies of vassals, but they did do so. They not only overlook the retreating Goorkhas laden with loot, but distroyed the invaders and descended into Nepaul and brought the country into subjection to Peking" (18)

The people of that territory worshipped Chu Ga Wu Ha one of the great loyal courtiers of the Eastern, Han Dynastry. These people always claimed to be Han Chinese people. It is further pointed out that "there ancestore came of this great loyal courtier,"

From the above it is clear that there is not a single word in the Sino-British treaty which has ever given that territory either expressly or impliedly to the British Nor is there any single word of proof that the territory has ever belonged to British Burma. Then the presence of even one British soldier in that territory with the intention of occupation in there is a direct contradition of international law, a gross violation of Britain's solemn promise (19) to respect Chinese "territorial intearity and political sovereignty" and the British must be condemned by all civilized nations in the world!

Continued from page 5

any number of times. Are we not men? Have we not a grain of self-respect? Did Government express any sympathy when Lalaji met with his death at the hands of Policemen. Our effort to get an inquiry was frustrated. I appeal to Gandhiji to withdraw the resolution for another reason also. We are trying to bring the youth of the country to our views. Let us not alienate them by an unnecessary resolution of this nature.

Other Speakers

Maulana Habibur Rahman supported the resolution. He said: I do not want to condemn any one who is working for the freedom of his country according to his lights, but as Congressman as long as our creed remains, we must safeguard the prestige of the Congress and the country. The revolutionary movement in the country is not of such a magnitude and development that we should welcome into public life the agent provocateure as Banerji and the approvers as the Lahore Conspiracy Case has furnished us. No nation can march to its goal unless it follows its tried leaders. Replace Mahatmaji if you have lost faith in him, but as long as he remains our leader we should follow his lead.

Mr. Raja of Bombay opposed the resolution He said that since they were going to declare complete independence that day they should not pass such a resolution on the very day independence would be declared. In the past, the Congress had always passed resolutions declaring loyalty to the King. But now that they were going to depart from that way and declaring independence would be declared. In the not have been before Congress. By complete independence he meant absolute severance from imperialism.

Proceeding, the speaker said whether the bomb had been thrown on the Viceroy or upon a donkey who cared for it.

Speaker Ruled Out As Impertinent

The President ruled him as impertinent.

Exciting scenes again prevailed in the House and small red flags were seen moved by a group of audience. There were also cries "Long Liver evolution etc." in which even some visitors took part.

The President warned the visitors "I expect visitors here to hear what is being said and not to try to make them hear and to see what is going on and not to make others see what they like to do.

Mr. Purushotamdas Tandan the supported Mahatmaji. He said "To believe in non-violence and at the same breath to oppose this resolution is not consistent at all. If you believe in the non-violent creed of the Congress, it is your duty to support this resolution. I wish I could have been as good a follower of Mahatmaji and as good a believer in non-violence as Swami Govindananda and Dr. Alain. But though, I fall short of them in this respect, still as a believer in the Congress creed of non-violence, I feel this resolution should be supported by all. I would also like to warn you in one thing. If you throw away this resolution. I think you will have to make Mahatmaji to secede.

If, however, you want to serve the country under the leadership of Mahatmaji you should pass this resolution without any opposition.

Baba Guriditsingh opposed the resolution. He said the question is not that the resolution has been moved by Mahatmaji and not that our leaders want it. But the question is how the people of the country would take it. If this resolution is accepted by the Congress I think that more people of the country would secede from the Congress than would come within its fold. The resolution would discourage young men of the country who are suffering all sorts of repression and ultimately the Congress consists of only a few old men and the young generation would stand outside. The bomb outrage might have been the doing of the C I D. or or by any other sort of men. But without knowing who has done it, why should we pass this resolution. He appealed to Mahatmaji to withdraw the resolution.

Hahatmayji's Reply

Replying to the debate, Mahatma Gandhi said: You have assembled here to say that Swaraj means free India. To my mind free India can only mean that every one in this country would have the protection of the country. That enhances our duty. A good deal of the statement of those who have opposed this resolution that they also rely on non-violent creed seems incomprehensible to me. It would not be the way of free India that every one should be allowed to have his way. If you would reject the resolution, I would, humbly ask you to change the creed of the Congress. It has dained me to hear that the youth would be enraged at this resolution and may leave the Congress. I claim to know the yough of the country and can say that no youngmen would leave the Congress. I feel that even at the cost of displeasing some youngmen, I must do my duty towards the country conscientiously according to my own lights. As a Congressman, I must speak my heart to you frankly. We want to take a long step forward, and with the advent of the new year, I want you to be straight forward and move with clean hands. There is no cowardice behind this rasolution. One who forgets his duty is a coward and not one who enunciates his own creed. As representative of the nation. I appeal to you to keep truth, conscience, your duty to the country before your minds and vote according to your convictions.

Resolution Carried

Pandit Jawaharlal declared that on the counting of hands, the resolution was carried by 942 to 794 votes.

There was demand for division. Division would take place at the close of the day's business.

Mr. Harimohan Chatterji demanded immediate division, while Dr. Alam wanted only delegates present just then to vote.

The President ruled against both the requests

During the counting of votes, excitement was at the highest, the opponents to the resolution making demonstrations supporting and jeering as hands were raised against or for the resolution.

Mahatmaji Moves Main Resolution

Mahatmaji next moved the main resolution as follows—

"This Congress endorses the action of the Working Committee in connection with the Manifesto signed by the party leaders including Congressmen on the Viceregal pronouncement on the 31 st October relating to Dominion Status and appreciates the efforts of the Viceroy towards settlement of the national movement for Swaja: The Congress, however, having considered all that has since happened and the result of the meeting betwee Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders and, the Viceroy is of opinion that nothing is to be gained in the existing circumstances by the Congress being represented at the proposed round table Conference. This Congress, therefore, in pursuance of the resolution passed at its session at Calcutta last year declares that the word Swaraja in article one of the Congress constitution shall mean complete independence and further declares the entire scheme of the Nehru Commitee's Report to have lapsed and hopes that that all Congressmen will henceforth devote their exclusive attention to the attainment of complete independence for India.

As a preliminary step towards organising campaign for independence and in order to make the Congress policy as consistent as possible with the change of creed, this Congress resolves upon complete boycott of the Central and Provincial Legislatures and Committees constituted by the Government and calls upon Congressmen and others taking part in the national movement to abstain from participating directly or indirectly in future elections and directs the present Congress members of the Legislatures and committees to resign their seats. This Congress appeals to the nation zealously to prosecute the constructive programme of the Congress and authorises the All India Congress Committee whenever it deems fit to launch upon a programme of civil disobedience including nonpayment of taxes whether in acted areas or otherwise and under such safeguards as it may consider necessary.

Gandhiji's speech

Speaking in Hindi, Mahatmaji said. This resolution is the foundation stone of the programme which you want to put before yourself. I appeal to you for brevity so that we may get on with the large amount of bussiness before us. In voting on this resolution, kindly weigh all the arguments for and against and after calm deliberation vote according to your considered Judgment. This resolution is but the logical culmination of the Calcutta Congress Resolution. Those parts which relate to the Viceroy and the boycott of councils are very important and deserve your closest consideration. I shall address you again replying to the debate

Pandit Motilal

Pandit Motelal Nehru seconded the resolution Speaking in Urdu, Pandit Motilalji said this is the main resolution of the session. It is calculated to have far reaching effects. Replying on my experience discretion and judgment, I can safely tell you that if you do not pass the resolution as passed by the Subjects Committee, you will not be discharging properly the sacred trust cast by the country on you The nation is the mirror of the character of individuals, of the honesty, steadfastness and business like nature. If you want India to raise her head in the comity of nations, the only course for you is to pass this resolution. The resolution relates to the past, preson and the future. In regard to the past, the resolution relates to the action taken by the Working Committee in confirming the Delhi Manifesto of the leaders in views of clear mandate to the Calcutta Congress to strive for Dominion Status. Till to-day the Working Committee acted frighfuly in laying down conditions enumerated in the Delhi Manifesto. The conversation with the Viceroy on the 3rd December broke down on the question of basis of Round Table conference. In this connection you should notice that the resolution seeks to "appreciate" and not thank the Viceroy.

Objection is taken to the appreciation of the Viceroy's efforts in England to take India towards Dominion Status, on the ground that whatever the Viceroy did he did on behalf of tha British Nation Since the calcutta congress Resolution gave a mandate that we should concentrate on the attainment of Dominion Status, it is only right and proper that the Viceroy's efforts in that direction should be appreciated.

The second part of the resolution defines Swaraj as independence, That is the only course open to a subject nation which is denied its rights by the dominion nation, Dominion Status was accepted as a matter of compromise only, Regarding the boycott of legislatures, I want to say that we did all that we could within the limitations that had to be faced within the Legislatures, but I am free to confess to you that our work in the Legislatures has not taken us one step nearer freedom.

The Council work entraps about 2000 men who could be of the utmost use in the country's work. To my mind, the Councils are agencies to deflect the energies of public men. There is a demand for the boycott of Courts and Schools, If we are to benefit by practical experience, I think we cannot expect professional men to give up their source of livelihood. The emoluments involved in the Council workare on a different basis. Similarly, the boycott of schools and colleges also will not be effective. Now we have no national courts and colleges. But when we put the third part of the resolution in practice and launch civil disobedience, there can be no question about these boycott of courts. It does not affect me personally. I may tell you that I have no intention of accepting any more briefs.

As regards the third part namely, civil disobedience etc. I would only say to you gird up your lions and put all your efforts and energies together. Freedom shall come to you within a year, or surely it would be at least near at hand. In conclusion I appeal to you to pass this resolution as placed before you.

Mr Bose's Apologia

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose then explained his position with regard to the dispute generally and particularly to the publication of the statement. He spoke for about half an hour and explained his view with reference to correspondence that had passed between himself the B. P. C. C. and the A. I. C. C. and Pandit Motilal Nehru. He said: "I am sorry that my esteemed friend Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta (laughter) did not give us an opportunity of stating the facts relating to the publication of the statement. Certainly I agree with Mr. Sen Gupta and any member of this house that we have been apparently guilty of a breach of compromise. When this compromise was effected it was done owing to the mediation of certain friends. We decided to forget bitterness and came to take part in the proceedings of the Subjects Committee. On December 27 after we walked out of this house, we drafted a statement and sent it to the press. We gave it to the press because we felt we would not get any future opportunity to acquaint the members, if not the whole of them, at least the majority, with our cause. I may further state that along with sending copies of the statement to press we got it printed in thousands for distribution amongst the members of this house, so that they might know what we had got to say. As soon as a compromise was arrived at, I thought it prudent not to distribute this statement and bundles of printed statements which were brought here were sent back by me, I state it to prove my bonafide in the matter. Copies of the statement had been given to the local press and a press agency, and I do not know to what newspapers it has reached.

The statement was sent to the press on the 27th and it was published on the 29th by a local paper. I think in view of the proceedings of this Committee on the 28th, the statement ought not to have been published by the newspapers.

Mr. Jairamdas: Was it not possible to withhold its publication in the "Tribune"?

Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy I asked the Free Press to stop publication. But I did not know that a copy had also been given to the "Tribune". If any newspaper had been overzealous to publish it, we cannot be held responsible for that. At least we tried to stop its publication to the best of our efforts."

Continuing, Subhas Chandra Bose said: "Now, Sir, I sincerely regret if any impression has been created by this statement in the mind of Pt. Motilal Nehru, or any member of the Working Committee, or of this house. (Hear, hear) I make a frank expression of regret here. I have never made any suggestions with regard to Pt. Motilal Nehru.

To be continued.

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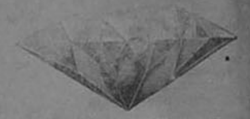

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Secretary,
Thaton District Council.
28th November 1929.
249

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Chairman,
District Council,
Tharrawaddy.

262

ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေဖြင့်ဆရေးတော်မိုး၊

ငေမမည်ရင်ခဲထွတ်၊ ထုရင်နေခင် ကျော်တင်းနှင်ရထာဖွဲ့မည်သာသော၊ ထံသာဝတီဆင်ခြေဖြင့် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ ဆရေးတော် ပုံပေါင်း-၂၆-တို့ကို၊ ရပေါင်း ရိုက်နှိပ်ထားပါသဖြင့်၊ ပညာထိုထား အမျိုးသား တို့၊ တိုးပွား ဉာဏ်ကျယ်၊ ပညာကြွယ်ထိုခါတိုင်း၊ ကြည်ဖြူရွှန်ရဲသင့်ကျော်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဆထိုး ဝိ၊

လျှောရေး ၆၌၊

ရဒ္ဓဘာသာဖွေသတ်လက်သုံး၊

စံသာနှ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်၊ အမတ်ကြီး ဦးပုဘိ-အေ-စိစဉ် ရေးသားသော စာရုပ်ထွင်၊ ကင်းဝန်မင်းကြီး စီမံရေးသားထားသော ဓမ္မသတ် ၃၆ ကောင်တွဲ ပေါင်းချုပ် နှင့်၊ ဆရသင်ဓမ္မနှုတ်ယတ်စသော ဗုဒ္ဓသတ်ကျမ်းများကိုပါဖြတ်ထားသည်ဖြင့်၊ အတက်အောက်ဖွတ်ထုတ်ကြီး စီရင်ထုံးများနှင့်၊ ဘိထပ်၊ ဇာတိကောင်စီ ပွဲတော်တော်စီရင်ထုံး များစွာတို့ကို ထည်းပါ၍ပါကြောင်း၊

တရုပ်၊ ၄ ကျပ်၊

လျှောရေး ၁၁ကျပ် ၁၂၆၊

မြန်မာဖြည်ဟုဓွန်းကျန်း၊

ဒေတ်ကာထအလျောက်၊ဟုဓွန်းရုပ်ရျပ်နှင်းကို လိုထားသည်အားထေ့ဝ်စွာ၊ ဟုဓွန်း ရယူနိုင်ကြောင်း နှင်းစန်စင်ဝင်းကပ်ဥပဒေများကို၊ အကိုးအကားရဲထင်စွာတို့ဖြင့်၊ စီစဉ် ရေးသား ပါ၍သည်ဖြင့်၊ ငီးထင်သွား ကိုထိ စားထွတ်ကြီးတို့၏ ဝါတ်ပုံများကိုလည်း ချိတ်ပြီထည့်သွင်းထားပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၁၀ကျပ်၁၀း

လျှောရေး ၀၌၊

ရာစဓမ္မသတ်ဟာကျန်း၊

ဆဂုဟောသေနာပတိ ဝက်မတ်ဝန်ကြီး မင်းသည်မင်းအဓိုးရနှင့်ကိုင်းသူပြည်သားတို့ ထိထင်ဆိုထိုက်သော တရား၊ ကျင့်ကြံအင် သေဘာတရားတို့ကို၊ အလွယ်ထိတကူ ကြည်ဖြူနိုင် ဘြဲရေခဲ့ရေးသားသောကျန်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ မည်သူမဆိုကြည်ဖြူရွှန်ရဲတွယ်ကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁၀ကျပ် ၀၆

လျှောရေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

ပါဆုယာနဝဏ္ဏ၊

နှုံသကျဆုစ်၊ ဂ၆-ခွန်၊ အင်းဝဖြို ဘွန်းကြောင့် ဆရဒ်မင်းဖြတ် ကိုးကွယ် ထာသူသော၊ ရှင်မဟာသိဃဝံသဂျွတိုထိကျော်သည်၊ ကျင်းဂန်များတွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ယောကျ်ား ပြိုးမခရိယာရှစ်ယောက်တို့၏အဖြူပြည်ကို စီစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည်အတိုင်း ပုံနှိပ်ထားသောစာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊
လျှောရေး ၆၀၊

ထေးထစ်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဂင်းစာရုပ်ဂျာ၊ ကျောင်းသားများနှင့် ကထာဆရာ ၀ါသနာပါသူတိုင်းတို့ ထက်ဝွတ်ထုပ်ရန်အထူးသင့်လျော်ထွပါသည်၊

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အထိုး ၅ကျပ်

မဟာဘောဓိမိုင်းဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဂင်းစာရုပ်ကြီးထွင်ဆောင်းပါးအမျိုးချို့ ဩဘာစာကျော်လေးချို့၊ ဒွေးချို့၊ စာသို့သိချို့သည်ထောက်ခွန်းထော်၊ မဏ္ဍုံ ဂုကန်၊ ဂထု၊ သဖြန်၊ အိုင်ချင်းထွင်းချင်း၊ ပြိုချင်းတင်းခြင်း၊ ထေးထစ်၊ ထေးထစ်နှင့်ဥဿု၊ ကြာဝိုကာ၊ ဗိုလ်ဝိုကာတို့ဖြစ်၍၊ ဝဏ္ဏများပါ အမျိုးမျိုး ဖွဲ့ရေးထားသော စာရုပ်ကြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဒေးခုင်း ဗိ-၁၂၀၊

စာရုပ်အနှင်းထင်တာ၌၍ ဗိ- နှင့်ရောင်းပါသည်၊

ချာပန်ပြည်ထောကျိုးများနှင့်ပုံ ၁

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရုပ်၊

ချာပန်ပြည်ဒွန်းပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ ဒေ ထိုင်ခဲ့ထူးသော ရာသန်းထပ် အနှင် ဦးဥဏှာ ကိုထိထောင်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိုး သ အပျိုးဦးများအကျိုးဒွါ၊ ချာပန်ပြည်သူတို့၏ အလေ့အကျင့်ဒုတ်ထားနည်းယူဘွတ် အလွှတ်ထိုးကို ရပေါင်းရေးသားသော စာရုပ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုး တစ်၊

ဆံသမာဓိထက်သံဥပဒေး၊

အထက်ပါစာရုပ်ကြီးဒွါးတိုထပ်ခိုင်ငံ၊ အမြိုက်ခိုင်ငံသော ဩတ်ထောင်ကြီးများ၏ ထုံးဒွန်၊ အထက်-အောက်-ပြန့်မခိုင်ငံ ဗိ၁၊ ထုံးအရပ်တို့ပါဒွါးပြည်သူအများတို့ အလွှတ်တရားကြည်ဖြူရွှန်ရဲရန်၊ သစ်တောရေးဆ မတ်၊ ဝတ်ထုံတော်ရဲဦးပု-တီ-အေ-ရေးသား အပ်သော စာရုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသင်ဒွန်းကြ ဖြစ်သောဧကာအထုံးအနှင်းတို့ဖြင့် ခေါ်ထား စံသည်၊

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ဈေးရင်း ၁ကျပ်၊ ထွေ့ဈေး ၁ကဲ့။

ပဲကူးဆုဝင် နန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

၎ငင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဠာတာဆရာဦးခြင်းကြီးသည်၊ အဆောင်ဆောင်သောဆုဝင်တို့နှင့်ညီနှိုင်းတွေဖြင့်၍ ထားချိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းထဘက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆုဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာထက်ဝဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ [illegible] ၁ဒဲ့၊

မထီဓက်နန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မဠာတာမောင်နှံငါးပြင်ဆင်ဂိုက်နှိပ်အသေးအထက်ပါစာအုပ်ငှား၊ ဖြန်မာ့ဆုရင်မင်းဖြတ်ထက်ထက်နန်းတော်တွင်းဒဏ်ကြ၊ ပြရသော စာတ်စာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဆုရင်နှင့် ပုဏ္ဏားကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသားမင်းဦး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၌ စ၍၊ ဆိုင်ရာဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဖျောက်ခန်းတို့ငှား၊ ထားနက်သောစကားပြင့်ဆ၊ ထက်ဝ စီထုံးထား သဖြင့်၊ နောက်သားနောင်ထာတို့ထထိုက်ရန်ဦး ပုရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၀-၄ပဲ၊

ယဇရထွေ့ဈေး ၀ပဲ့

ဥပဒေသထင်းပေါ်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဘီဉပဒေစာအုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် ဥပဒေသမ်းများနှင့် ခေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုက်သာရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းရုပ်၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ရှင်းဆိုနိုးမောင် ရေးသားသောစေ့ဆုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ဟုခုအခါ ဥပဒေ အုပ်ပိုးသည့်ဇောင်းကာလ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမရွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်ရန် အရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တနာ့ဝတ္ထုစိုကိုယ်ပိုင်အဖြေဝတ်ယူဆောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ကျပ်-၀ပဲ၊

ယွေ့ဈေး ၁ကျပ်၊

ကျာမန်ပြည်ဆဏ္ဍာဖွဲ့ဆိုး

အင်္ဂလိပ်ဘုရင်ဧ ဟိုယိထောဂ်ကြီးသည် ကျာမန်ပြည်ဒီ နှစ်ပေါင်းအထောင်ကြာ ရေပြိုနေသော်ကျာမန်ဘုရင်အဆုံးဖြတ်ဆုဝင် ဟိုဆောင်ရွက်ပုံ၏၊ အမျိုးသားတို့ ဗဟုသုတ ဘွားများနှင့်ငင်းတို့၏ဆုဝင် အဖြစ်အပျက် ယုံစရာအဖြစ်အနေနှင့်လုပ်ဟိုင်းဇာတ်ကြီး၊ ဂျာမန်ပြည်ဒီ ဘုရင်ဟောင်းတို့၏ စကားများမါ ချစ်ပုံဇာတ်ကြောင်းများစွာဖြင့် ရေးသားပုံနှင်ပြသားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်မါကြောင်း။

ဈေးထိုး ၆-၀ပဲ၊

ဗဟာဒီတသစ်စာအုပ်ကြီး၊

ဒေးဟာင်းဟုဏ်ကြီးများ ရေးသားသော ကဗျာထက်ဝကြီးများကို မဟုတ်စီးမတ်ခ်ဖြင့် စေရန်၊ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့သုဒိုးထုတိုက်ကာ၊ ရုပေါင်းပြုဖြစ်၍ဒို့ကိုဒိုင်ထားပြီဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊

ဒေးအထိုပ်တား ၂ကျပ်၊

ယွေ့ဈေး ၁၂-၀ပဲ၊

ဓနမွန်ဦး။

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ယဉ်းဒယားအန်ဂိုသည်ကြီး

ခေါသောဆေးကိုမမွေ့နှင့် ၀-၄ပဲ့၀။

အသားကို၊ မပူမစပ်ဘဲပျောက်သော

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မမွေ့နှင့် အာကိုး-၄ပဲ့၀။

ဦးထုတ်ကြီး၊ ဘီးထင်းထုံးရည်
ပညာဝနုဆေးတိုက်၊ ထက်ဝ်တန်းမြို့

ဝကိန်းဝဏ္ဍ၊

ဝကိန်းဝဏ္ဍကို စိရင်းရေးသားသော ဂုဏ်ထိန်းချုပ်ဝဏ္ဍ၊ ရုထောက်မောင်စံသူ၊ ဆိုနိုးထိုက်ဝဏ္ဍ ဧသော-နာမည်ကျော် ဝဏ္ဍများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဖွဲ့ဆဲခါင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝကိန်းဝဏ္ဍ၌-ရတနာသုံးပါးဏ္ဍ၊ ရူပနှင့်ဝဏ္ဍတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မြဲ။ ဘတ်ပြီး လျှင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝဏ္ဍဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဏ္ဍသွားဒွာများစွာဒွတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

၌ဝဏ္ဍသွားဒွာ၊ ထူးထား၌စိတ်ကို၊ ဝဏ္ဍ၊ ဘတ်ရင်းပင်အိမ့်ခိုင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည်ဖြင့်၊ အလွန်အထွေးသွင့်ထည်း ပြည့်နှက်စွာပါရှိပါသည်။ ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့ဒွာ၊ သတ်တရားပွားများ၍၊ စိတ်ထားဖြတ်ကြီမည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြင်ထူပြည့်တွင်းနေရခိုက်၌၊ နှက်ကြိုက်၊ ထူကြိုက်၊ အိုက်ခြိုက်စွာ ကျွန်ုပ်ရှိင်းသော အချက်အထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝဏ္ဍဘတ်ရင်းပင်ဆတိုရပြီးထွင်း အသက်ရှင်စဉ်-အညီဆင်ဖြင့် အကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ စိခံ ရေးသားထားသည့် ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊ တနာ့ဝတ္ထုင် ၁၀ပဲ့၊

ယွေ့ဈေး ၄ပဲ့၊

ဂဏသာသိရိမင်းဘွဲးနန်းတွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

ဒွေးဟာင်း နွေဦးဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာများကို၊ ထိသွယ်-ဖတ်သွယ်-နည်းပိုးသွယ်-အထိဌာ 'တိုးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်တွယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဏ္ဍကြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ထနာ့ဝတ္ထုင်အတိုး ၁ကျပ်၄ပဲ့၊

ထိပါမင်းတရားကြီးအဏ္ဍဖွဲ့

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်း နေ့ဂဏ်ဆုံး ပိုးနာ့ဝတ္ထုပ်မင်းလုပ်သွားသော၊ ဗိမိတို့၏အင့်ဘဆင် ဘုရင်မင်းဖြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာ့ဝတ္ထုပ်ကိုင်း ထိုင်ထားရန်သင့်ပါ၍၊ အမြဲနှာကြပါ။

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မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ နှင့် စပ်ဆက်သည်မှု၊ ဖြေ-ရေးနာနိုးပိတ် အဝိုင်းအခြား၊ မြန်မာမင်းဘိုးဆုံးချုပ်ပုံနှင့်၊ ဆရာဆုပ်ချုပ်ပုံများ၊ ဆူဦးရေအရွယ်ဘော်ဒွေများ၊ ရပုံ၊ သုံးပုံ ဘိုးဘိုးဇာသား သွားနှင့်ဘဘွားဘဝ်ပြဿနာ၊ ဗွာဘသားရုံး အရေးကြီးသည့်အချက်ကို ရုပေါင်း၍၊ သစ်ဘောရေးဆမတ်ဘောင်း ဝတ်ဆုံးထေဝ်ရကြီး ဦးဟု ရေးသား ထားသော စာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ထြည့်ဆုပ်ကောင်းပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၁ကျပ်၄ပဲ့၊

ဦးဗွားရေးထက်ဖွဲ့

ဂင်းကျွန်းဒွာအဆုံးဖြောရုန်မယ်၊ ဗိုင်းအိဆုထိည်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဗဟုရနေဘက်ဆုံး အကြောင်နွယ် ဝဟပ်အနည်းငယ်သာ ကျွန်ရှိနေသည်ဖြစ်၍ ရုထွေ့ဈေးဖြေ ၇ပဲ့ ဒွန့်ဒွင်ဂျင်းနှုပ်၊ အခြဲး၊ ဒွာပါ။

ကဗျာသာရဏ္ဍသုိုတ်းထွန်း၊

ဒွေးချိုး-ထေးချိုး-ကြိုချိုး-ထေးဆစ်- သဖြန်- ဘောလယ်- ထေးထပ်ရိုးစွဲး- ၁၀ ပေါ်ဘားထပ် ရေးပစ်နည်းတို့ကို၊ ဆရာပ်အဓိဒွါယ်ဒွင်းထင်းသေချာဝွာဖွစ်စေရန်ဒီစဉ်ထားသော စာအုပ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

တနာ့ပ် ၂ကျပ်၊ ယွေ့ဈေး ၁၂ပဲ့၊

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The Irish Free State

ကလီထရက်လယ်ထွဲနိစက်။

ယခုနှစ်တွင် အထက်ပါစက်နှင့် လုပ်ကိုင်၍နေရာတိုင်းမှာပင် ကျွ၊ နွား လုပ်ကိုင် ခြင်းထက် ကောင်းမွန်ကြောင်းသိရှိရုပါ၍။ မဝယ်ရသေးသောမိတ်ဆွေများ စပါး ဖြတ်လျှင် ဖြတ်ခြင်း စ၍လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန် ယခုက မှာမှသာလျှင်အချိန်မှီရရှိင်ပါမည်။အဒါးထွန်လိုပါကစုံစမ်းကြပါ။

မြေပိုင်ရှင်များ၏အကျိုး သည်ပိုး ဆောင်ရွက် လိုသည်အလျောက်ကျိုးစားလာခဲ့ရာ၊ ယခုအခါကလီထရက်လပ်ထွန်စက်များကို။ ငွေအဖြေတကြိမ်တည်းပေး၍ အထက်ကာရိကကဲ့သို့ ဝယ်ယူခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ပါဘဲ—ငွေငှေးနှင့်ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ရန်အဖြန့်လာရောက်စုံစမ်းကြပါ။

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U MAUNG MAUNG KIN,
Head Master,
Aided National High School,
THAYETKON,
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OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

1. Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a.m. on the 10th January 1930 for the erection and supply of an open steel shed, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 18789 (eighteen thousand seven hundred and eighty nine) only. All other particulars including the conditions of the contract and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE.
President,
Pegu Municipality.

Pegu,
The 12th December 1929.

QUESTIONS IN THE COUNCIL

Continued from our previous issue

The old canal was both narrow and shallow, and was practically dry at law water in the dry season. The congestion in it was considerable, and consequently native boats were not able to pass through the canal as they do at present.

5. By way of the Bassein Creek.

6. The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answers to the sub-questions 2 to 4.

7. The answer is in the affirmative. The case referred to is, however, a special one. The Letpaungon boatmen, before the Chord Cut was made, obtained access to the Kanaungto Creek via the Peikswe Creek. As the portion of that creek between the Chord Cut and the Kanaungto Creek was closed owing to the construction of the Chord Cut the boatmen must traverse at least a part of the Chord Cut to reach the Kanaungto Creek. This involves passing the toll station and the boatmen thereby become liable to pay tolls. In the circumstances orders were passed allowing the Letpaungon villagers to make us of the quarter mile of Chord Cut free of charge.

8. The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the reply to sub-question 7.

DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING JUDICIAL STAMP PAPERS AT BASSEIN

Mr. B. N. Das Bassein, Indian : Is the Government aware of the difficulty of getting Judicial Stamp Papers of the proper value at Bassein? Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of taking early steps to remove the difficulty?

The Finance Member: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The answer to the second part of the question is that inquiry will be made.

AMALGAMATION OF LAND RECORDS AND IRRIGATION STAFFS.

U Sein Ba (Kyaukse): Will Government be pleased to state the reason for amalgamation of the Land Records and the Irrigation Staffs; if it has been a success or not: whether there has been any saving to the Government by the amalgamation: if so, the amount of saving effected each year.

The Finance Member: The primary reason for the amalgamation was economy.

The working of the amalgamated staff has been so far successful.

Information regarding the saving effected is being collected and will be supplied later.

SILTING OF THE AKYAB HARBOUR

U Tha Ban Akyab West: Will the Government be pleased to state whether any early steps are contemplated to deepen the Akyab Harbour and loading berths which have as a consequence of the recent floods become too shallow to admit of cargo steamers completing their loading at the old anchorages ?

The Finance Member : The question of the silting of Akyab Harbour is under consideration by Government, but no early steps to deepen the harbour are contemplated.

U Tha Ban [Akyab West : Is the Government aware that if the harbour remains in its present state the shipping and other incidental charges will rise and this this will mean smaller prices for the cultivators?

The Finance Member : Government is aware that the silting of the harbour must cause inconvenience to shippers and result in increased charges for the loading of goods.

DISCONTINUANCE OF RECORDING SIMPLE MORTGAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND.

U Tha Ban Akyab West: Will the Government be pleased to state the object which the Land Records Department had in suddenly discontinuing showing simple mortgages of agricultural land on land revenue receipts, which had hitherto been the practice for a very long period? If the object was economy in the Land Records Establishment, how much have been saved as a consequence of this departure from the old practice?

The Finance Member : The object was to simplify land records procedure. In view of this answer the second part of the question does not arise.

U Tha Ban Akyab West: Is the Government aware that this will compel an agriculturist to resort to a conditional sale or a usufructuary mortgage of his land in order to raise any money he may require and thus place himself in a worse position than before?

Thh Finance Member: The answer is in the negative.

U Tha Ban Akyab West: Is the Government aware that another consequence of this departure from the old practice is that money-lenders are raising their rates of interest on loans to agriculturists on the ground that they are taking greater risks, the land revenue receipt which hitherto has served as a sort of guide as to whether any land is free from mortgage or not being no longer of any use as such ? Considering that a simple mortgage of land is as valid a mortgage as any other from of mortgage and that one of the objects of the Land Records Department is to keep on record the changing economic condition of the agriculturist, will the Government be pleased to state whether the Lands Records Department is justified in this departure from the old practice?

The Finance Member : The Government is not aware that the change has increased the rate charged for loans. Government considers the change justified.

CANTONMENT HOUSES, RANGOON.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural: Will Government state on what principle, if any, the houses in the Contonment area of Rangoon formerly occupied by the Military are allotted to (a) Government officials, and (b) others?

The Minister for Forests : All of the Military Officers' quarters in the Cantonment are reserved for Government Officials. In the meantime, practically all of these quarters have been allotted to Government officials and the balance are being allotted as the repairs are completed and the quarters made suitable for occupation,

The remaining quarters were quarters for N. C. Os.—A considerable number of these have been alloted to Government officials and the balance, which no official has yet signified willingness to occupy, have been allotted to non-officials.

The allotment of all these houses is on a six months' tenancy subject to three months' notice.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural: Have any, and if so, how many of such houses have in the past been, and how man are at the present moment, alloted to—

[a]. retired Government officials; and

(b) persons who are not, and have never been, in Government service ?

The Minister for Forests: The answer is in the affirmative. Seven houses have been allotted to retired Government officials and five to non-officials.

U So Nyun (Bassein Rural) : (a) Will Government state whether there are at present any Government officers stationed in Rangoon, and if so, how many, who have been refused such houses? (b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government state the grounds for such refusal?

The Minister for Forests : The answer is in the negative.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural : Will Government state whether [a] retired Government officers, and [b] persons who are not and have never been in Government service, have any claim to such houses?

The Minister for Forests: (a) Retired Government officers and (b) persons who are not and have never been in Government service have no claim to any of these houses.

These tenants have been permitted to occupy in accordance with paragraph 305 of the Burma Public Works Department Code, which imposes on the Executive Engineer the obligation to endeavour to get tenants for public buildings not required for Government use.

U So Nyun (Bassein Rural] : [a] Will Government state how many of such houses are vacant at the present moment ? (b) If there are any such vacant houses, how long have they been so vacant and why ?

The Minister for Forests: (a) One quarter is vacant at present. (b) There have been no applicants for it, as it is in a bad state of repair.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural: Will Government state whether any such vacant houses (a) have been, and [b] are being reserved for European officers now on leave?

The Minister for Forests: The answer is the negative.

PILOTS AND HARBOUR MASTERS

U So Nyun Bassein Rural : Will Government state the number of Pilots (all grades) and Harbour Masters (all grades) appointed in the Port of Rangoon ?

The Finance Member: The number of Pilots, including one probationer, is 23. The number of Harbour Masters is 15.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural : What is the scale of pay and allowances in each service ?

The Finance Member : A statement showing the scales of pay and allowances for Pilots and Harbour Masters in Rangoon is laid on the table,

U So Nyun Bassein Rural : Is it a fact that all the present incumbents of these valuable posts are Europeans?

The Finance Member : The answer is in the affirmative.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural ; If the answer is in the negative, will Government state how many are [a] Burmans and [b] persons domiciled in Burma, giving names, places of birth, pay and allowances?

The Finance Member: In view of the answer to the above question this question does not arise.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural: If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government give reasons why the services are exclusively European?

The Finance Member: Government is informed that no applications for appointment in the Pilots' or Assistant Harbour Masters' Services have been received from non-Europeans.

U So Nyun (Bassein Rural): What action has Government taken in the past to enable (a) Burmans and [b] persons domiciled in Burma to obtain a fair share of these highly paid appointments ?

The Finance Member: The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer given to a question at the last meeting of the Legislative Council in which it was stated that no application for the post of a Pilot or Harbour Minister has in the past been received from any anglo-Burman or Burman.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural: In view of the fact that all Imperial Services have an apportionment of appointment for candidates born and domiciled in India, will the Government assure this House that it will use its influence to obtain a similar apportionment in the Pilots' and Harbour Masters' Service throughout the ports of Burma ?

The Finance Member: The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer given to a previous question.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural: If Government considerable to exclude-Burmans and persons domiciled in Burma from these services, will Government give full reasons for holding such a view ?

The Finance Member: The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer given to a previous question.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural: Will Government, after full enquiry, state whether Indians have been admitted to these services in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras?

The Finance Member : Government has no information on the subject.

U No Nyun Bassein Rural: What action does Government propose to take in the future to safeguard the claims of Burmans and persons domiciled in Burma to a certain proportion of these appointments in Burma?

The Finance Member: The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer given to a previous question.

U So Nyun [Bassein Rural) : If a sufficient number of Burmans and persons domiciled in Burma are not at present avilable, will Government state whether it is prepared to adopt measures to rectify this possition in the near future?

The Finance Member : The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer given to a previous question.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural: If Burmans and persons domiciled in Burma qualified as Masters are available, will Government assure this House that their applications will be given special consideration, in view of the fact that it is desirable to have a certain proportion of such members in the service?

The Finance Member: The attention of the Hon Member is invited to the answer given to a previous question.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural: Will Government state whether it is in the interest of the services and the public not to advertise vacancies in the Pilots' and Harbour Masters' Services in the Port of Rangoon ?

The Finance Member: Government is informed that the Port Commissioners have passed orders that vacancies amongst Assistant Harbour Masters and Pilots should be advertised.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural : Will the Government state whether the present system of maintaining a roster of candidates without previous advertisement, is satisfactory ?

The Finance Member : In view of the answer to the above question this question does not arise.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural : Is Government aware that the present system of non-advertisement is open to suspicion and abuse by making favouritism possible?

The Finance Member : In view of the answer to the above question this question does not arise.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural: Does Government agree that by non-advertisement it is possible that more suitable candidates than those on the roster maintained by the Deputy Conservator of the Port may not have obtained notice of vacancies ?

The Finance Member: In view of the answer to the above question this question does not arise.

U So Nyun (Bassein Rural] : Does Government realise the fact that nonadvertisement of vacancies has in a measure contributed to the exclusion of Burmans and persons domiciled in Burma ?

The Finance Member : In view of the answer to the above question this question does not arise.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural: What justification is there for non-advertisement of vacancies?

The Finance Member: In view of the answer to the above question this question does not arise.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural: In what circumstances is the principle of advertisement adopted or discarded in recruitment for Government or quasi-Government service ?

The Finance Member: Government is unable to answer this question unless the Government service or quasi-Government service is specified.

U So Nyun Bassein Rural : Will Government, after full enquiry, state whether vacancies occurring in these services in India are advertised ?

The Finance Member : Government has no information on the subject.

Statement of scales of pay for Pilots and Harbour Masters in Rangoon.—

Rank.	Pay. Rs.	Sea allowance. Rs.	Remarks.
Probationer Pilot	500	...	Up to reaching 2nd grade. Class B, increments are dependent on passing for higher grade, and thereafter on recommendation for promotion till 1st grade Class C, is reached and subsequently on annual recommendation for examination or want of recommendation including the Pilot Commander there are 6 appointments in Class A of 1st grade, 6 appointments in 1st grade, B or A of 1st grade, 5 in Class C. Assistant Harbour Master—600—750—75—1,050—50—1,500.
4th Grade, Pilot	600	...	
3rd Grade, Pilot	750	100	
2nd Grade, Class B	825	150	
2nd Grade, Class A	900	200	
1st Grade, Class C—1st year	975	350	
1st Grade, Class C—2nd year	1,050	Rs. 350 or Rs. 425 or Rs. 500 depending on seniority.	
1st Grade, Class C—3rd year	1,100		
1st Grade, Class C—4th year	1,150		
1st Grade, Class C—5th year	1,200		
1st Grade, Class C—6th year	1,250		
1st Grade, Class C—7th year	1,300		
1st Grade, Class C—8th year	1,350		
1st Grade, Class C—9th year	1,400		
1st Grade, Class C—10th year	1,450		
1st Grade, Class C—11th year	1,500		

MANDALAY DOCKYARD

U Po Yin Mandalay, Town : With reference to the reply given to question of the last August Session, will the Government be now pleased to lay on the table proofs of the Foreman's qualifications?

The Finance Member: The qualifications were stated last session. It is not understood what proof it is desired should be laid on the table.

U Po Yin Mandalay, Town: [a] Will the Government be pleased to state the names with there qualifications, of all the caddidates that appiled for the post of Foreman, Mandalay Dockyard, in answer to the advertisement dated August 31, 1923, and published in the Rangoon Gazette ?

(b) Is it not a fact that most of the candidates possessed better qualifications than the present incumbent ? If so, what special reasons had the Government to appoint the present man?

(c) Is it not a fact that prior to his joining the dockyard, he was only one of the bodyguards to Actor Po Sein?

(d) Was he a British subject at the time of his appointment?

(e) Is it not a fact that he does not possess any of the qualifications mentioned in the advertisement calling for applications for this appointment ?

(f) Is the Government now prepared to go into the whole matter of this appointment? If not, why not ?

[g] Is it a fact that he was awarded Rs 900 as back-pay while acting as Foreman, protem ?

The Finance Member: (a) Government is not prepared to lay on the table a list of the applicants who answered the advertisement of the 31 August 1923.

[b] The answer to the first part is in the negative. The present incumbent was appointed on account of his engineering experience and practical ability.

[c] The answer is in the negative.

[d] The answer is in the negative.

[e] He did not possess an Engineer's certificate under the Inland Steam-vessels Act.

[f] Government is not prepared to open a matter settled 4½ years ago.

[g] The answer is in the affirmative.

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LAHORE CONGRESS

Continued from our previous issue

Describing what had happened at Allahabad in regard to the Bengal dispute between Pt. Motilal and himself, Mr. Bose said that from his talk with Panditji he clearly understood that the matter had been taken up by Panditji himself and that impression he carried to his friends in Bengal. Subsequently, when telegrams went to Calcutta about the appointment of Dr. Pattabhi everybody was taken aback. "I would try to give a dispassionate view to the whole thing," proceeded Mr. Bose, "as far as I remember I never agree to Dr. Pattabhi's name. I may affirm once again that I have never questioned Pt. Motilal Nehru's honesty. I believed and still believe if Panditji takes up the whole matter even now he cannot only settle the question but settle it amicably. It was because I did not want to be unnecessarily hasty that I did not say anything when Dr. Pattabhi's name was suggested and specially so because the doctor himself did not agree to accept the matter, It may be that the matter was discussed in my absence. Anyhow I did not know anything about Dr. Pattabhi being appointed as Commissioner. I may again make it clear that It have scrupulously avoided saying anything which might be offensive to Panditji. He is like my father. Hear, hear! and I may assure him that it has never been my desire to cast any aspersion or insinuation against him. Every body who knows something about the Swaraiya Party knows what my feelings were for the late Desh bandhu and I still entertain such feelings towards Panditji. I apprehend, if this unfortunate statement had not been published, there would have been no trouble. If I were aware that Dr. Pattabhi would be appointed as Commissioner, why should I have expressed surprise when the news was communicated to me?"

MR. BOSE'S "GESTURE"

Mr. Bose the narrated about his correspondence with Pandit Motilal Nehru and the All India Congress Committee office, he said that from that correspondence stage by stage they entertained natural the apprehension that their case was going to be decided ex-parte since they were not aware about the actual powers and functions of Dr. Pattabhi who was appointed as Commissioner by Pandit Motilal. He also referred to some facts of the election. He withdraw his remark about the ex-parte order being given by Pandit Motilal Nehru and concluded: "Once again I would appeal to you, Panditji, to forget any bitterness that might have crept into your mind. I have told now in the past we were quite prepared to leave the whole matter to you and to-day even I say, 'We are prepared to leave whole matter to you.'

I would go a step further and say that if Panditji thinks that my resignation from the Presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee could put a stop to all trouble. I am quite prepared so to withdraw; and I may also say that my party, too, would be willing to withdraw from the B.P.C.C. (Hear!)

Mr. Prakasam: "May I appeal that after his withdrawal the whole thing may be ended"?

At this stage some member asked the President to read out the letter which was written to Dr. Pattibhai by Kiransankar Roy Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee,

Nirmalchander Chunder objected that nothing should be discussed and settled regarding that letter in the absence of Kiransankar Roy. It was very improper.

The President agreed with Mr. Chunder and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Rajagopalcharar: "I suggest that you accept the expression of regret".

Pundit Motilal Nehru: "So far as I am concerned, I fully and frankly accept the expression of regret with Consent of my colleagues of the Working Committee; I also accept it.

Hear, hear!

Dr. Alam: "So, after all this, I must say we have now learnt how our leaders can quarrel and how they can generously make up."

HARMONY RESTORED

The expression of regret and Withdrawal of his statement, offered by Subash Bose being accepted by Pundit Motilal Nehru and the Working Committee, the house converted itself in the subjects Committee of the Congress.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION PASSED

For seven hours debate rolled on Mr. Gandhi's resolution defining Indepence as the immediate objective and boycott of councils.

Pundit Molaviya, Mr. Kelkar and and Mr. Aney fought hard for postponement till April but received no support from delegates.

Dr. Alam and Mr. Abhyankar had the better ear of the house advocating for the omission of the prea able appreciating Viceroy's sincereity. They characterised the phrases as meaning hypocrisy or cowardice.

Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. Jamnadas opposed the boycott of councils, while Pundit Motilal and Mr. Sen Gupta pleaded for Mr. Gandhi's resolution. The latter asked whether the country could find better leader if Mr. Gandhi's programme was tampered with. Mr. Gandhi delivered a stirring speech in replying to the debate. He declared that the resolution could not stand even a comma. If they did not endorse the Viceroy's effort they had better hound him and Pundit Motilal out of Congress. As for the boycott of Council he accepted the opinion of a towering personality like Pundit Motilal that councils were played out and were incapable of yielding better results If, however, Congressmen thought that Councils would bring, independence they could go there, though personally Mr. Ganbhi said it would be inconsistent with the creed of independence. He, however, recognised that the world was not always ruled by logic and inconsistency in politics was not crime.

Both of the amendents were summarily refected including that of Pundit Malavia who represented the right wing.

A PARALLEL GOVT.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's resolution for setting up a parellel Government received some support but was lost by an overwhelming majority.

MR. GANDHI'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

Voting is still taking place on some of the amendments.

Later:—The only amendment on which division was claimed was or Alam's amendment deleting appreciative reference to Viceroy's sincerety. The President declared the amendment was lost by 752 votes against 664. Dr. Alam claimed a poll.

Mr. Gandhi's resolution was carried amidst cheers and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" without any change. Only six delegates out of two thousand voted against it. The resolution was declared passed subject to the result of a poll on Dr. Alam's amendment.

The result of the poll was announced just as clock struck twelve midnight. Mr. Gandhi won and Dr. Alam's amendment was defeated by 919 votes against 796 votes.

RESOLUTION ON BOMB OUTRAGE ADOPTED

Another poll regarding the resolution on bomb outrage resulted in Mr. Gandhi's resolution being adopted by 897 against 816 votes. Mr. Gandhi's victory was cheered and special significance was attached to the fact that the final results were announced just as the midnight of December 31st was passed which was the last date of the offer made by the Calcutta Congress.

PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru declaring the results wished the Congressmen a happy New Year and good luck for the Indepedence programme. Immediately thereafter all volunteers including female volunteers gathered round the national flag and unfurled it with a band accompanying the ceremoney which was to indicate that Independence had been declared.

SESSION CONCLUDED PRESIDENT'S REVIEW

Lahore, Jan. 1: The Congress session concluded to day. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru reviewing the session said India's cry for independence had already resounded in all parts of the world and enabled Indians overseas to raise their heads high. All resolutions recommended by the Subjects Committee were passed without modification. Lively discussions arose over the resolution fixing February or March for future Congresssessious but the resolution was carried by 754 against 439 votes.

Mr. Manilal Kothari moved a resolution about responsible Government in Indian States.

The resolution was carried.

Karachi has been fixed as the venue for the next Congress to be held in February or March 1931.

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All-Round Activities

Comes the dawn! After centuries of dark misrule, a disant break in the black horizon. A promise of the new day for Ireland.

That is the message brought to the United States by Desmond Fitzgerald, head of the unofficial Free State mission to America. He is the Minister of Defence for the Irish Free State. He accompanied President Cosgrave on his tour to this country last year. Mr, Filzgerald says that Ireland is to-day more prosperous than it eas over been under the English rule. There is less crime in Ireland than in any other country in Europe, and the consumption of alcohol has dropped more thirty-three per cent in the last six years, writes Dr, Sund hndra Bose in the Hindu:—

Mr. Fitzgerald, with Dr. Thomas O'Higgins, member of the Irish Free State Parliament, and Mr. Liam Burke, chief executive of the government party recently came to America as members of a goodwill mission. The mission has taken the from of a popular lecture tour. Its main object is stated to be "to clear away the smoke screen of anti Irish propaganda." Mr. Fitzgerald, who is considered to be the ablest debater in the Dail is well equipped for the task. He made his mark as an organizer of publicity for the Sinn Fein. He succeeded in producing his paper, "The Irish Bulletin," when irritating regularity at a time when the English troops and spies were going over the country from end to end with a fine tooth brush to discovered his secret press.

Desmond Fitzgerald has shown himself more than once extraordinarily resourceful in a desperate situation. During the worst stage of the Black and-Tan period, he was captured by auxiliary police with important Sinn Fein documents in his possession. The auxilaries in their haste forgot to search him, and Fitzgerald thinking that he would soon be executed had the presence of mind to cram the undiscovered papers into an empty cigarette packet in his pocket. Then he coolly asked one of his captors for a cigarette. As a proof that his own cigarette stock had run out, he took from his pocket the cardboard case stuffed with incriminating papers and tossed it into the guardroom fire.

NO POMPOUS FOOLISHNESS

Spartan simplicity is the ideal of the new Irish rulers. They live plainly by preference Adjuring foolish pomposity which characterized the English regime, they insist upon ordering the State as they order their own lives with a strong bias in favour of rigid economy and the absence of display. There is no room for empty pageantry in the new Ireland.

The young Irish statesmen, who are building the Irish Free State, are all practical economists. Their administration of government is not only economical, but they themselves got a very small salary. When they leave office, they will receive no pensions and will have to make new careers for themselves.

Service, not buttons and badges and decorations, is the goal of the young builders of the Irish Free State. Under the present Constitution, the, grant of honors and titles by the British Crown to the Irish citizens is forbidden, except with the advice of the Irish Executive Council. The Irish Government is now considering the establishment of an institution on the model of the French Legion of Honour. The scheme, if adopted, will set up a new precedent for the British Dominions, especially for Canada and South Africa which object to titles being conferred on their citizens by the British King.

PEASANT PROPRIETORS

Mr. Fitzgerald declares that the former tenant farmers have been transformed into owner farmers. The land is now owned by the people who live in it, Under the Land Act of 1923, the State advances the money for the buying of land. The farmer immediately gets title to it. He reimburses the State in annuities which are from 30 35 to per cent less than the rents he has been accustomed to pay in the past, He will reimburse the Government in payments spread over seventy years. The former owners get government bonds which bear 4.5 per cent interest. Nearly fifteen hundred million rupees worth of land, occupied by 400,000 tenant proprietors, has already been bought under the Land Act of 1923.

Land purchase by the small farmers under the annuity system will be complete in from five to seven years. The peasants will then have become proprietors of their holdings, and the word rent will disappear from their vocabulary. It is to be noted that one feature of the Land Act provides for the compulsory purchase of untenanted land in the Free State. The absentee landlord has already passed from the scene.

During the English occupation, Ireland was described by one of its most famous songs as "the most distresful country that ever yet was known." Poverty was the lot of the Irish tenant farmer. Potatoes comprised his chief article of diet.

South Ireland is an agricultural country. About 85 per cent. of its exports are derived from the soil. Free State, perhaps more than any other European country, is the home of the small peasant.

COLONEL BOYCOTT

Two causes contributed to the perennial poverty of the Irish peasant. One was the absentee landlord. The other was the absence of laws to protect the unfortunate, whose rent fell in arrears and was subject to instant eviction,

It seemed that the whole system of land laws was devised to favour the landed proprietors interests' Force was the only alternative left to the tenantry, Hence the long list of agrarian crimes, including murder and arson.

The word boycott is almost on every lip in India: but it is doubtful if it is generally known that this word originated in an Irish land protest episode. It was derived from the name of Captain C, Boycott, agent for the estate of the Earl of Erne. In 1880 he refused to receive the rents fixed by the tenants.

When the peasants stood obdurate, Captain Bycott ordered their ejections, The infuriated peasantry threatened his life, forced his servants to leave, and burned him in effigy. Colonel Boycott, like most tax-collectors, had no more discretion than a runaway bull. He sent for troops. After soldiers had been called out, the tenants took another line of action, They combined against him and refused to have any dealings with him. No Irishman would sell him food and he was ostracized. When this policy was employed against other estate agents as part of the Irish Nationalist campaign, it was termed boycotting. But Mr. Boycott was its first victim.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Co-operative societies have been growing. To-day they form an important part of the whole land movement. The father of the Irish agricultural co-operation is Sir Horace Plunkett, who organized the first co-operative society back in 1889 At present there are nearly 800 societies in operation. All the co-operatives are under the general supervision of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. Its headquarters are in Dublin.

Although co-operation extends to every agricultural endeavour, the largest results are to be found in dairying. There are about 300 co-operating dairying societies with a membership of over 40,000.

The English rulers had imposed upon Ireland free-trade, and very few industries throve under the free-trade policy. One of the first steps taken by the Irish Free State to stimulate industry was the introduction of a selective tariff from 15 to 32 per cent advalorem. It applies to products of which there is hope of native production.

A Trade Loans Guarantee Act has been passed by which the Government guarantees the capital and interest on loans given to individuals and companies who want to start industrial enterprises. A characteristic produce has been the intorduction of a sugar-beet industry. After demonstrating that sugar-beets can be successfully grown in the Free State, a Sugar-beet Subsidy Act was passed in 1225. The Irish Sugar Manufacturing Company was organised with a capital of about six million rupees. A huge factory has been erected with a capacity of 1500 tons of beets every twenty-four hours.

Typical of the industrial vision of the Free State, it became interested in the development of the hydro electric power, The Dail passed bill in 1925 making the harnessing of the Shannon River, for the purpose of general electric power, a Government enterprise, The project calls for a total horse-power capacity of 180,000.

ENCOURAGING TEMPERANCE

The visiting Irish Commission has been informing America that Ireland is no longer a poor country. Financial progress has kept pace with agricultural and industrial advance. Bank deposits have increased by several millions, and so have the exports correspondingly As an evidence of prosperity, the Free State sent to the United States only 21,000 immigrants last year, 7,000 less than its assigned quota During the past six years of its existence national taxation has been steadily decreased, The Free States has to-day the smallest national debt of any country in Europe. The budget has been balanced for the last four years. Mr. Fitzgerald has give many figures to show the increased prosperity of his native land. He has also given figures to show that crime is at a low ebb and that consumption of liquor has fallen off.

"We promote temperance in Ireland," he said, "by putting a heavy tax on liquor, A man can get all he wants, but he has to pay pretty high for it. Our plan is working. The drinking of alcohol is steadily decreasing."

NATIONAL EDUCATION

No less far-reaching is the educational campaign. The Free State Government according to Mr. Fitzgerald, is spending one fourth of the national income on education. It is compulsory for all boys and girls up to the age of fourteen. The Gaelic language, the native tongue of Ireland, is compulsory in primary and high schools, and for admission to the National University, of Ireland. The National University, which was opened in the first decade of this country, played a large part in bringing the rebellion out of which the Irish Free State came.

"We must denationalize Germany," said Napoleon. The Irish nationalists stand in deadly fear of denationalization. King Henry II, seven and a half centuries ago, in order to stamp out of the Irish language and denationalize the Irish, forced the English language upon Ireland,

Gaelic has been made the official tongue in the Free State. All government publications are published in both English and Gaelic. Most of the speaking in the Dail is in Gaelic. The names of streets and railway stations are bi-lingual. It is like the province of Quebec in Canada, where everything official is printed in French and English.

It is well to remember that the movement which gave birth to the Free State had its roots in the Gaelic revival begun by the Gaelic League nearly forty-years ago. The League was non-political; but because it taught the people that English rule had almost extinguished the Irish language, its effect was to create a sentiment for separation from England, for a separate and distinct national existence. The altered status of Ireland has not brought a change in outlook. It has quickened the pace of national consciousness.

Desmond Fitzgerald has been telling his American audience that it is not true that the Gaelic is or ever has been a dead language in Ireland. He holds that the Irish could not truly be a nation without the Irish language.

"Two-thirds of the population of Ireland," said Minister Fitzgerald, "spoke the Gaelic as lately as 1840. The great collapse of the Gaelic came after the famine and the consequent enormous emigratio. About the same time, the strict regulations of the national schools established by British enactments of 1830 were producing a devastating effect, A wooden tally was tied around a school child's neck, and every time the child spoke Gaelic the tally was notched and the culprit was punished. But in the face of such discouragements the language survived, and its survival is the justification for its complete restoration. Nationalism is the parent of civic, virtue and the Irish language enriches the Irish man's sense of nationalism."

The Free State government is doing all it can to popularize the Irish language Gaelic, as has already been mentioned. is obligatory in the public schools. The government has just increased grants amounting to one hundred and sixty five thousand rupees annually for Galway College, with the object of transforming it into a Gaelic University.

No man or woman enter the civil service without knowledge of Gaelic. Moreover there are certain new regulations the effect of which will be that in about ten years no person, who is now under fifteen years of age, will be allowed to practise law in the Free State unless he has passed a qualifying examination in the Gaelic language.

The South Ireland is nationalistic through and through. The Gaelic Athletic Association threatens with suspension those of its members who countenance foreign dances, or play Rugby football instead of Gaelic football. The Gaelic enthusiasts are insistent that place names which are of English origin should be changed in favour of the Irish.

The Gaelic League has established county libraries, and village dramatic and musical clubs to promote wider cultivation of Gaelic. The daily newspapers of the Free State, which are printed in English, give the Irish language movement their support by printing brief editorials and special articles in Gaelic. Undoubtedly the Anglo-Irish minority in the Free State oppose the whole Gaelicization programme. They dislike the Irish language movement and point out many difficulties. The Irish nationalists, however, aver that the Colonial minded Anglo-Irish are not worth retaining as citizens of the Free State unless Gealicized They can get out and go to Ulster or to devil, if they choose.

THE NEW ORDER

With the departure of Mr. John Bull, peace has come to once embattled Ireland. North and South remain independent units. Northern Ireland, embracing most of Ulster has its own Premier and Parliament. The Free State is the old South Ireland The Free State was first recognized by the United States of America, and is the only great nation with an accredited Minister to it. The Free State is not, of course, absolutely independent of England; but it is perhaps ninety five per cent. free. The patriots of the Irish Free State still regard the government of Northern Ireland as "England's spear head in Ireland's side"

The Free State functions as a republic with universal suffrage. Its President is William Thomas Cosgrave. He was one of the group that was firing from the South Dublin Union Workhouse in 1916 and as a captured rebel he has known what it feels like to be under sentence of death. To-day when this ex-rebel goes to London he is received with honour and respect by the British Government. There are two major groups in the Free State. The one is the Government party, Cumann nan Goldheal, which is translated at the Irish League. The other group is represented by Fianna Fail, signifying the Warriors of Ireland. They comprise De Valera and his followers, Mr. De Valera is the leader of opposition in the Dail,

After seven centuries of cruel foreign misrule, Ireland is emerging from shadows. Dublin Castle which was both a fortress and a prison, represented English rule. What the Bastille was to the French, the hated Dublin Castle was to the Irish. The English soldiers, who wore khaki uniforms with black caps, are no longer strutting about in Ireland. The reign of terror of the Black and-Tan is over. The long night of suffering for Ireland seems to be at an end.

It is not, of course, to be expected that the Free State will at once usher in the millennium, Not by any means. But the difficulties can and will be solved in time South Ireland is making steady advance in constructive work. Everywhere social legislation for the welfare of the common masses in increasing. Mr Fitzgerald and his associates are pointing out to the American press the reasons which have entitled the Free State Government to the respect of its citizens. They are: better housing, better progress in retrenchment better roads, better distribution of commodities, redistribution of land by which small holdings have been made economic, launching of the Shannon hydro-electric development which is nearly completed. The social and political structure is being adjusted to new conditions The makers of the Irish Free State are men of practical, definite aims. Their country is rapidly getting ahead.

U. S. WORLD POLICY

MR. HOOVER'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The Annual Message of Mr. Hoover, the President of the United States of America, was communicated to the 71st Congress on December 3 at the begining of its second session. It is a document of 12,000 words—shorter than usual—treating first of foreign relations and national defence, and then of domestic problems; business and otherwise. In the opening paragraph the President said.—

"I wish to emphasize that during the past year the nation has continued to grow in strength. The problems with which we are confronted are the problems of growth and progress. We are not only at peace with all the world but the foundations for future peace are being substantially strengthened. To promote peace is our long established policy. Through the Kellogg-Briand Pact a great moral standard has been raised in the world. By it 54 nations have covenanted to renounce war and settle all disputes by pacific means. Through it a new world outlook has been in augurated which has profoundly affected the foreign policies of nations. Since its inauguration we have initiated new efforts not only in the organization of the machinery of peace but also to eliminate dangerous forces which produce controversies among nations.

"In January, 1926, the Senate gave its consent to accession to the Court of International Justice with certain reservations. In September of this year the Statute establishing the Court has, by the action of the nations signatory, been amended to meet the Senate's reservations and to go even beyond those reservations and to make clear that the Court is a true International Courts of Justice. I believe it will be clear to every one that no controversy or question in which this country has or claims to have an interest can be passed on by the Court without our consent at the time the question arises. The doubt about advisory opinions has been completely safeguarded. Our accession to the International Court is, an now constituted, not the slightest step towards entry into the League of Nations. As I have before indicated, I shall direct that our signature be affixed to the Protocol of Accession and shall submit it for approval to the Senate.

"In the hope of reducing friction in the world and with the desire that we may reduce the great economic burdens of naval armament we have joined in a conference with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to be held in London in January, to consider the further limitation and reduction of naval arms. We hold high hopes that success may attend this effort,

"We still have marines on foreign soil-in Nicaragua, Haiti, and China. In the large sense we do not wish to be represented abroad in such a manner. About 1,600 marines remain in Nicaragua at the urgent request of that Government and of the leaders of the parties, pending the training of a domestic constabulary capable of ensuring tranquility. We have already reduced these forces materially, and we are anxious to withdraw them further as the situation warrants. In Haiti we have about 700 marines, but it is a much more difficult problem, the solution of which is still obscure. If Congress approves, I shall dispatch a Commission to Haiti in an endeavour to arrive at some more definite policy than at present. Our forces in China constitute 2,605 men, which we hope also fort her to reduce to the normal Legation Guard.

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE

"To preserve internal order and freedom from encroachment is the first purpose of Government. Our army and navy are being maintained in a most efficient state under officers of high intelligence and zeal. The extent and expansion of their numbers and equipment as at present authorized are ample for this purpose. We can well be deeply concerned, however, at the growing expense. From a total expenditure for national defence purposes in 1924 of $267,000,000, it naturally rose with the Great War, but receded again to $512,000,000 in 1924, when again it began to rise until during the current fiscal year the expenditures will amount to over $739,00,000 (£146,00,000), excluding all the civilian services of those departments. The programme now authorized will carry it to still larger figures in future years. While the remuneration paid to our soldiers and sailors is justly at a higher rate than that of any other country in the world and while the cost of subsistence is higher, yet the total of our expenditure is in excess of those of the most highly militarized nations in the world.

"Upon the conference shortly to the held in London will depend such moderation as we can make in naval expenditure. If we are to be compelled to under take the naval construction implied in the Washington Arms Treaty as well as other construction, which would appear to be necessary if no international agreement can be completed, we shall be committed during the next six years to construction expenditure of upward of $1,200,000,000 (£400,000,000) besides the necessary further increase in costs for annual upkeep.

"In 1914 the officers and men in our regular forces, both Army and Navy, were about 164,000, in 1924 256,000 in 1929 250,000. Our citizens' army, however, including the National Guard and other forms of reserves, increased these totals up to 299,000 in 1914, 672,000 in 1924, and 728,000 in 1929. Under the Kellogg Pact we have undertaken never to use war as an instrument of national policy. We have, therefore, undertaken by covenant to use these equipments solely for defensive purposes. From a defence point of view our forces should be proportioned to the national need and should, therefore to some extent be modified by the prospects of peace, which were never brighter than they are to-day.

"The past year has brouuht us near to the completion of settlements. France ratified her agreement with us on July 27. This agreement will shortly come before Congress and I recommend its approval. The only indebtedness now unsettled is that of Russia and Armenia. The total amount of indebtedness of various countries to the United States now fusded is $11,579,465 (£2,315,893,177). The payments of various Goverument to us on accountof principal and interest for 1930 are estimated at a total of about $239,000,000 (£47,800,000), and for 1931 at about $236,000,000 (£47,200,000), and for 1923 at about $246,000,000 (£49,200,000). The measure of American compromise in these settlement may be appreciated from the fact that our taxpayers are called upon to find annually about $475,000,000 (£95,000,000) in interest, and in addition to redeem the principal of the sums borrowed by the United States Government for these purposes.

"The wise determination that the property seized in war should be returned to its owners has proceeded with considerable rapidity, Of the original seized cash and property, valued at a total of about $625,000,000 (£126,000,000) all but $111, 566, 700 (£22,313,120), has been returned. Most of the remainder should be disposed of during the next year."

THE STOCK MARKET CRASH.

"The country has enjoyed a large degree of prosperity and sound progress during the past year, with a steady improvement in the methods of production and distribution, and a consequent advancement in the standards of living. Progress has, of course, been unequal among industries, and some, such as coal, lumber leather and textiles still lag behind. The long upward trend of fundamental progress, however, gave rise to over optimism as to profits, which translated itself into a wave of uncontrolled speculation in securities, resulting in the diversion of capital from business to stock market and the inevitable crash. The natural consequences have been a reduction in the consumption of luxuries and semi-necessities by those who have met with losses, and a number of persons have been thrown temporarily out of

Continued on page 8

New Burma

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WEDNESDAY JANUARY 8 1930

Irreducible Minimum

AMONG the many questions which are entitled to the first place in our thought at the present moment, the greatest and the most important one that faces us to-day is,—what is to be the future constitution of Burma? This is the question that transcends every other in interest and in importance and this is the problem which calls for speedy and satisfactory solution. In India the march of events during the last few weeks makes it abundautly clear that the crisis has come at least,-immediate Dominion Status or complete Independence. Though more than once have we stated in these columns that we have grave misgivings about the consequences that would have to arise in the wake of the Independence movement, we can hardly forget the fact that the Indian leaders of advanced opinion, who now stand for complete Independence, are not to blame for losing faith in the British Government. For years have they been impressing on the British Government that self-government must be conceded to India. But the British Government has been handling the situation in a manner which in 1770 created the birth of the American Independence movement and the consequent loss of the American colonies.

Leaving aside the Indian situation, it is essential that the Burmese public opinion should be organised and focussed with a view to bring to the fore-front the aspirations of the Burmese people. Candidly speaking, public opinion in Burma is not so organised as it should be or as it was about a decade ago. This is due to the reaction that came into being with the rift in the lute. The creation of contending parties in our rank has so deadened the enthusism of of the people that public opinion was practically on the verge of dying out, till recently when the desire for unity among the leaders brought back some liveliness in the political movement of the country. Later events then helped to add vigour to the demand of the Burmese people for complete Dominion status which is now our irreducible minimum.

It is now undeniable that Burma cannot be satisfied with anything less than complete and immediate Dominion Status. Of course, there are enemies of our progress who would resort to all possible means to put obstacles in our way. Even among the great statesmen of England there are those who still cherish the idea of opposing any measure designed to satisfy the people. Were there no such narrow-minded statesmen in those days when the American colonies went out of England's grasp? A great Empire and little minds go ill togather and those who are now striving to retard the progress of Burma's goal towards Dominion status are the enemies of the Empire. It would be nothing short of stupidity on the part of any body to confuse the issue by putting forward the old exploded argument of Burma's fitness for responsible government. As Ramsay Muir says, "Being denied responsibility, they were acting irresponsibly." Without giving us the opportunity to work full responsible government, it would be simply an insult to our self-respect to say that we are not yet fit for full responsibility. In fact, the time is gone when a discussion on the fitness or otherwise of the Burmese people for self-government could be prolonged without taxing the patience of the Burmese people as in the case of the Indian people. We hope that the spirit of courage and magnanimity, which brought peace and freedom to the people of Canada, South Africa and Ireland would again he displayed by tne British Government in the case of Burma.

THARRAWADDY PU'S MESSAGE TO VICEROY

The following telegram has been sent by Tharrawaddy U Pu, Leader of the Burma Home Rule Party, to His Excellency the Viceroy.

"Request release dying Pongyi U Arthapa another hunger-striker like late U Wizaya, or let him live by temporarily granting his requests at least until February Session when Burma Council will express its opinion regarding treatment of Burma Pongyi prisoners on my resolution Budget cut or motion."

LAHORE CONGRESS MANDATE.

RESIGNATION OF MENBERS FROM LEGISLATURES.

MR. V. V. JOGIAH.

Berhampur, Jan. 4: Mr. V. V. Jograh M. L. A., informs the press of his decision to resign from the Assembly in pursuance of the Congress mandate.

MR. J. M. SEN GUPTA

Calcutta, Jan. 4: Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Leader of the Bengal Congress Council Party has resigned his seat in the local council and has issued a circular letter to all members of his party to do the same. It is understood so far three other members have also resigned their seats. Mr. Sen Gupta will soon start on tour of the province to carry the message of the Congress to the mofussil.

SETH GOVIND DAS AND MR. D. MISRA

Jubbulpore Jan. 4: Seth Govind Das and Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misra, Congress members, Council of State and Legislative Assembly respectively have sent in their resignations in pursuance of the Congress mandate.

MR. B. NARAYAN CHOWDHURY

Sylhet Jan. 4: Mr. Brojendra Narayan Chowdhury, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assam Council has resigned his seat.

MR. JAYAKAR'S VIEWS.

Bombay, Jan. 5: Jayakar referring to the Congress decision to boycott councils says that the responsiveness did not stand on the Congress ticket and were not therefore called upon to resign seats. As for President Patel it would, he said, be pity if he resigns, thereby interrupting his good work in the Assembly. Mr. Patel did notl stand on Congress ticket and there was no call on him to resign.

Mr. Jayakar hopes that President. Patel will remember his assurance on election as Assembly President Mr. Jayakar feels that Mr. Gandni ann Pandit Motilal Nehru have been driven to the conclusion perhaps against their better judgment. Tee present, he says, is the time when strong unity in tactful negotiations is necessary and it is very unfortunate that a powerful body like the Congress has gone out of line of action.

Gossip & Grumble

BY SHWAY KYAY

Congratulations, Mr. Editor, for your New Year Resolutions. Personally, I shall be too glad if you manage to keep the third one—"take special care to prevent mistakes in proof reading" Readers will welcome first and second resolutions as well; but with the improvement in the direction of the third, New Burma will soon regain its position of 1920—22, as its articles on matters political cannot be found in other Burma papers. I specially welcome the turn towards the Far East. I do not think we can follow the bretheren across the Bay, since national sentiments and characteristics differ so widely—though it is by the way.

For my part, I have sent in only yesterday, two new subscribers and I hope other readers will follow this example.

x x x

Far a bold statement, candid and frank, the Presidential speech of this years' Congress, stands by a class itself:

"We have had much controversy about Independence and Dominion Status and we have quarrelled about words. But the real thing is the conquest of power by whatever name it may be called. I do not think that any form of Dominion Status applicable to India will give us real power. A test of this power would be the entire withdrawal of the alien army of occupation and economic control. Let us therefore concentrate on these and the rest will follow easily. We stand, therefore, to-day for the fullest freedom of India. This Congress has not acknowledged and will not acknowledge the right of the British Parliament to dictate to us in any way. To it we make no appeal, But we do appeal to the Parliament and conscience of the world, and to them we shall declare, I hope, that India submits no longer to any foreign domination."

Beginning with the United States of America and ending for the present with the Irish Free States, the lesson of past history is not yet realized by the Britishers. Had they seen the true cause of unrest in India and not been blind by prestige, such a speech as quoted above would never have been uttered.

x x x x

And no wonder, too, since their own statesmen, members of the Labour Party do not agree and see things from different perspectives. Before the General Election, Snowden, the present Chancellor of Exchequer, whose successies are often broadcast, desires to improve the status of the Indians so that their purchasing power of Lancashire goods, may be increased—thus, in short to increase the power of resistence for British exploitation.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgewood-Benn now states that the aim pursued is not for the purpose of creating a market for British goods but firstly in the human interests. Mr. Wedgewood Benn, however, does not define what sort of "humanity" he means and the colour of it. The general impression is that coloured people are not included in that category of "humanity". Then he says that the test of successful Government was the condition of the people and it was the earnest desire of the Government of India, which was heartily supported by the British Government to raise the standard of the Indian worker.

I am afraid that Mr. Benn is not fully cognizant of the true states of things in India and Burma, where a black man working the same job like a white man gets less pay. It will be well for Mr. Benn to see things for himself before he speaks out. For example he needs go no further than one round around any Secretariat and their pay rolls. The state in Burma is bad enough and in India, worse than anywhere else.

x x x x

At the December Session of the Legislative Council, U Tun Win stated why the British people are so much against prohibition in Burma, a Buddhist country wherein prohibition existed during the time of Burmese Kings—it is because the alcohol producers and sellers are mostly British. The Government benchers did not refute the statement at the time and no wonder too. The following news, culled from the Reuters telegrams. dated the the 30th December 1929, explains why the Burma Government benchers kept mum on that occasion.

"Three members of the crew of the "Black Duck", steamer laden with liquor were shot dead and a fourth wounded in an encounter with a coastguard cutter near the mouth of the Naragansett Bay with the result that the "Black Duck" was seized and towed to New London.—The hundred-ton vessel "Florelmar" believed to be British was seized aflame, off Montauk Point by a coastguard cutter.

Liquor valued at £30,000 was reported to be found on board.

The crew had set fire to the ship and escaped in the fog.

x x x x

Sometime ago, I wrote about the poor knowledge of some Magistrates in England and Burma and it is not fair to entrust such people with the dispensation of justice. A writer has sent to an English weekly the following, as a comment to that article:—

A certain man, having been appointed to the Magisterial Bench, viewed his new responsibilities with no lightness. Before taking his seat upon the Bench he went up to London and there spent a fortnight, attending the Old Baily daily, listening attentively, and taking particular notice of the addresses by the Judge to guilty prisoners.

Returning to his home town, he took his seat upon the Bench, full of his own importance. The first case was that of a woman charged with not sending her child to school. The evidence undoubtedly proved her guilt, whereupon the newly-appointed Justice addressed her as follows:—

"Woman—you have been found guilty of one of the most serious and disgraceful offences known to the English Law. There is not one word I can say in your favour. You have proved yourself a disgrace to the community in which you live, and the only sentence I can pass upon you is that you go to penal servitude for fifteen years."

The woman was being led away half fainting, when the magistrate's clerk drew the attention of the Justice to the fact that the maximum penalty for the offence was a fine of five shillings.

Whereupon the Justice said: "Bring back the woman prisoner. . . . Woman, I have decided to temper justice with mercy, and the sentence of the Court now is that you be fined the sum of five shillings of the lawful money of the realm—and may the Lord have mercy upon your soul."

Burma News

Yandoon Reading and Debating Society

At a meeting, convened by the Yandoon Students of Rangoon, at Theingyidaga U Shwe Kyoe's Dhammayon, on Thursday the 26th December 1929 at 6 p. m. with U Hla Thwin, M.L.C., in the chair the following resolutions were unanimously carried.

1 That a Reading and Debating Society be founded in Yandoon.

Proposed by Ko Than Pe of University College and seconded by Ko Aye Mg. Draper.

2. That the present Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School be raised to Government High School.

Proposed by U Ba Shin, Municipal President and seconded by Ko Mg Kyaw, Teacher.

3. That a Special Committee be formed to submit an application in conection with item no. 2 to the Local Government urging that immediate steps be taken to raise the present Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School to Government High School.

Proposed by U Ba Tun, Pleader and seconded by Ko Than Pe of University College Rangoon.

MANDALAY.

Buddhism in Burma.

U Po Kya, Inspector of National Schools gave an interesting lecture on "Introduction of Buddhism into Burma" on New Year Day at the Central National High School, Mandalay.

U Po Kya, in his usual matter-of-fact style in Burmese began his interesting lecture from the days of King Manuha and discussed the controversy whether Shinmaha Buddhagosa were from Burma or from abroad.

He said he knew it for certain that no one could vouchsafe for the truth of any of their statements in the said controversy.

The lecturer then said that Buddhism was introduced not only from Thaton (Suvanabhumi) but from Tagaung. Before the present form of Buddhism was evolved, religions in various forms were introduced into Burma, namely, Hinduism into Prome (Srikhettera) Northern Buddhism from Tagaung Southern Buddhism from Thaton and others into various parts of Burma.

U Po Kya took much care not to commit to the truth or otherwise of the beliefs mentioned by him for, he said, his aim in delivering his lecture was to interest the Buddhist public. The lecturer dwelt at a considerable length on the history of Buddhist Councils and then touched in details on how pagodas and images were made in the olden days. As a typical Inspector of National Schools U Po Kya started his lecture from the introduction of Buddhism and concluded on the question of Burmese philology.

U Su G. C. B. A. Conference

U Su G. C. B. A. Conference will be h... from the 29th instant at Singaing a... Railway station in Kyaukse Distri... It is understood that "Independent" stun... will be made at that conference confirmin... the old resolution on boycott of foreign good... and boycott of Legislatures.

Maung Maung and Mg Tun Shein, two Burmans, who travelled on cycles for 112 miles within a day from Rangoon to Pegu and back.

The above is the photograph of Po San Ya age 139 years, of Sabayo Village in Wakema Township. The existence of this aged Burman was learnt from U Po Pe, Deputy Commissioner, and Daw U Zun took him to her Home for the Aged at Mingun.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN ITALY

Cruelty and Reprisal

The name of Professor Carlo Rosselli formerly Professor of Economics at Genoa University and later a political prisoner on the island of Lipari, is well known in his country, partly because he succeeded some months ago in escaping from Lipari, and partly because when, as a reprisal for that escape' his wife, who is an Englishwoman, was sent to the island the outcry raised by the English press secured her release.

Professor Rosselli is now on a brief visit to London, and has given a "Manchester Guardian" representative his view of the present situation of Italy as described from his own experience the miseries endured by political prisoners in Italian prisons.

The general situation in Italy [he said] is going from worse to worse. Italy is very far from recovering internal peace. We have an armed oligarchy possessing all the instruments of power, though representing a minority of the country while the majority of the people are in their hearts opposed, only a small minority is actively struggle against them. The best proof that the Fascist regime has not got the content of the country is that Mussolini cannot govern without the terrible Exceptional Laws which were passed in 1926.

The saddest thing is that the Exceptional Laws which were passed at a moment of real or seeming exasperation on the part of the Fascists, have now been transformed into fundamental laws. These Exceptional Laws, now part of the Fascist penal code, were passed in November 1926, after an attack had been made on Mussolini's life by a 16-year-old Fascist. All Opposition parties were suppressed, the freedom of the press was abolished, a special tribunal was set up with terrible penalties for the crimes of political belief and secret activity. Thousands of men were sent to the islands of deportation without triol whose only crime was that they were not in sympathy with the regime. For instance, you are now condemned to prison in Italy if you attempt to go board, not only if you go for political reasons but if you go to find a job.

Now seven years after Mussolini has come into power and three years after the passing of those Exceptional Laws the position is worse than ever. We feel that Mussolini is a prisoner, even a physical prisoner, of his own repressive system, that he has called forth the demon of despotism and cannot now disentangle himself. It is nemesis.

Then Professor Rosselli turned to the question of prisons. He said that, together with Signor Herrucio Parri, he had helped the Social Democrat leader Signor Fillippo Turati to escape from Italy, where his life was in danger. For this crime the two friends were both sentenced to ten months imprisonment, and at the end of that time, instead of being set free, they were sent for five years to the islands of depotation, from which after two years the Professor escaped.

He explained that Italy has today two kinds of penalty—the ordinary legal one and administrative penalties inflicted by the police authorities. who have unlimited powers of arrest and detention, without trial, defence or crossexamination. Some prisoner remain in prison of moths at the disposal of the police without knowing why they are there.

He said the lot of the political prisoners was terrible. Forced into promiscuity with common criminals. their lives were full of suffering and humiliation. From a general point of view the large prisons in Northern Italy are not so bad, but they are now so crowded that three' and sometimes four prisoners are put into cells meant for one, and there they live night and day except for the flour when they take exercise in a small yard. In small prisons, and in all the prisons, large and small, of Southern Italy the conditions were terrible.

I recently read the memories of the patriots who were condemned to life imprisonment under the Bourbons [said the Professor], and, frankly, I find no difference at all from present conditions except that those patriots had chains fastened to their feet. The sanitary conditions are terrible, and as for food, the daily ration for the prisoner is soup and a roll.

Foreigners did not realise, he said, that Fascists had introduced tortures for political prisoners in the prisons. One man he knew had been tortured with a rope tightened round his neck till he was nearly choked. Another had been tortured by the application to his feet of a tin filled with boiling water. The newest form of torture was to tie the prisoner in a chair and strike him heavily and repeatedly over his heart with a hammer covered with rubber. The physical effect was tremendous. This form of torture was frequently used. It was applied to a group of young diplomats form the newly annexed Austrian provinces. One of them, Weitska, who had been arrested on the charge of clandestine propaganda against the regime and who endured the torure, during the war deserted from the Austaian army and joined the Italians to fight for the freedom of his own Town Trieste. Now, because he would not renounce the ideas for which he fought, he, has been sentenced for six or seven years to one of the most terrible prisons in Italy.

When first arrested Professor Rosselli was imprisoned in a horrible prison in the castle of Malespina, near Masca Carrera. On the floor above me [he went on] was a woman's cell where a fine and delicate young lady was imprisoned by the police for ten months simply because her brother, who was also in the prison, was a friend of a man who had made an attempt against Mussolini's life. She was obliged to remain in that cell with prostitutes and every sort of common criminal. One of the women had veneral disease in a very advanced stage, and was, of course, a great danger to all the women in the cell. The poor young lady tride in vain to persuade the prison authorities to isolate the woman. Horrible to say, in the same cell was a mother with her little baby. My own wife, when imprisoned in a cell with common criminals as a reprisal for my escape, found there a baby in a state of starvation.

Nearly a thousand political prisoners, according to Professor Rosseli, are now living on the islands of deportation. Life has become harder on the islands since Professor Rosserlli's escape. The Fascist militia woo board the political deportees use their bludgeous, he said, and horrible scenes occur in the secret cells.

In conclusion Professor Rosselli spoke of the tremendous change that had taken place in Italian opinion with regard to Mussolini after the murder of Mateotti. "The day when we reverse the Fascist regime," he said, "it will be in the name of Mateotti. That is Mussolini's nightmare.

SIMON COMMISSION REPORT

Publication in March

Rugby, Jan. 3: The report of the Indian Statutory Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir John Simon which will make recommendations for reforms, in the constitution of India is expected to be ready for publication in the early part of March.

INDIRECT ELECTION TO ASSEMBLY.

London, Jan. 3: The report is current that the Simon Commissioners have reached a decision in regard to the constitution of the Central Legislatures and the position of the Government of India vis-a vis the Assembly. According to the reports now current the Simon Commissioner have recommended indirect election to the Assembly.

In this connection significance is attached to the editorial support given by the "Manchester Guardian" to the proposal of Sir Arthur Froom; member of the Central Committee, embodied in his dissenting minute suggesting that indirect elections be introduced to the Assembly.

The "Manchester Guardian" discussing this question of indirect election editorially expressed the opinion that it has the double advantage of keeping the Assembly and the Executive of the Central Government in closer touch with the needs of the provinces and also making tha provinces understand more fully the views and difficulties of the Central Executive.

Burma Railways Advisory Council

The following extracts are from the proceedings of the thirty-sixth meeting of the Burma Railway's Advisory Council held in the Agents Office, Rangoon, at 11 a. m. on Thursday, the 5th December 1929.

1. Provision of siding at Kaunghmudaw station. The President stated that the probability of obtaining sufficient traffic to and from Kaunghmudaw to justify the provision of a siding was unlikely, giving reasons. After discussion it was decided that a further investigation should be made, in consultation with the civil authorities.

2. Opening of a new station between Wetlet and Paukkan.—The President explained that new station was required at this site for railway as well as for public purposes, viz., for crossing of trains, but the construction of a crossing station was expensive, and funds were not available at present. It was agreed that a new station should be constructed when funds permit.

3. Provision of a waiting room at Kanbalu station.—The President intimated that a waiting room was under construction.

4. Provision of electric fans in all I and II class carriages that run a distance of not less than five miles.—The President remarked that all boxie coaching vehicles, also 8 out of the 48 upper class four-wheeled coaches on the line, are electrically equipped, but the electrical equipment of the latter is still under trial, being a difficult proposition. He added that the policy of the railway is to replace four-wheeled bogie stock, and to equip the latter electrically at the time of replacement, thus eventually all coaching stock will be electrically equipped.

5. Unpunctual running of trains on the Mu Valley line. The President, in thanking U An for bringing this matter to notice, explained the cause of the unpunctuality of certain trains. He pointed out that passengers and luggage by the train from Myitkyina had to be crossed by the same steamer, that connected with the train from Monywa, owing to the speed restriction between Padu and Ketka. Certain detentions were also due to speed restrictions consequent upon floods, which it was hoped would be removed shortly. He further stated that the ferry service timings were susceptible of improvement, and it was hoped to speed up trains between Padu and Ketka and do away with shunting at these two stations, which was at present necessary.

6. Provision of gatemen at level crossings where District Council Roads intersect the railway.—The President explained that, in the absence of a gate hut at Thedaw, a gateman had not been appointed there, and that the necessity for gate-men at Hanza and Naungyan was doubtful. It was evetually agreed that gate-men should be appointed at Thedaw and Hanza, further enquiries to be made as to the necessity for one at Nyaungyan,

7. Supply of drinking water to passengers in trains.—The president accepted the suggestion that a waterman should be provided at Mahlaing.

8. Provision of steps in upper class compartments—A statement of the progress made in this connection was laid on the table, detailing the 12 upper class coaches fitted with steps to the design approved by members at the 28th meeting. The President said that information was awaited as to whether the device was satisfactory or not.

9. Provision of "Do not spit" notices in III class carriages. A statement of the progress made in this connection was laid on the table, showing that 108 out of 140 such notices had been fitted. The President intimated that a good deal of difficulty had been experienced in obtaining satisfactory enamel notices, a sample of which was shown to and approved by members. It was agreed that a report on the effect of these notices should be made at a later date.

10. Accident statistics. The statement for November 1929 was laid on the table.

11. Traffic statistics. The statement of earnings from 1st April to 2nd November 1929, and from 1st October to 2nd November 1929, was laid on the table.

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ထွေးဝေး ၆ပဲ၊

ဇုဒ္ဓဘာသာမွေသတ်ထားသုံး၊

စံသာနှံ၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်၊ အမတ်ကြီး ပြီးပုဘိ-အော-စီတဉ် ရေးသားသော ဘာရဆုတ်တွဲ၊ ကင်းဝန်မင်းကြီး စီစဉ်ရေးသားထားသော ဓမ္မသတ် ၃၆ စောင်တွဲ ပေါင်းချုပ် နှံ့၊ အရွသင်ခန်းမနှံ့ကျယ်ဝသော ဓမ္မသတ်ကျမ်းများ ကိုပါဖြတ်ထားသည်ဖြင်၊ အထက်အောက်ဖွဲ့တတ်ထားကြီး စီရင်ထုံးများနှံ့၊ ဘိဝဝ်၊ ဗမိုဘိ ကောင်ပိ ဖွဲ့တော်စီရင်ထုံး များစွာ့တို့ ထည်းပါရှိပါကြောင်း၊

တာရုပ်၊ ၄ ကျပ်၊

ထွေးဝေး ၁ကျပ် ၁၂ပဲ။

မြန်မာဖြည်ဟူရွှေကျမ်း၊

ခေတ်ကာလအဆွေခက်၊ဟူရွှေးဆုပ်ချုပ် နှံ့ည်းကို ထိထားသည်အားထွေပ်ပွာ၊ ဟူရွှေး ရယ်မှိုင်ကြောင်း နှံ့ည်းစနစ်စည်းကမ်း၌ပဒေ များကို၊အကိုးအကားရဲ့ဝင်ပွာတို့ဖြင့်၊စီစဉ် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင်၊ ငီးထစ်သွား၊ ကိုယ် စာတတ်ကြီးတို့၏ ငါတံပုံများကိုလည်း မြိုက် မြိုစ်ထည်သွင်းထားပါသည်၊

အသိုး ၁၀ကျပ်၄၀း

ထွေးဝေး ၅ပဲ၊

ဗုဒ္ဓဘာသာမွေသတ်ဟာကျမ်း၊

၊ အဂ္ဂမဟာသေနာပတိ ဝင်္ဂမတ္တဝ်ခန်ကြီး ငင်းသည်၊မင်းအဂိုးရနှင့်ထိုင်းသူပြည်သားတို့ အိမ်ထိမ်ထိုက်သော တရား၊ ကျင့်ကြံအင် သောတရားတို့ကို၊အလွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှု့နိုင် ကြံဝေရန်ရေးသားသောကျမ်းဖြစ်ပါ၍၊ မည် သူမဆိုကြည့်ရှုဆင်ဖွဲ့ပ၊ကြောင်း၊

အသိုး ၁၀ကျပ် ၀၆

ထွေးဝေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

ပါရာဃနှဝဏ္ဍ၊

၂ သဘ္ဘရာဇ်၊ ၈၆၃-ခုနှံ့၊ အင်းဝမြို့ ဘုရှန်း ကြီးဖွင့် ထုရင်မင်းဖြတ် ကိုးကွယ်ထော်သူ သောဖွင့်မဟာသီဃံသဝုဠိုးထိကျော်သည်၊ ကျင်းဝန်များထွင်ထင်ရှားသော၊ ထောက်ကြီး မြိန်မာဒရိယာရှစ်ဟောကိတို့၏အဖွဲ့ဖြတ်ကို စီစဉ်ရေးသား ထားသည်အတိုင်း ပုံနှံ့ပ်ထား သောစာရင်းဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အသိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊
ထွေးဝေး ၆ပဲ၊

ထေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

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ထွေးခြင်း ၆-၁၂ပဲ၊

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ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရုပ်၊

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"Dominion Status: The Irreducible Minimum."

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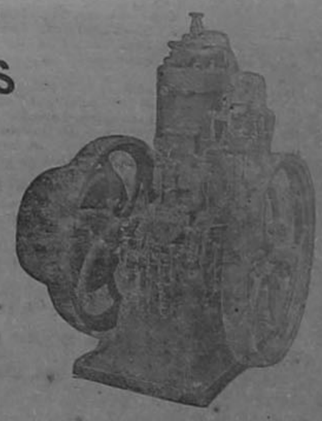

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Dominion Status: the Irreducible Minimum

VIEWS OF INDIAN LIBERALS

The 14th Session of National Liberal Federation of India was held at Madras. Below are given extracts from the Presidential Address of The Hon. Sir Phiroge Sethna.—

Ladies and Gentlemen, of those great questions which are naturally and rightly entitled to the first place in our thoughts at the present moment, the greatest, the most important and the most urgent question that faces us to-day—the question that transcends every other in interest in importance, and in its bearing on the future of the relations between India and Great Britain is, what is, to be the future constitution of India ? It is a problem which calls for a satisfactory solution. Unless such a solution is reached there can be no peace and no ordered progress in this country, and the relation between it and Great Britain must remain in the present unhappy and unsatisfactory condition India's desire for a good, suitable acceptable constitution which will make her a separate, self-governing national entity and give her the fullest scope for the attainment and enjoyment of Dominion freedom and status is entirely in harmony with this universal human urge, and those who do not or cannot realise this universalism of India's political movement, are illqualified either to understand its significance, or make any worthy contribution to the solution of her constitutional problem.

After rather exhaustive review of the past events leading up to the present position, Sir Sir Pheroze Sethna proceeded :—

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

Government's proposal to convene a Round Table Conference is a very important development in the political situation of this country, and it casts upon us an immense responsibility which I have every hope we shall discharge with success. I fell not the slighest doubt that if we rise to the occasion, keenly realise our duty, and ever placing before us the highest interests of our great Motherland, press our views and demands before the British Government in the true spirit of unity and with the sole desire of reaching the best and fairest solution of our constitutional problem, we shall have made such a tremendous advance in the successful issue of the great struggle for Swaraj which we have been carrying on for the last fifty years and more. The first condition of our success is to set our own house in order. If we are not united on the main issues touching the constitutional problem, and speak with many discordant voices, the impression we shall produce will be so unfavourable that in that case the British must perforce be the final arbiters of our destiny and they will be fully justified in deciding it in the manner which they deem best. On the other hand, if we settle our differences, and reach an agreement on all those questions which have divided us at present it will be impossible for the British Government to flout the national will of India and we shall have practically settled our constitution according to our own views and wishes. Let us suppose that we settle our internal differences and produce a constitution to which we all agree, which commands the general support of all communities, parties and interests, which is acceptable to the minorities as giving adequate protection to their legitimate interests and claims which wins the approval of the Mohamedans, the Sikhs., the Anglo-Indians, the Christians, the non-Brahmans, the depressed classes and so on, do you think that, in the event of this great and happy consummation being realised, the British Government and Parliament will be so foolish as to oppose or defy the deliberate will of India and to impose upon us a constitution which we cannot accept ?

LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

Already the section clamouring for independence is none too small. We cannot afford to treat their pretensions lightly and there is before us the instance of America.

If in 1770 no English officials could believe that the American Colonies could ever govern themselves, a century and a half later in 1921 they thought likewise in regard to Ireland. Were there not very many in England who till quite lately doubted if ever the Labour party would possess the men and the ability to govern their country and have not all these prognostications been belied. They will be equally belied in regard to India.

FIRST CONDITION OF SUCCESS.

We are all agreed as regards our political goal and it is to us a matter of the sincerest satisfaction that the British Government have made it absolutely clear that that goal is no other than and nothing short of Dominion Status.

Let us examine what are our differences ? They relate as you know, for the most part, to the question of communal representation. Even with regard to this question, let us. In the first place, note and emphasise the points of agreement rather than the points or difference. Though in the opinion of a considerable section of our people, communal representation is a necessary evil in the present conditions of India, we are all agreed that it is an evil that in the long run must disappear and further that the sooner the conditions become favourable to its disappearance the better. The evils of communalism and communal representation are recognised on all hands even the strongest and the most extreme communalists do not maintain that communal representation is good in itself and that therefore it should remain a permanant feature of our policy. They admit, no less than others, that a system of democratic self-government of which communal representation is a permanent feature cannot be a sound system of democratic self-government, that it must be a parody of such a system, that it is not a system that will make for the fusion of the different communities and elements in the body politic, and the evolution of true national and democratic mind. What a nation it is what kind of democracy it is, which is divided in different water tight compartments, living each its own life, each persuing its own communal ends and having in common little more than what cannot be helped, owing to the fact of living on one and the same soil, and having its economic interests more or less interlinked with those of other communities? Such a nation cannot be a true nation. Such a democracy will be a curious type contravening all principles of real democracy. India if she wants, may have such a system, but it will be a system which will make her a true, united, powerful and united nation, give her a genuine form of democratic self-government conduce to her efficiency or promote her progress and welfare. Such being the case we all realise with greater or less force and vividness, the inherent and patent evils of communal representation and we all want that it should not mark our political life and system a day longer than may be absolutely necessary.

FAIR REQUEST.

I therefore most strongly urge that another serious effort should be made to reach a agreed solution of the question of communal representation with the Moslem Community. Any solution of this question which fails to carry behind it the support of at least a considerable majority of the Moslem community, however good it may be in itself, has little chance of being acceptable to the British Parliament which will certainly be justified, if it desired in vetoing such proposals. Similar efforts should also be made to reach agreements with the depressed classes and other important minority communities. If we are able as I fervently hope we may be, to settle our internal differences as regards this question of communal representation, the constitution which we shall then be in a position to recommend at the Round Table Conference will have such strength behind it that the British Government and Parliament will find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to reject it. And if they do, the responsibility for such disregard of the Indian national desire will fall on them, and such disregard will be a sufficient justification for any strong action we may subsequently decide to take Personally I fell confident that an agreed solution of the constitutional problem, reached by us among ourselves, will strengthen the hands of the Labour Government which will, I think in that case, be able to persuade Parliament any delay in meeting the united wishes of all India and in granting her Dominion Status will be unjust and fraught with grave danger.

INDIAN STATES

It is a matter of the utmost satisfaction that the Indian Princes and Chiefs have all heartily welcomed the proposal for the Conference and are quite willing to extend their co-operation for the sake of making it a thorough success. The question of the relations between British India and the Indian States, when she develops into a self-governing Dominion in the fullest enjoyment of the responsible government and Dominion Status, is a highly important one which must be satisfactorily solved, if the organic territorial unity and nationality of India are to be living realities, and development of the two constituent parts of India is to take place on peaceful, harmonious and well considered lines. The importance of the question is however more than equalled by its difficulty, complexity and delicacy and its solution is not likely to be rendered easier by loose, or extreme thinking, by unjust and ill-considered attacks on the Indian Princes and Chiefs or by an unwise desire on our part to interfere with the internal affairs of the States. It is no use denying the fact that the internal questions affecting the people of the States must be settled by the Princes and their subjects themselves. All that we can do is to exercise moral influence. The subjects in Indian States must be the architects of their own fortunes. I for one feel that the momentum of British Indian and world events is so great that the modernization of Indian States is bound to take place sooner or later, that medieval notions cannot long survive the stress of the liberal methods and ideas that the now making a universal advance, and whose ultimate triumph throughout the world is only a matter of time.

COMMON INTERESTS

We entertain respect for the Indian Princes to whom we are attached by ancient traditions, associations and history and we are as jealous as they themselves of their legitimate rights and privileges, of their status and dignity, and responsible leaders in British India have every desire to respect the sanctity of ancient treaty rights and obligations. All that we urge and, from the point of view of British India, have a right to insist on, is that the Indian States should not seek to separate themselves from British India, that they should not consider themselves as an independent and separate entity having nothing to do with British India, that the Princes should never forget they are as much of the soil as the people in British India, that they are as patriotic and as proud of the land of their birth as the latter, that both British India and Indian India have to evolve a common destiny and that if any sacrifice must be made for the fullest realisation of that destiny, it should be willingly and cheerfully made by both sides, On the one hand, British India must pay proper consideration to the position of the States, the rights and privileges of the Princes ; on the other hand, if the attainment by British India of Dominion Status involves some sacrifice on the part of the States and their rulers, it should be willingly and cheerfuly made by them, Nobody expects them to make such tremendous sacrifices as were made by the Princes and "Daimyos" of Japan at the time of her Restoration, but if the evolution of India into a federal Dominion entails some sacrifice, I sincerely hope that they will not hesitate to make it at least to the extent that may be absolutely necessary. I cannot help thinking that if only the Princes would be pleased to take leaders in British India into their confidence, and exchange views with them in perfect freedom and candour, it will not be impossible to make equitable and satisfactory arrangements, to use the words of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir for the position of the States such as would be fair and honourable both to the States and to British India.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND DEFENCE

Ladies and gentlemen, one of the objections taken to the establishment of full responsible government in India is that she is not yet ready to undertake the responsibility of her own defence, and that she will not be able to maintain internal peace and security without British troops. The argument is that responsible government connotes the assumption of the duty of maintaining internal peace and security by the sons of the soil and of defending national frontiers against foreign aggression. It is contended that, India will not be able to maintain internal peace and security, and defend herself against foreign aggression without British troops, as she has no national army fully trained, equipped and manned by Indian officers, and that so long as British troops cannot be withdrawn from India, the establishment of full Swaraj or responsible government is outside the domain of practical politics,

INTERNAL PEACE

A responsible government must certainly be able to preserve peace and order without relying upon troops that are not indigenous We claim that we shall certainly be able to maintain internal peace and order without invoking the assistance of British troops. Preservation of internal peace and order does not mean that there will be no disturbances at all if that were its meaning, even the British Government cannot claim that it is able to maintain peace and order. Disturbances may take place in future as in the past, but we do claim and claim most emphatically that we shall be fully able to discharge our responsibility of maintaining peace and order with our own police and military forces. In this connection it is pertinent to remember that even in the British Colonies, though the principle was laid down that they must assume responsibility for defence and internal peace and security yet British troops were not immediately withdrawn nay, they were even employed in maintaining internal peace and order. When the cry is raised that India cannot be granted full responsible government because she does not possess a national army fully trained and equipped and therefore cannot discharge the responsibility of national self-defence, we cannot but condemn that cry as utterly unfair, absolutely unjustified by the facts of colonial history, and as really inspired by the selfish desire for prolonging Indian political subordination as much as possible. It seems clear that the true principle is not first adequacy and efficiency of national defence and then responsible government but first responsible government and then adequacy and efficiency of national defence.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFICA.

Next in importance to the supreme question of the attainment of Dominion Status is that of the status of our countrymen in other parts of the Empire.

It is the bounden duty of Government to look after the interests of our nationals in other parts of the Empire. Have we readily available full information about their present political and economic status in all those lands where they have settled ? Have we any efficient machinery for keeping ourselves informed of the political and economic changes that are astir in the rapidly developing colonial Empire of Great Britain; an agency which constantly studies developments in these regions: determines what changes are likely to affect the interests of our compatriots and acts with the fullness of knowledge and promptitude of decision which in international affairs hold the key to success. It is obious that the setting up of the machinery which would help us both in looking after the Indian communities already settled abroad or in exploring the possibilities of fresh migration, must be done by the Government of the country. Government alone has resources, the facilities and the power to study, to investigate and, when necessary, to act diplomatically. True, its policy must conform to public opinion. But public opinion cannot be clearly and correctly formed unless the necessary data are placed befroe it and those data must be collected by Government agency. At Delhi and Simla the care of Indians Overseas is entrusted to the Department of Education, Health and Lands. As member of the Standing Emigration Committee ever since its establishment it has been my privilege to work in close co-operation with that Department. It does its best and under its present respected and distinguished head the Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah, its policy has been in close unison with the popular view of the Indian case abroad. But it is no reflection on the Department to say that it is not adquately equipped for its task. I am not aware of any of Government which entrusts the care of over a million of its nationals and the whole field of migrational policy to a department overburdened with other activities such as Sir Muhammad Habibullah's department is.

THE REMEDY.

The moral which I have attempted to draw is supported by recent events in East Africa. Deputations from East Africa to this country and from this country to East Africa have been at work. The non-official Indian demands have been clearly formulated and the grievences fully explained. These demands fall to the ultimate arbitrament of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, who have behind them the life-long knowledge and experience of a supremely competent staff at the Colonial Office. I mean no disparagement to our own men when I ask what wealth of experience and knowledge have the Government of India to oppose to that of the Colonial Office. On a short view, my suggestion for reinforcing the official machinery responsible for the care of the interest of Indians overseas may appear extravagant. The public in India have abundant cause to complain of the extravagance of Government and to be chary of suggesting additions to its strength, but in a field of policy so vital to our national self-respect and our interest it is the long view that, I submit, ought to appeal to us and on the long view my suggestions appear to be fully justified.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion Sir Phiroze Sethna said:—

We stand for all-round progress, we have faith in modern civilisation, modern spirit

and modern culture. We believe in construction, in unity, in synthesis, in harmoney. We stand for Dominion Status with the firm conviction that England cannot withold it from India even if she wished, and that England will not wish it even if she can. We insist on national self-improvement and maintain that all the social evils from which this country is suffering must be completely removed. Our faith in social reform is as intense as our faith in India's political destiny; we want that all the communities in India, great and small, will be inspired by enlightened liberalism and rise absolutely above communal, parochial, sectional and narrow spirt. We aim at building up a strong, united, progressive India with a unity that nothing shall break, with a deep and abiding sense of nationality and solidarity which will synthesise all differences and in the fulness of time evolve a nation whose material and moral strength and whose achievements will further the highest ends of internationalism. We believe in self-government, but we also believe in good and efficient government. We believe in democracy but we want that it should be an enlightened democracy keenly alive no less to its duties than to its rights. Such is the high mission we have to perform, such is the great responsibility that rests on our shoulders. Let us be true to God to our Motherland, to ourselves and it shall follow as the night the day, that we Liberals shall play a part, by no means small or unworth, in they remaking of this country.

THE RICE MARKET

4.1.30.

In the local rice market Poozoondaung big millers sold Dawibyan all February 400 tons at 382-8, 385 and white Sugandi all February 300 tons at 390. After 15th February 300 tons at 392-8. Small mill sold Ngasein immediate milling 200 tons at 380 all January 100 tons at 377-8. Other prices were white meedone all January 412-8 415. Immediate milling 422-8 425. S Q Ngasein all January 392-8 S Q meedone 430. Ngasein Lonzain 387-8 and meedone 362-8 Outside quotations were 9 small mill January 377-8 and 3 months 382-8. In the Godown Rice Market mill Sugandi 390-400 Long Boil 360-410. Boil Milchar 390-405. Full Boil Ngasein 370-385 Rangoon Mill Milchar 385-390 White Bran 70 Boil Bran 55-60 Boil Broken 220 to 290 and old Shwebo Rice 495 to 50.

The paddy market was steadly prices being 145 Mandalay 146 147 Prome 147 148 Boat and 160 162 medone.

6-1-34

The Local Rice Market reported a further drop by Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 than last week, Outside quotations being 9 small mill January at 375 and 3 Months 377 8 The Big Millers Sold Poozoondaung Small Mill Quality after 10th January. 1200 Tons at 370 Dawibyan January 200 Tons at 375 377 8 Sugandi 100 Tons at 385 and Yathalay February 200 Tons at 385 while the small Millers sold their own quality before 15th January 500 Tons at 375 Poozoondaung Small Mill Quality 500 Tons at 370 White Meedone before 10th & 15th January 450 Tons at 422 8 to 427 8 and Old Medone Immediate Milling 100 Tons at 430 other prices were all January While Meedone 412-8 S.Q. Ngasein 392-8 S Q Meedone 430 Ngasein Loozain 325 and Meedone Lonzain 360.

The Godown Rice Market Position was also weak prices dropped further by Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 accordingly to quality than last week. Today's quotations were mill Sugandi 380 400 Long Boil 380. 400. Milchar 380 400 Boil yathalay 380. 390. Full Boil 360-375 Boil Broken 220-225 Boil Bran 50 52 Old Shwebo 450 500.

The Paddy market was steady prices being 143 145. Mandalay 146 147 Prome 146 147 148 Boat and 160 162 meedone Supplies are increasing from Rail Mandalay line,

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Daily Rice Market.

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Rangoon Turf Club

SECOND SPRING EXTRA MEETING

HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY

12-45 p. m.

THE DWARF MAIDEN PLATE No. I—About 5 Furlongs.

De Mo	8	7
Gold Flake	8	7
May Nyun	8	7
Royal Clipper	8	7
Sein Dwin	8	7
Lady Love	8	5
Royal Marine	8	5
Tawny Tot	8	5
Thein Gaung	8	5
Maha Myaing	8	3
Nyun Gaung	8	3
Royal Argent	8	3
Shwe Pyi E	8	3
Than Sein	8	3
Win Kyaing	8	3
Gaung Kyi	8	1
Kan Gaung	8	1
Wun Hi	8	1

1-15 p.m.

THE DWARF MAIDEN PLATE NO. II—About 5 Furlongs.

Kywai Kywai	7	13
Noor Jahan	7	13
Spitfire	7	13
Bo Hein	Z	11
Fairway	7	11
Minhla	7	11
Mya Nu	7	11
Zem Zem	7	11
Iris	7	9
Little Mac	7	9
Ngwe Yi Nyun	7	9
Arzun	7	7
Jecomalt	7	7
Sapphire Star	7	7
Kan Nyun Mg	7	5
Ngwe Moe	7	5
Gaung Nyun Way	7	1
Diadem (subject to measurement.)		

1-45 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE (Div. VI).—About 6 Furlongs.

Bwe Byu	9	0
Happy Hampstead	8	13
Aung Ngwe Sein	8	8
Shotaway	8	8
Taung Ko Lon	8	6
Kan Baw Ma	8	6
Prince George	8	6
Daung Byan	8	2
Ma Hta Kyi	8	0
Win Pe Aye	8	0
Yuzana	7	7
Nyun Yi	7	7
Victor	7	4
Htein Win	Z	0
Aung Kywe	7	0

2-15 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE (Div. V.) About 6 Furlongs.

San Shwe	9	0
Sein Hman	8	10
Hla Hla	8	10
Pigeon Hawk	8	8
Royal Tonic	8	7
Aung Thein Ngwe	8	6
Gladiator	8	4
Popa Ma	8	3
Hla Hla Win	8	3
Birdot	8	2
Mya Thein	8	0
Aung Mya Yi	7	13
Sein Win	7	13
Aw Thaung	Z	13
George Mya Than	7	13
Aung Kyu	7	10
Kyi Lin	7	9
Ant Maung	7	4

2-45 p.m.

THE GRIFFIN PLATE (Div. II).—About 5 Furlongs.

Jolly Boat	9	6
Blackie	9	2
Wallaby	8	11
The Ringer	8	9
Golden Arrow	8	5
Second Thoughts	7	6
Queen Souriya	7	3
Saleem	7	2
Elsie	Z	1
Saw Dust	7	0
Final Square	7	0
Fortune	7	0
Shakee	7	0
Very Sure	7	0
Ko Ko	7	0
Billie Dove	7	0

3-15 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE (Div. IV).—About 6 Furlongs.

Toe Aung	9	0
Major Brown	8	12
Flying Foe	8	10
Thaindawa	8	7
Aung Kyaw Nyun	8	7
Royal Bass	8	6
Thein Naing	8	4
Missy Baba	8	4
Bala Mai	8	3
Kin Mya Kyi	8	0
Captain Cuttle	8	0
Wike Ohn	7	10
Dro Thwe	Z	6
Thein Sint	7	4
Aung Mingala	7	4
Win Nyun	7	0
Lar Byan	7	0

3-45p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE (Div.III). | About 6 Furlongs.

Gaung Win Nyun	9	0
Sai Bala	8	12
Mohinee	8	10
Jimmie	8	10
Royal Rose	8	9
Sir Frank	8	8
Thabye Aung	8	7
Thuriya Koma	8	6
Thein Tin	8	6
Bo Yan Naing	8	6
Htay Mai	8	4
Hla Thein	8	2
Than Nu	8	0
Daily	7	12
Myo Nyun	7	7
Shwe Dalk Win	7	7

4-15 p. m.

THE RANGOON SPRINTERS HANDICAP.—About 6 Furlongs.

Drummer	10	3
Sunny Jim	9	3
Blue Boy	8	10
Maaya	8	7
Kan Baw Nyun	8	4
Uncas	7	9
Kan Kan	Z	9
Queen Bee	7	0
Thaung Hla Yi	6	10
Win Myaing	6	10
Daung Yin Byan	6	7

4-45 p. m.

THE DRWARF PLATE [Div. II].—About 6 Furlongs.

Gool	9	0
Nyun Hpu Sein	8	10
Win Aung	8	10
Best	8	8
Than Win	8	8
Mya Win Mg	8	4
Pacolet	8	2
Ngwe Dwin	8	2
Nila Nyun	8	0
Saw Chit U	7	12
Thiha Thway	7	12
Mandala Than	7	10
Kokine Star	7	8
Yi Yi	7	6
Royal Rainbow	7	6
Sandee	7	6
Red Bird	7	4
Toe Naing	7	4
Lone La	7	0

5-15 p. m.

THE GRIFFIN PLATE Div. I. About 5 Furlongs.

Flic Flic	9	7
Pretty Girl	9	0
Digger	9	0
Parwiz	9	0
Zev	8	9
Hell's Belle	8	2
Silver Gift	8	0
Twenty Better	8	0
Gypsy Bride	7	11
Laughing Water	7	0
Cynthia	7	0
Shereen	7	0

5-45 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. I,—About 6 Furlongs.

Ace Prior	10	7
Billet Doux	9	4
Win Sin	8	12
Old Gold	8	11
Niku	8	11
Aung Hlaing	8	6
Shwe Daung Nyo	8	6
Padamya	8	4
Htein Hlyan	8	2
Sammer	8	0
*Aung Myat Kyaw	8	0
Sein Ohn	8	0
Min Nyun	7	12
Thaung Dee	7	12
Sein Waziya	Z	12
Suspicion	7	9
Zareena	7	7

* Entry accepted subject to Starter's certificate.

Ramakrishna Mission Flood Relief Fund

The Hon: Secretary of the above Mission writes:—

The Ramakrishna Mission Flood Relief Fund which was organised to collect funds to relieve the distress of the people of the flooded areas is now closed, though the relief operation is still being carried on there by the Ramakrishna Mission. In all Rs. 2,752-7-3 was collected of which Rs. 2,618-8-9 was spent for the relief purposes leaving a cash of Rs. 133-14-6 on hand and a gold ring which have been handed over to the treasurer. The donations received were duly acknowledged in the local press from time to time. The Relief Fund Committee begs to thank all those who took active part in organising street procession and otherwise helping the Committee. Thanks are also due to the local press who rendered ungrudging help,

The Committee notes with deep regret the sudden death of its President late Mr. A. B. Banerjee. Advocate whose devoted service to the Committee contributed very largely to the success it attained,

MYOMA NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL SPORTS

Before packed stands and under the patronage of the Hon'ble U Po B. A., M. L. C., Bar-at-Law, President of the Legislative Council of Burma' the Mayma National Boy's High School held their annual Athletic sports on Monday at the B. A. A. ground.

Even with ten events already decided, yesterday's programme covered 32 separate items, but, though each event was well contested, the arrangements were such as to permit the completion of the programme and the distribution of prizes by Mrs. U Maung Gyee before dusk fell. For the smooth running off of those many events, great credit is the due of the Committee, which comprised U Maung Gyee, M.A. Bar-at-law President of the Council of National Education, Burma; U Ohn Ghine M.L.C. Hon'y Secretary, C.N.E. Vice-President U Ba Dun, Bar-at-Law, Dy. Govt. Advocate Secretary of the Legislative Council (Referee) Saya U Thet Tin Secretary, U Soe Nyun, M.A., M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, U Cho, B.A., B. Ed., Inspector of Schools, U Tun Nyoe, B.A., B. Ed. Inspector of National Schools Maj. Passauha, Dy. Dean, Govt. Medical College, Dr. U Toe Maung and Dr. U Tin Lecturers Govt Medical School, U Kyaw Min, I.C.S., U Kyaw Myint, Bar-at-Law, U Ba Tin, U Soe Win, N.E.S., Inspector of National Schools, U Thein Kyaw, Dr. U. Bu, Govt. Medical, School, Sayas U. Aung Kyaw Zan, U Gwan Hoke, U Thein Lwin, U Hla Mg. U Hla Pe and U Ba Han, who acted as Judges; Sayas U San Twa and U Aung Min, registrars and Mg Ba Han and Mg Tun Sein, Runners; W. D. Healy Esq., Director of Physical Education and U Ba Win, B. Sc., B. L. Starters and U Chit Sein, B. Sc., B. L., U Ba Nyun and Saya U Hla Time-keepers.

The Reception Committee comprised Daw Pwa Hmi, Daw Su, Daw Thein, Daw Ma Gyi, U Ba Lwin and Sayas U Pe and U Aye Thaw; while a strong sub-committee looked after the refreshments, which were liberally provided by the Burma Cafe, of Phayre Street.

Donors of prizes were, as follows. National Sporting Club, C. N. E. Officials, Myoma School Staff, U Po Kyoe and Daw Lone, U Po Ba, Myoma Girls School, Myochit Medical Hall, Messrs The Burma Cafe, U San Lwin, Asst.-Accountant-General, U Ba Shin and Daw Khin Nyun, Old Myomas' Associations, U Thein Maung, Bar-at-Law, U Po Mya with a Miniature Cup by U Soe Nyun, M. L. C. U Ba Dun, Secretary Burma Legislative Council, U Ba Win, U Kyaw Myint, Judge, Small Causes Court, U Myint Thein, U Cho the Hon'le U Po, President, B. L. C., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mya Bu, with a cup for the "Jr.-Junior" by the same gentleman, and one for the "Midgets" by U Pu, Bar-at-Law, and U Htoon May.

Altogether 4 even Groups competed, viz., the Tabinshwehti, Sinbyushin, Mingaung and Bayinnaung.

The events with winners were as follows.

100 Yards Seniors: Hla Gyaw (11 1/5 secs.) Saw Ngwe, Tha Tun. 100 Yards Juniors Mya Maung 11 1/5 secs. Mg Kyaw, and Boon Eng D. H. 100 Yard-Jr. Juniors: Hla Shwe, San Thoung, Mya Maung. 75 yards: Thoung Tun, Mg Shein, Ohn Thwin. High Jump Seniors: Tin Maung 5 ft 1 in. Mya Thein, Soe Tin High Jump Juniors Sein Lwin 4 ft. 11 in., Kyaw Vi, Ohn Maung 75 yards Juniors: Hla Shwe 10 secs,—School Record, San Thoung Mya Maung. 50 yards Midgets Thoung Tin 7 1/5 secs-School Record, Ohn Thwain, Chit Swe. Long Jump Seniors Aye Tin 19 ft. 4 in. School Record, Tin Maung, Saw Ngwe. Long Jump Juniors: Hla Maung 17 ft. 5 in. Kyin Hline, Sein Lwin. 120 Yards Hurdles (Seniors) Tin Maung [17 4-5 secs] Mya Thein, Tun Nyun. 120 Yards Hurdles Juniors: Mya Maung 20 secs., Thein Nyun, Kyin Hline. Putting the Shot: Mg Maung 26 ft-9 in Hla Min and Tha Tun, D. H. Sack Race: Mya Maung, Sein Maung, Tun Shein. 200 Yards Seniors: Hla Kyaw 4 Secs. Tha Tun, Saw Ngwe. 220 Yards Juniors: Mya Maung 25 1/2 Secs, School Record, Boon Eng, Thein Nyun, Scouts' Race: Sein Hla Aung, Sein Maung, Ba Htu. Fat Men's Race. Lwin Maung, Mg Gyi, Sein Win. 220 Yards Prefects, Tun Nyun, Myat San, Ba Saing, 20 Yards Monitors Tha Tun, Ba Thoung, Ba Yin. 400 Yards Seniors. Soe Tin 58 secs. We Lin, Aung Myaing. 440 Yards Juniors: Boon Eng 60 secs. Mya Maung, Ba Thwin Throwing the Cricket Ball. In Competion Hla Min threw the ball 111 yds. 6 in which beats the B.A.A. record and in Exhibition, 114 yds. 2 ft. 220 Yards Old Myomas Mg Ba Aye, Mg Hla Maung, Mg Gwan Hoke, 880 Yards: Soe Tin 2 mins 22 1-5 secs: We Lin, Ba Maung. Inter-Group shutle Races Midgets, "Shinbyushin," Jr. Juniors, Mingaung." Juniors, "Bayinnaung"; Seniors, "Bayinnaung," Visitors, Races U Kyaw Min, U Ko Chit. U Ba Tin, Staff H'cap U Thet Tin U Ba Aye, U Ba Han The "Boarders" beat "Dayscholars" in the Tug-of-War. High Jump Juniors Hla Shwe 4 ft 4 3 4 in Mya Maung (M.), Mya Maung S., Long Jump Juniors: Hla Shwe 15 ft 1 in, Mya Maung, Mg Lwin Six Mile Cross Country: We Lin, Soe Tin Pole Vault: Samuel 8 ft. 11 in. Aye Tin, Sein Lwin, Inter-Group Chinlon Competitions: Seniors "Mingaung; Juniors Sinbyushin" Jr. Jrs.—"Tabinshwehti Midgets'—Bayinnaung.' Tun Than, Pyu Gyi, Tun Aung. Long Distance Bicycle Race Round Victoria Lakes Kyaw Shein 48 Mins. 26 4/5 secs Mya Saing, We Lin. The Championship Cups went as follows Senior, Soe Tin, 'Sinbyushin,' 35 pts. juniors Mya Maung, "Bayinnaung, 43 pts, Jr.—Juniors, Hla Shwe, "Mingaung," 48 pts.; Midgets, Than Tun, "Sinbyushin," 36 pts. Inter—Group Cups: Seniors "Sinbyushin" 95½ pts.; juniors, "Bayinnaung," 112 pts,; Jr.—Juniors, "Mingaung" 94 pts,; Midgets, "Sinbyushin," 60 pts. Chinlone Inter—Group Cups: Seniors, "Mingaung", Juniors, "Sinbyushin," Jr.-Juniors, "Tabinshweti;" Midgets, "Bayinnaung;" Inter-Group Championship Shield: "Bayinnaung."

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Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

MG, TUN THAN

RASPUTIN AND THE SECRET POLICE

RUSSIAN CONVICT'S PLAN TO ASSASSINATE THE KAISER

Books on Russia and the Revolution have appeared in such bewildering profusion during recent years that the average reader may feel inclined to leave further publications on the shelf unopened. Let it be said therefore at the outset that "The Ree Archives" Bles. 16s., edited by C. E. Vulliamy and translated by A. L. Hynes, with a scholarly introduction by Dr. C. I. Hagberg Wright, is in a class by itself.

This Volume takes its name from a periodical publication, appearing at intervals of about two months, issued by the State Printing Department of the Soviet Government and containing a selection of hitherto secret papers from the State Archives, from the Napoleonic period down to the present day. The series is thus of historical importance, and the volume under review contains selections of documents relating to the Revolution of interest to English readers. The tenor of the documents is sufficiently unfavourable to the Bolsheviks to allay the suspicion that they might be mere propagandist forgeries.

SECRET POLICE REPORTS

First come the daily reports of the secret police on Rasputin's movements. These have been quoted in several books on the evil monk, but have not previously been published in full. One or two extracts may be taken as typical:—

14 December.—At approximately two o'clock at night Rasputin was seen coming out of the residence of Svechina wife of a Colonel on the General Staff accompanied by Yacminskaia, a woman of twenty one years of age and the wife of a burgess. They went by car in the direction of Nevaia Derevnia to the Villa Rode Restaurant, where, however, they were not admitted owing to the lateness of the hour. Determined to get in, Rasputin started banging on the door and pulling at the bell, having previously tipped the policeman on duty not to interfere with his roistering. Eventually they drove to Massalsky's Gypsy Chorus, where they stayed till ten o'clock the next morning. They emerged, both fairly drunk.

"14 January. Rasputin came home at seven o'clock in the morning, completely overcome with drink. On his way up to his flat he broke a large pane of glass in the entrance door. The agents noticed a swelling on his nose, which is supposed to have been occasioned by a fall.

And this was the man who controlled Russia's destinies!

Then there are the diaries of Captain Rengarten and, General Boldyrev. The former was in the navy, the latter on the Staff during the Revolution. These are two very human documents, which be it remembered, were not written for publication a fact which greatly enhances their value.

IT'S DIFFERENT WITH MONEY

The picture which emerges from these diaries is not one [as perhaps one might have expected] of mutiny and murder but of pathetic chaos, in which most of the officers seem resigned [if not willing] to give the new system of "control" a trial, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Councils were not so insubordinate as inefficient.

On one occasion when Boldyrew addressed the troops, a man stepped out of the line and advanced the following thesis in connection with the question of saluting "The salute is given to the epaulette worn by order of the Tsar. Father Tsar is no more. Let there be no more epauletters, and so there will be no need for saluting."—"And do you also refuse to acknowledge the money with the Tsar's portrait? Immediately flung at him He was taken a back and murmured, "It's different wth money"—"But till it is withdrawn it remains in use and that applies to saluting. When a new law is passed, abolishing the salute, then we shall do without it." The argument had effect—the topic fraught with so much risk in those days passed without an outburst! the majority smiled good-humouredly.

And again:

Some comrades among the riflemen of the 15th Caucasian Division sent up a petition tonight asking for the transference of six hundred men for the relief of their friends situated in the rear, So it is not the rear which is to supply the front, but vice-versa. The absuredity of this request is obvious even to the comrades themselves: it is a request which might set the example for a whole exodus from the front. I stormed at the delegates and chased them out, greatly to the alarm of the President of the Army Committee, who spent a long time explaining to the comrades the unreasonableness of their demands.

We learn of one general who was threatened with a thrashing by his soldiers. Yet in neitheir diary do we read of actual mutiny with violence.

FLYING TO KILL THE KAISER

The correspondence of the Youssopoff family at the time of Rasputin's murder and certain documents to the Allied expenditon to Archangel make interesting reading, but unloubtedly the most-remarkable are those dealing with the case of Jankel Sosna, a jew who in 1908 had been condemned to ten years' penal servitude.

In October, 1915, Sosna petitioned for his release from a Moscow prison on the ground that, if released, he would go to Germany and sassinate the Kaiser.

It seems incredible that such a petition could have received serious attention from the authorities, yet it did. Councillor of State Mollor visited the prisoner and wrote out a draft of his proposals Briefly, the plan was to reach Genman Headquarters by aeroplane assassinate the Kaiser with a "secret appliance," then fly away again!

Amazing through this seem, the scheme was seriously considered, and Sosna was removed to Petrograd, where he was visited and examined as to further details by Vissarionov, memberof the Council of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by Beletzky, Assistant Minister for Internal Affairs.

The documents disclose not only the elaborate thought puerile plan of the wretched convict; but also the amazing credulity of the Russian authorities.

Sad to relate, the records do not disclose what the final decision was. May be poor Sosna is still in prison.—"J O's Weekly"

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

All Parties Convention

PT. MALAVIYA'S MOVE

New Delhi, Jan. 6: It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is in communication with representatives of other political parties who are in favour of participating in the proposed round table conference with a view to hold a convention of all such parties at Delhi toward the end of March or the begining of April. He is also communicating with the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes with a view to have an informal conference with the committee in question of the future relation of the States with the new Dominion Government of India and of a provision for the settlement of matters of common concern to both parties,

Pandit Malaviya left for Allahabad to-night.

RANGOON CORPORATION

Election of President

At the first monthly meeting of the Rangoon Corporation held this year, which took place on Tuesday important business was transacted, the meeting lasting over three and-a-half hours.

The first item on the agenda was the election of a new President to succeed Mr. Rafi, who was retiring from the Presidential chair after an eventful year.

RETIRING PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

The retiring President, Mr. Rafi, said this was the last meeting at which he would have the privilege of occupying the Presidential chair. The life of a President, as they all knew, was under the existing conventions, too short to allow of any individual to initiate or to carry out effectively any scheme or reforms in the administration of a big Corporation like that of Rangoon, with so vast and varied interests, The new President, unless he was a superman, must spend a good deal of his time in acquainting himself with the actual working of the machinary and, when after days and hours of careful observation he would at last reach a point from which he could exercise his knowledge and experience to some useful propose, he would have to give place to another. He was fully aware of the fact that there were people who entertained the idea that the President of Corporation was a mere ornamental figurehead, without any opinions having no aims, no desire or ambition to serve the city of which he was supposed to be the civic head. He had always differed from that view. He refused to believe for a moment that a person elected by the vote of the Councillors to the Presidential chair must relinquish his views and become a lifeless dummy, But that was all by the way.

Now that he was laying down his gilded robes of office, he should like to express his appreciation of the sympathy and co-opreration which his fellow Councillors had extended to him during the past 12 months. He did not claim to have achieved much, as in the first place it was not possible for anyone to achieve anything during the short period of a year of Presidentship and, as in the the-second place, their achievements were limited by their abilities. But he had learnt a good deal. One thing that he had learnt was that all was not smooth behind the apparently smooth working of the Corporation. He had seen enough to justify the conclusion that there were dark corners which needed to be illumined. He would request his successor to follow the search which it had been his lot to initiate, Throughout the term of his office, he had felt the urgent need of a separate secretariat, for he was sure, that, without it, it would be impssible for the Corporation to perform its obvious and primary duty of exercising a check over the executive. He had hoped before he vacated his office to move in the matter. He would, however, agitate for it in his capacity as an ordinary Councillor He should like to place on record his appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Corporation by Mr. Gavin Scott and U Set. All that he should like to say about Mr. Gavin Scott was that his khowledge and experience were a real asset to the Corporation, [Applause.] There was one other individual who required special mention and it was the President's assistant. The President's assistant was a very intelligent and honest man, and he hoped that his successors would take steps not only to make him permanent but also to better his prospects.

THE NEW PRESIDENT

The first business before the meeting was the election of a new President.

U Kyaw Zan proposed that Captain R. B. Rushall be elected President, remarking that Captain Rushall had done more for the civic improvement of the city than most of them or any of them.

Khan Sahib Naikwarah seconded the proposal.

As no other name was proposed, the proposal was put to the vote and carried unanimously amid cheers.

Captain R. B. Rushall then donned the robes of office and occupied the Presidential chair amid much applause.

CAPTAIN RUSHALL'S SPEECH

Captain Rushall said it was impossible for him to find words to adequately express his gratitude and heartfelt thanks for the honour done him that day. He stood before them as an old sailor. He was not capable of making an eloquent speech or

Continued on page 8

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR.

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street

Postal Address : P. O. Box 250

Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"

RANGOON. BURMA.

FRIDAY JANUARY 10 1930

Rangoon Corporation

In more than one way, the first monthly meeting of the Rangoon Corporation of the year which was held last Tuesday evening was an important one. First and foremost, the election of the new President was the usual important event of the year. The unanimous verdict of the Councillors to elect Captain Rushall as the Mayor of Rangoon is an unfailing testimony of the great esteem and respect with which Captain Rushall is looked upon by his colleagues in the Corporation. Without much preliminaries, we hasten to congratulate Captain Rushall on his good fortune to become the President of the Rangoon Corporation. We have every confidence that the Captain would not be found wanting in the performance of the onerous duties, which he, as the President, would have to discharge during the tenure of his high office.

There is one thing which emerges from the Presedential election this year and which from its very nature deserves the special attention of the citizens of Rangoon. In the course of his farewell speech, the retiring President, Mr. Rafi, referred to the existence of many dark corners in the administration of the Corporation requiring illumination. This significant revelation, emanating as it does from no less a person than a retiring President, is entitled to searching enquiry by the Councillors as well as by the tax-payers. That all is not well behind the screen of the Corporation has for some time been the opinion of many and the citizens of Rangoon owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Rafi for his outspoken revelation made just before he made over the Mayorial robe to his successor. The Scott Market scandal is still under enquiry, and if Mr. Rafi's statement means what it is meant, then there is no doubt that there remain more scandals to be unearthed in the offices of the Corporation. We hope that the Councillors as the trusted custodians of public weal in Rangoon, would direct stronger searchlight of illumination towards the dark corners, the existence of which were alleged by one who, until a few days ago, was wearing the Mayorial robe.

Another important discussion that arose at the Corporation meeting was in connection with some paragraphs contained in the book entitled, "Dilemma in India," written by that high apostle of reactionary, Sir Reginald Craddock. We know the mentality of this ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Burma too well to be perturbed by his latest outburst. It is common knowledge that during the five years of his administration in Burma as Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Reginald Craddock succeeded more than any administrators of Burma to bring about the relation between the people and government almost to a breaking point. Sir Reginald Craddock is one of those, who, labouring under the delusion that the stability of British predominence in the world lies in putting down for ever the aspiration of the subject people, are working for the speedy disintegration of the British Empire. Consquently Sir Reginald Craddock is not a friend of the British Empire and he is nowhere in British public life. It is, therefore, quite in the fitness of things that his scurillous remarks about the Corporation of Rangoon and the citizens of Rangoon were treated by the Corporation with the contempt they well deserve. Libellous though the remarks are, it is quite beneath the dignity of a constituted body like the Rangoon Corporation to quarrel with those who for obvious reasons are bent upon quarrelling with everybody and everything. Let Sir Reginald Craddock and those of his mentality do the dirty work of throwing mud at others. We would only point out the well-known saying:—The dogs may bark, but the caravan goes on merrily.

A REVIEW

A picture in colour by the Fine Art Studio, No. 331 Montgomery Street, Rangoon, depicting the Western slope of the Shwedagon Pagoda now relinquished by the military authority, is sent to us for review. The picture is bound to be appreciated by the Buddhists for the reasons that are well-known. Before long, the Western slope of the Pagoda would be covered with many **tazaungs**, as there are many benevolent Buddhists who are vieing with one another to obtain a site for building **zayats** and tazaungs. As years go on, with a good number of buildings adding to the majesty of the Pagoda, the picture now sold by the Fine. Art Studio would become more valuable, as it shows the condition of the Western slope just after the withdrawal of the Fort. It is now sold at a price of annas four per copy, which is quite cheep, considering the historical value which the picture would possess some years hence.

National Council Of Women In Burma

The National Council of Women will meet on Wednesday January 15th 6 P.M. in the Staff Common Room, University College, Commissioner Road. Mr. J. S. Furnivall, I. C. S. (ret.) will speak on "Blue Stockings" or "The Library and the Home".

WANTED FOUR TEACHERS.

Wanted four teachers with high school final at least, State salary required before the 20th January to the undersigned

A W BA,
Superintendent,
National School,
Kyaugin.

YAW MINGYI'S SCHEME

Constitutional and Social Reforms in 1880 A. D.

It is interesting now-a-days to note that U Hlaing, a rare Statesman and Scholar under the last Burmese Kings, wrote a book in Burmese entitled the Raze-Damma-Thingahe Kyan, and that book dwelt upon nothing but a most progressive Scheme of Reforms both in Constitutional and Social matters of the day.

Yaw Mingyi, i.e., U Hlaing, was made a Minister at the age of 29 years. He was not known to have received an English school education. During boyhood he was kept in hiding in a monastery. The inspirations he had must have been drawn primarailly from the Pali texts, and with ability he interpreted the thoughts from the texts, into practical and correct schemes for the times. He Books on Religion, Medicine, Health and Astronomy are acknowledged as authorities by all the foremost scholars. The book under present review is equally important and invaluable. Replete with moral teachings, this book has all along been considered by many as a religious treaties. In actual fact, how-ever, it is one on Constitutional and Social Reforms.

The book was written on the ascension to the Throne by the King Thibaw. That was a time when king-making was "the all" of statecraft; every family or military group in Mandalay was engaged in scheming to secure an ascendency for a Royal Prince of its choice. Amoung them all U Hlaing alone was a constitutionalist, and a Socialist as well in the strictest sense of the terms. He showed the ernestness of the Reformer, and that earnestness is discernable in the language he used in expounding his new-old theories. The same spirit is detected in his writing of the religious books and health works.

Some of the passages in the Raza-Damma Thingaha Kyan are very forceful. The passage, "One or two must not govern" is an example in pointedness. That was directed against the young King and artful Queen.

The passage quoted above is followed by another as "Many (including) King and Ministers must join and govern". This was U Hlaing's constructive proposal.

These passages as a matter of purpose end in a reference to the teaching of the Lord Buddha, known as the Apri-Ha-ni-ya Taya and being the instructions given by the Lord Himself to the Leissa-wi Princes. Persuasiveness was the aim towards the young monarchs, and authoritativeness the object towards the Ministers and the Learned, in his marking references to the Ti-pitakas. All these pointedness and carefulness will be fully appreciated by all who know those times.

Paragraphs 54 and 55 treat on the desirability of Defensive Alliances, and paragraphs 51, 52, 53 and 59 and 80 deal most wisely with the question of Military Preperations for Burma. The book is therefore one rather on National matters than on Religion as most of us have taken it to be. The book is found to be priceless also as a Social Code.

The book is published by the Sun Press Limited and its usual price is only Re 1-8 as, Size 8 Royal, Number of pages 179.

BUDDHIST LITERARY CONFERENCE

FIRST SESSION AT CALCUTTA

The first session of the Buddhist Literary Conference was held at 4A, College Square in the Buddhist Hall Calcutta on December 28 at 4 p. m. under the presidency of Dr. Nahnaksha Dutt, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Ph. D. (Cal.) D. Litt. [Lon.] After Buddhist music in Hindi by Mr. P. M. Sakya, Mr. S. Sugatakanti, Lecturer in Suhalese and Hony. Instructor in Pali. Calcutta University, gave an introductory address and conducted the President to the chair, then the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Rev. D. A. Dhamachaungya, Editor, Buddhist India. Council-General for India to the International Buddhist Union delivered an address of welcome. In the couse of his speech he said that the Buddhist in India are now eager to organise a joint body of Buddhist scholars learned priests post graduate students of Buddhism, to conduct joint and regular Buddhist researches in the Buddhist literary discoveres and manuscripts of different countries for which there is a vast field even now. Since the discovery of Buddhist Sanskrit manuscript in Nepal, Buddhist researches received a tremendous progress in the hands of Orentalists of the East and the West and contributed much to the promotion of Buddhist culture in the East and the West. But now and then there have been misrepresentations in varous ways, hence the need of the Buddhist Litrary Conference in India so that the Buddhists themselves in the hearby co-operation with the modern scholar of Buddhism might work together and enable a proper and comprehensive interpretation of Buddhist literature in India and abroad. He further said, "very few realise the importance of studying, and conducting researches in Buddhist litrature. Recent researches in Nepal have revealed the fact that the Buddhist canon or the Tripitaka was translated in 96 languages in 96 different countries, not later than the twelfth century A. D. To-day we find that the 84,000 sections of Buddhism or Dharmaskandhas which Buddha preached in India have been more or less translated in Freuch, German, Italian, etc. Buddhist literature and culture had been spread across the Nile river in the city of the Rome ! The Statement found in the Laghu Katichkoa tartratiki and other works show that Buddhist missionaries had gone from India as far as "the territory of Rome North of the Nile river." Buddhist influence had been traced as far as Mexico and Guatemala in America. 1000 years before the discovery of America by Columbus, a Buddhist priest from kabul had gone to China, and from there he went to Mexico and built cultural a temple and started a cultural mission. Western scholars are eager to identify Maya civilisation with Buddhist civilisation. The influence of Buddhist literature on Hinduism confucianism Chrustanity etc is a well known fact so there is a great field for researches in Buddhist culture and so he asked for the cooperation of all scholars interests with the Buddhist Literary Conference which would be a permanent organisation in the near future.

The President Dr. Dutt then gave his presidental speech in the course of which he dwelt at length upon the past history achievements and expansion of Buddhist literature in India and the East. He said," This is only one of the various ways in which efforts should be made to confrnce the intelligentsia of this country that Buddhism is a product of India and forms an important skein in the thread of India thoughts and that much of neo-brahmanism but nothing his disguised Brahamanism. Activitis should also be directed towards the study of Indian arts and sculptures, anerent and madiaeval. in order to impress upon the mind of every Indian that it was Buddhism that really brought into being the cultivator of arts and sculptures in India and that it was this religion and particularly it Mehayarie phase that mapered the architects and paintings to produce the epoch-making paintings and movements, which are still rearing their heads as objects of the highest admeration of the modern world

After this messages from professors of the Ceylon University College, International University of Tagore, etc were read. There were about 100 papers, of which Acharya K. N. Tagore read in Bengali on Message of Peace, Rev. D. A. Dharmacharyya on Buddhism and Music, Miss Bani Tagore's thesis on the Simultameons Harmony in Indian Music was highly appreciated. The proved the existence of simultaneous harmony in India music and repudated the Western nations and criticious cheers). Then a summary of 100 papers was announced to the assembly. Afterwards Miss Banai Tagore and her elder sister made a music demonstration. After this the conference with the coucurrence of the delegates, members and the public Conferred the title of "Sangeeta Bharati" (Doctor of Indian Music) or Miss Bari Lagore for her excelent researches in Indian and western Music. The President also specially conferred the title of "Banddha- Sahitya-Ratra (Doctor of Dharma) on Rev Dharma Aditya Dharmacharyya for his scholarly researches and services in the cause of Buddhism. Certificates of meri were also awarded to Mr. S. P Upasasti of Kalimpong for Buddhistic embroidery work is Mr. P. M. Sakya for Buddhism and Indian music, to Mr. B. R. upacak for excellent wood work, and to Mr. J. M. Lama for modern Buddhistic he painting Resolutions were then passed for organising a central Buddhist research library, for the joint cooperation of Buddhist scholars, learned priests and post-graduate students, of, Buddhism and for holding the second sessions during the Easter holidays of 1931 in Darjeeling. After group photographs, light refreshment and music a vote of thanks was given to the President. After the presidential remarks the meeting perminated late at 8 p. m.. There was an exhibition of Buddhist art and literary works.

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"DILEMMA IN INDIA"

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK'S BOOK CONDEMNED

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION

At the close of the mouthly general meeting of the Corporation of Rangoon on Tuesday evening with Captain R. B. Rushall in the Chair, U Ba Pe "drew the attention of the Corporation to certain disparaging remarks made by Sir Reginald Craddock, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Burma, in his publication entitled "The Dilemma in India" against the administration of the Commissioner and the Corporation with a view to taking suitable action."

U BA PE

He said that he was himself in a dilemma when he read the book. On the one hand they had Sir Reginald Craddock, who held such high posts as the Executive Councillor of the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and lastly the Lieutenant Governor of Burma. He claimed to have more than 30 years experience of India and her people. This gentleman made some disparaging remarks about their Corporation. On the other hand, they had in charge of their Corporation a Commissioner, reputed to be highly efficient and capable. The speaker was in a dilemma as to whom to believe. The speaker then read extracts from the book as to its objects and to whom it was meant and said that if the statements contained in it were true and correct, then the Commissioner was to blame. If those statements were not correct then they ought to take some action in regard to them. The nearest approach to the statements could be found in the memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission by the Association of Professional and Businessmen. He read extracts from the memorandum showing the similarity between the two and said that if the statements in the memorandum were correct, then something was rotten in the Corporation, and if they they were not true they were liars. As regards Sir Reginal Craddock's characterisation of Municipal Election as a farce, the speaker knew from personal experience that it was not justified. As far as the Burmese Community were concerned, he knew the elections were not a farce There was no such thing as mutual arrangement etc. He hope the other Communities would speak for themselves. He did not know their views and so he would not make a definite proposal. After hearing them he would do so.

MR. M. M. RAFI

Mr. M. M. Rafi said he was glad that U Ba Pe had rightly drawn attention to the Book. The first think that would strike anyone was the strange likeness between the notes of Sir Reginald's experience observer and the observations contained in the memorandum submitted to the Statutory Commission by the Association of Professional and Businessmen. There could be no doubt that the experienced observer who supplied Sir Reginald Craddock with the notes had had a hand to the drafting of the memorandum referred to above. Ever since the idea of granting further reforms to India and Burma had taken a footing, there had been an organised attempt to check the grant of any such further reforms and this attempt had very often taken the form propaganda, he might say, a lying propaganda with the object of prejudicing in the eyes of the British public India's claim. The cry of inefficiency and corruption had been raised in regard to the indigenous races and nationalities of India and Burma except, of course, the Europeans. The elections had been attacked in the most cowardly manner. They all remembered how Katherine Mayo in her "Mother India" attempted to prove that Indians were socially corrupt and backward. There was considerable agitation at the time over the book, but to-day it had taken its back place in the circulating libraries. Sir Reginald belonged to the same conspiracy which had for its subject the prevention of further grant of reforms to India. His book was not likely to deceive anyone and had not deceived anyone much less the best minds of British statesmen. In fact an invitation had been issued to the leaders in India for a Round Table Conference in England to settle the question: As regards the Elections, the speaker drew the attention of the house to the answers given by Mr. Harper to questions put to him at the Simon Joint Free Conference in regard to that matter. As regards the elections that one or two Companies were in a position to dominate the Mahomedan vote, the speaker tried to point out in sitting at that Joint Conference that those two Companies could not with their vote carry through a candidate in the Council Election. He invited reference to the cross-exathination of the representatives of the so-called Association of Professional and Businessmen from which they would find that these two Companies were said to predominate.

Continuing Mr. Rafi said no country not even England was free from corruption at elections. In Burma they had not yet rid themselves of the vices which countries with long years of experience were not immune from. With reference to the remork about the I.C.S., Commissioner of the Corporation, it so happened that the gentlemen who was Commissioner of the Corporation at present was one for whom they all had the greatest respect. If the presence of an I.C.S., Commissioner in the Corporation was going to be constructed as a sign of unfitness on their part to govern themselves, then they had seriously to consider the question whether it would not be to their own interest to see that they did not appoint any member of the Heaven born service. No importance need be attached to the Book of Sir Reginald Craddock. They all knew that he was a reactionary of the "diehard" type and when he overstepped the bounds of truth and propriety, surely it became their duty to lodge a protest and tell the world that Sir Reginald Craddock like many others before him had eaten India's and Burma's salt in vain.

Mr. E. M. Patail endorsed all that was said by the previous speakers.

U Tun Aung also joined in the protest against the incorrect statements in the Book and said that the object of the Book was to show that Burma was unfit for further advance of reforms and it was intended to create divisions among them.

DR. DUGAL

Dr, R. S. Dugal said that he rose to record his sense of condemination and denunciation at the Statements made by Sir Reginald Craddock in his book "Dilemma in India" as the representative of the Hindu Community. Mr. Rafi had said enough in reply to the attacks of Sir Reginald Craddock on the Indian Constituencies. He did not intend to recapitulate the same arguments over again. He was there to assert that the statement of the ex-Lieutenant Governor of Burma that the election of the Hindu Community were controlled and guided by a couple of coolie maistries was a white lie which could only be expected from a man of the type of Sir Reginale Craddock. Such statements were not the result of sympathetic attitude towards India or Indian affairs, but were deliberately concocted by the enemies of Indian aspirations to denounce Indian in the eyes of the world in order to support the continuation of foreign domination over the country. He had just seen this wonderful memorandum submitted by the Association of Professional and Businessmen to the Simon Commission. He did not know who these business and professional men were. He claimed to be one of the professional men and there were others who were likewise professional or businessmen. The memorandum, therefore, did not speak for professional or businessmen of the town, but represented the views of those few who, all of a sudden, formed themselves into so-called Association solely for the purpose of submitting this memorandum to the Simon Commission to strengthen the hands of the reactionaries.

Mr. Munshi just informed him that Dr. Murray figured prominently in this Association. If that was so, and if Dr. Murray accepted the statements made in the memorandum then to put in very mildly Dr. Murray had wasted his life in Burma which he could have benficially utilised in acquiring true knowledge of political growth of the province. Sir Reginald Craddock had attempted to show to his readers that in Burma the Hindu Elections were a farce, the Muslim Elections were a farce, the Chinese Elections were a farce and the Burmese Elections were a farce and the only election that was conducted intelligently was the eletion of European constituency. In other words, the Indians, Chinese and Burmese had not yet attained the stage at which they could government selves look after their own affairs, manage their own household and the only intelligent class of people who were capable of looking after themselves and also of others were the heaven born European class. In recent years they, not unoften, had come across such mad outbursts emanating from rabid mentalities who were interested in denouncing India and paint Indians in the blackest possible hue in the eyes of the world. It was a political propaganda and Indians were not unaware of their political enemies who were exerting themselves and leaving no stone unturned in pulling the wires from behind the screen to shaw to the world that India was not yet fit for self-Government. All of a sudden one morning Miss Mayo developed a sense of philanthropy and service and found the conditions in India and Burma so hopelessly bad that she felt that she must guide and lead them to heaven. She had tried to thrown dust in the eyes of the world by writing in her book that Indians were dirty, filthy degenerated and were gradually going down to neil that people like Miss Mayo, Sir Reginald Craddock and those of their way of thinking were badly needed to raise the Indians and Burmans from their down trodden position to heaven, Sir Reginald Craddock had spent 30 years of his life in India and Burma and in this long period the only service he had been able to render was to write this book and depict Indians in such a way as to show that they were not yet fit for home-rule er further political advance and that foreign domination must be perpetuated to manage the Indian affairs till such time Indians had acquired enough knowledge and experience of Government which, time according to Sir Reginald Craddock was ont only far far away but perhaps would never come. He would not say anything more than most strongly condemn the statement made by Sir Reginald Craddock in his book.

MR. C. K. TAMBE

Mr. C. K. Tambe, on behalf of the Hindu Community of Rangoon also associated himself with the remarks of the previous speakers. He said that he was present at an election in England and there saw some malpractices as in India. Though they all desired that such malpractics should be condemned, still, the publication of this Book by Sir Reginald Craddock was not intended so much to expose such malpractices as to show that Indians were not fit for self-Government. The publication of this book at hist juncture was to throw mud at Indians who were agitating for self Government Sir Reginald Craddock was a bureaucrat of the diehard type and had done the greatest injustice to the cause of India and Burma. Reference had been made to the Association of professional and Business men. If he remembered aright, this association was hatched only for the purpose of the Simon Commission and they did not hear any further about it. He wished that some prominent citizen of this city or of India would file a suit for defamation against the printers and publishers of the Book and make them pay damages for the inquiry done to them, That was he thought the only effective way of stopping publication of such books. He therefore entered his most emphatic protest and whole heartedly endorsed the observations made by the previous speakers.

DR. MURRAY.

Mr. Murray said he expected to hear something disparaging about the Corporation but what he heard was enterly quite different. He wished to take full responsibility for himself about the memorandum submitted by the association of Professional Businessmen. He had a hand in drafting it along with his colleagues on the Committee. It has been suggested that the statements contained therein were false. He was prepared to prove that everyone of them was absolutely correct. Every iota of the statement contained therein was correct.

MR. J. K. MUNSHI

Mr. J. K. Munshi said that in dealing with U Ba Pe's resolution with regard to the appearing in Sir Reginald Craddock's wonderful book "Dilemma in India' he found himself on the horns of a Dilemma Sir Reginald Craddock had said a great many things in praise of the European combined constituency and the members of the Corporation elected from that constituency. He had the honour to be returned to this Corporation from that constituency and he had no fault whatever to find with Sir Reginald Craddock's remarks about the intelligence of his constituency. He endorsed everything that Sir Reginald had said in praise of his constituency. but he was afraid that it was the only true passage in Sir Reginald's virulent statement regarding this Corporation.

He would first of all deal with his friend Dr. Murray who had that evening proclaimed with pride on the floor of this Chamber that he had gathered and supplied all the materials which formed the basis of a number of highly objectionable and disparaging statements with regard to his Corporation which appeared in the memorandum submitted by the so called association of professional and business men to the SimonCommission, Dr. Murray had frankly admitted that this association was formed at the very last moment with the sole object of expressing certain views and placing certain materials before the Simon Commission. They all knew the attitude adopted by this association before the Simon Commission. It openly and frankly took up the position that neither Burma nor the city of Rangoon were fit for any kind of self-Government, even local or Municipal self-Government. Dr. Murray, although he had been a member of this Corporation for a number of years, according to his own confession, deliberately lent himself to supplying certain alleged facts. he did not know whether Dr. Murray himself believed in those alleged facts, solely with the object of showing that barring the European element in their Corporation, the other members had throughout acquitted themselves very discreditably and that the non-European Municipal Constituences in the city of Rangoon had never exercised and were incapable of exercising their franchise in the right manner. It seemed to him a matter of great surprise, pain and humiliation that there should be a member of this Corporation who should deliberately come forward to belittle and defame his colleagues on the Corporation. Dr. Murray had twice made this highly objectionable statement with regard to the Rangoon non-European Municipal Constituencies and the non-European members of this Corporation, once before the Simon Commission and a second time on the floor of the Chamber that evening. Dr. Murray had repeated with fellings of pride and satisfaction that he would stick to every word of what he had said and that he was prepared to substantiate the statement. He was sure that Dr. Murray knew that both thse occasions on which he made these highly defamatory statements were privileged occasions. He wondered if Dr; Murray would feel inclined to write to the Rangoon Press repenting the statement and taking on himself the sole responsibility for making such a statement? That would give Dr. Murray a suitable opportunity to substantiate the statement in the course of the legald proceedings which would almost be institute against him by the aggrieved parties, a great many of whom were his colleagues on the Corporation. He would now leave Dr. Murray alone and proceed with Sir Reginald Craddock.

Sir Reginald Craddock was at present drawing a pension from the Indian exchequer. He was told that he was not a rich man and that he had found the necessity of augmenting his income from other sources. It was difficult for an obscure old man like Sir Reginald Craddock in England to devise ways and means to supplement his pension. He therefore turned to Journalism of the lowest type. Although he had spent the best part of his life in India and Burma, although he had received high Indian Honours and although even now he was living on pension paid by the Indian Exchequer. Sir Reginald Craddock in complete disregard of the best British traditions had deliberately set himself to belittle India and vilify Indian character and achievements and to stifle Indian aspirations. He had been writing a series of misleading and scurrilous articles with regard to India and Burma in certain sections of the die hard reactionary British press. Incidentally he had made a little money by this most unworthy tactics. He had now gone a step further and published a worthless rag styled "Dilemma in India." There was a certain section of the British public which displayed great avidity for shilling shockers and Sir Reginald Craddock's wonderful book had provided British readers of this type with an unusual method of entertaining themselves.

Although he was in complete sympathy with the object underlying U Ba Pe's resolution he felt that they would be attaching undue importance to Sir Reginald Craddock, a man who counted for nothing at present in British India and who counted for less than nothing in British public life by taking any action against him. There could be no doubt that they could successfully take such action against Sir Reginald Craddock for his defamatory, scrilous and untrue statements with regard to this Corporation, but that would only result in bringing him a certain amount of undue prominence to Sir Reginald Craddock whom nobody took seriously and whose effusions were put down to his senile decay. He thought the best course for them to adopt would be not to take any action against him but to pass the following which he moved as an amendment to U Ba Pe's substantive resolution:—

This Corporation expresses its strong disapproval of the untrue and coloured statements regarding this Corporation which appear in Sir Reginald Craddock's book "Dilemma in India," [b] This Corporation records its opinion that Sir Reginald's said statements are not only in extremely bad taste but have been deliberately made to misguide public in England.

Mr. L. hCoon Foung said that the allegations against the Chinese Community were not true.

The amendment was carried.

Continued from page 5

speeches. He asked all the Councillors to assist him and to help him to uphold the dignity of the Chair and the dignity of the cloth he had the honour to wear, It might be possible that, during the coming year, they might have occasion to differ in certain matters. He asked the Councillors when that happened to steer his ship into a safe position. They might have to pass through channels strewn with rocks and shoals. and he asked them to help him to steer a correct course and thus prevent his ship from drifting on to the rocks or running aground. He thanked them in the name of his family and in the name of those who went down to the sea in ships for the signal honour they had done him. There were not many cities in the world with such a large port as Rangoon, which had honoured an old sailor by placing him in the Presidential chair. Now that he had been asked to steer the Corporation ship, he earnestly requested the Councillors, who constituted the crew, to work hand-in-hand with him and, with an experienced pilot in the person of Mr. Gavin Scott their Commissioner, who always came to their assistance, they were sure to arrive home safely. [Applause.]

SCOTT MARKET INQUIRY.

Mr. J. E. DuBern moved the following resolution. "That after vacating the office of the President Mr. Mirza Mohamed Rafi do continue to be member and Chairman of the Special Committee which is investigating the administration of the Scott and other markets." This was carried.

Mr. R. S. Dugal moved the following resolution.—"That the Commissioner be requested to draft rules on lines similar to the Government rules for the propose of making advances to Municipal servants to enable them to build or purchase houses."

Mr. C. K. Tambe seconded the motion which was carried.

Dr. R. S. Dugal moved the following resolutions.—

"That immediate steps be taken to reconstruct Judah Ezekiel-street between Dalhousie and Montgomery-streets.

"That immediate steps be taken to repair or remetal as the requirements may be Creek street between Dalhousie and Montgomery-streets."

The resolutions were referred to the Roads Committee.

"THE DILEMMA IN IDIA,"

U Ba Pe drew the attention of the Corporation to certain disparaging remaks made by Sir Reginald Craddock, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Burma, in his publication entitled "The Dilemma in India" againts the administration of the Commissioner and the Corporation with a view to taking suitable action.

Several Councillors spoke on the subject, repudiating the statement that the elections to the Corporation were a farce in respect of all constituencies expect the European.

It was decided to pass the following resolutions, which were Proposed by Mr. J. K. Munshi and seconded by U Ba Pe.—"That this Corporation expresses its strong disapproval of the untrue and coloured statements regarding this Corporation which appeared in Sir Reginald Craddock's. book, The Dilemma in India.'

"That this Corporation records its opinion that Sir Reginald Craddock's statements are not only in extremely had taste but have been deliberately made to misguide public opinion in England."

THE RICE MARKET

7-1-30

There was a further fall by about Rs. 5 Than yesterday. Outside quotations were 9 small Mill January at 371 and 3months at 377-8 Big Millers did no business to-daySmall Millers sold old Medone before 10th January 270 Tons 430 New Medone 50 Tons at 425 Small mill Ngasein 100 Tons at 370 and New Putto Rice 50 Tons at 400 Other prices were all January white meedone 412-8 S.Q. Ngasein 392-8 S. Q. meedone 430 Ngasein Loonzain 325 and meedone 360 The Godown rice market was quoted at Mill Sugandi 375 390 Long Boil 380 405 Boil Milchar 380 400 Full Boil Ngasein 360 370 Rangoon Mill Milchar 375 380 Boil Yathaday 375 380 White Yathalay 370 380 Shwebo old rice 475 490 Boil Broken 185 200.

Paddy Market was down 142 143 Manlay 144 145 Prome 145 146 Boat and 160 Meedone.

8-1-30

The Local Rice market continued to be gradually declining. Business was recorded as follows. Pazoondaung Big miller sold Dawbyan January 300 Tons at 370 February 200 tons at 378-8 and February March, April 900 tons at 380 While the Small millers sold their own quality old Ngasein Inmediate milling 50 tons at 380 New Meedone before 15th January 100 tons at 422 8 Ngasein Lonzain 2c0tons at 382-8 and Pookoondaung Small Mill quality 100 tons at 367-8 other nominal quotations were all January white Meedone 410 412-8 S. Q. Meedone 430 Lonzain Meedone 360 and S. Q. Ngasein 390 Outside quotation were 9 Small Mill January 367-8 and 3 months 370. The Godown Rice Market was quoted at Mill Sugandi 370 390 Long 385 400 Boil Milchar 380 400 Boil Yathalay 370 385 Rangoon Mill Milchar 370 375 white Yathalay 375 380 Old Shwebo 470 to 490 and very little business was reported.

Paddy Market prices were 142 143-Mandalay 145 Prome 145 146 Boat and 160 meedone.

BA GLAY & BA TIN
Daily Rice Market.

CONGRESSMEN RESIGN FROM LEGISLATURES

Calcutta January 6.

Mr. Ramaprasad Mukherjee has resigned his seat in the Council of State and Mr. Manmathanath Ray, Mr. Santoshkumar Basu and Mr. Prachudayal Himatsingka have resigned their seats in the Bengal Council.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

It is understood that five more Congress members, including Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Deputy leader of the Congress Council Party, and Nalini Ranjan Sarkar have resigned their seats in the local legislature in pursuance of the Congress resolution.

PANDIT MOTILAL RESIGNS

Allahabad. January 7.—Pandit Motilal Nehru has resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly. It appears from the statement of Mr. A. P. Dube, M.L.C., that the Congress members of the U.P. Council will be guided by the action of the leader, Pt. Gobind Ballabh Pant.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA

New Delhi, January 6.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has resigned his seat in the Assembly. In a long letter to the Governor-General he discusses the situation which has led to his resignation.

MR. A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR'S STATEMENT TO CONSTITUENCY

Madras, January 7.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M. L. A., has issued the following statement to his constituency: "The resolution of the Lahore Congress on independence and its consequent decision calling upon Congressmen in the Legislatures to tender their resignations have made it my duty as a member of the Assembly elected on a Congress ticket to tender the resignation of my seat in the Assembly notwithstanding my disagreement with the decisions contained in the resolution, I desire to infrom my constituency for reasons mainly personal that I do not propose to seek election in the Assembly dgain for the present.

MR. RAMDASS PANTULU

Mr. V. Ramdass Pantulu, leader, Congress Party in the Council of State, had tendered his resignation of membership of the Council of State and has addressed individual Congress members of the Council requesting them to resign seats.

LALA HANSRAJ

Lahore, January 7

In obedience to the Congress mandate, Lala Hansraj, M.L.A., has resigned his membership of the Assembly.

Rangoon Turf Club

(Selection for Saturday)

1ST RACE

12-45 p. m.

1. Sein Dwin
2. Shwe Pyi E
3. May Nyun
F. Maha Myaing

2ND RACE

1. Bo Hein
2. Gaung Nyun Way
3. Jecomalt
F. Kan Nyun Maung

3RD RACE

1. Prince George
2. Ma Hta Kyi
3. Htein Win
F. Tgung Ko Lon

4TH RACE

1. Royal Tonic
2. Pigeon Hawk
3. Mya Thein
F. Ant Maung

5TH RACE

1. Saw Dust
2. Wallaby
3. Fartune
F. Golden Arrow

6TH RACE.

1. Thaindawa
2. Captain Cuttle
3. Wike Ohn
F. Missy Baba

7th RACE

1. Mo Hinee
2. Thein Tin
3. Daily
F. Hla Thein

8TH RACE

1. Maaya
2. Thaung Hla Yi
3. Blue Boy
F. Drummer

9TH RACE

1. Ngwe Dwin
2. Than Win
3. Sandee
F. Toe Naing

10TH RACE

1. Gyksy Bride
2. Digger
3. Silver Gift
F. Pretty Girl

11TH RACE

1. Sammer
2. Htein Hlyan
3. Zareena
F. Aung Hlaing

စာပုံနှိပ်စက်နှင့် ကရိယာတံဆာများ၊ ဆောင်းရန်ကြေးငြာ၊

၁။ ဂယ်ဆီအတွင်း၌ရှိ စာများကို၊ ခွင်ကျ သေသပ်စွာ ပြုပြင်နိုင်သော အလျား ၁၂ လက်မ၊အနံ ၈ လက်မကို၊ တကြိမ်တည်း လက်ဖြင့်(ပရူ) ရိုက်နှိပ်နိုင် သော (လက်နှိပ်ပရူ)စက်တလုံး။

၂။ ရှိုင်ရဟ်ဆိုက်လက်လှည့်စက်လှည့်စက်ကြီးတလုံး။ အကိုးငွေ–၂၀၀

၃။ လက်သို–ကျောက်စက်တလုံးကျောက်ပြား ၂ ခုပါရှိပါသည်၊ အကိုးငွေ ၂၅၀။

၄။ အထက်ပါစက်များသည် မိုတို့နှင့်လည်း သုံးနိုင်သဖြင့် မိုတို့နှင့် အသုံးပြု ရန်ကွန်း(ဒ်)ခေါ် (Conz) မြင်း–၅–ကောင်အားရှိ မိုတိုတလုံး။ အကိုးငွေ–၁၅၀။

ဓာရက်လိ (Marellli) ခေါ်၊ မြင်း–၅–ကောင်အားရှိ၊ မိုတို ထလုံး။ အကိုးငွေ ၁၀၀။

၅။ အင်္ဂလိပ်နှင့်မြန်မာ ၂ ဘာသာအတွက် ဘီစာလုံးများဆည့်၍စီရန် စာသွက်များ၊ ကိုလည်းအကိုးနှုန်းချိသာစွာနှင့်ရောင်းရန်ရှိပါသည်။

ဘုရိုးသတင်းစာတိုက်

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2. The tenders will be opened at that hour in the presence of tenderers who may choose to attend.

3. Forms of tenders and schedule of stores may be obtained from this office, free of charge, on application in writing.

4. The tenderers must deposit in the nearest Government Treasury earnest money at the rate of two per cent on the total value of tender [Schedule] and produce the Treasury Receipt with the Tender.

5. Tenders may either be placed by the tenderers in the box kept in the verandah of the depot for that purpose or handed over to the officer-in-charge personally.

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S. ARNOTT.
Major, R.A.M.C.,
Officer i/c, Medical Store Depot,
Rangoon.

Medical Store Depot,
RANGOON
Dated the 9th Dec : 1929.
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MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Licenses for carrying on the business of pawn brokers in the five Pawnshops within Municipal limits for one year or 3 years at the option of the Committee from 1st April 1930 will be disposed by public auction at the Municipal Office at 7.30 a.m. on Friday the 10th January 1930.

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2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the president for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

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4. Any other information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

P. BHAUMIK
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တရုပ်၊ ၄ ကျပ်၊
ထွေးဝေး ၁၀ကျပ် ၁၂ပဲ။

ခြိန်မာဖြည်ဟုန္ဓရားကျမ်း၊

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အထိုး ၁၀ကျပ်၄ပဲး

ထွေးဝေး ၇၀ပဲ၊

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အထိုး ၁၀ကျပ် ၀၆

ထွေးဝေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

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အထိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊
ထွေးဝေး ၆ပဲ၊

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မဓူတာမောင်မှိုင်း၏ဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

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အထိုး ၀၀ပဲ၊

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OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

1. Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a.m. on the 10th January 1930 for the erection and supply of an open steel shed, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 18789 (eighteen thousand seven hundred and eighty nine) only. All other particulars including the conditions of the contract and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE,
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The 12th December 1929.

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Rural Burma

or

The Burman Behind the Plough

BY U HLA MAUNG, B.A.

The question of Agricultural Economics has not been taken up by any in Burma as seriously as its importance demands. With the growing economic distress among the people, especially among the rural folks in Burma, it becomes essential that the various economic factors should be carefully studied and adjusted. The following article, which we hope to publish in series, is the outcome of deep study and careful analysis of the various factors which go to make or mar the progress of the Burmese people towards economic prosperity. The article is both interesting and instructive, and it deserves the careful perusal of one and all who look forward to the well-being of the Burmese people in the economic struggle, in which they are now placed as a result of the vagaries of the country's economic relationships.

CHAPTER 1.

THE NEED FOR THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

"The aim of the Government should be to preach to the nation the importance of a stable agriculture in the national polity."
—The Right Hon. Edward Wood, M. P., Minister of Agriculture.

The problems of rural Burma are complex and many. A careful and critical study of these difficult facts and factors that are operating on the life and labour of the rural masses in Burma will lead us to a solution that our life is subject to the new forces which arise out of modern civilization, and the action and reaction of these become more and more vigorous with the progress of time.

Changes in our life greately vary with the progress of science and civilization and the nations which fail to move with the prevailing conditions of the time will surely he left behind in life's race, for the power of adjustment is the most important test of all and any lack of inefficiency in this, drives us to a state of perpetual backwardness in all aspects of life.

Let us now examine the case of our own country and see how far this process plays in every sphere of our life. Taking into consideration the various circumstances that are now prevailing in the country we find that this process, so far as Burma is concerned, is evidently slow. The proverbial saying of "Old order changeth, yeilding place to new" is becoming more and more evident in our case. We find that even in the remotest part of the country, people are conscious of the circumstances prevailing in the outside world. Economists say that the world market is at the door of the Burman peasants. Our life is therefore subject to the econmic forces from the outside world and we feel sure that these external forces will undoubtedly rouse us from the silence of socio-economic somnolence of the country.

Mr. Harold Clayton of the Indian Civil Service wrote in 1911. "In the last fifty years a great charge has come over Burma. Formerly the country lived under what is called a purely natural economy, which means that money was scarce and most payments were made in kind, The cultivator produced his crop and exchanged his surplus for fish with the fisherman, for emplements with the carpenter or blacksmith, or for salt with the salt boiler. The traders were small men. There were none of those large organisation for trade, for rice-milling, for steamboat services, for money lending, for banking which now exist. Each village was practically self-sufficient; there was little or no trade with ouside countries and the general commercial life of the world had touched the Burma people not at all.

Since the opening of the Suez canal a great change has come about. The Burma paddy crop has become one of the branches of the world's trade, and in Europe, America and Japan many large firms of merchants, themselves total strangers to the country and its people watch every year the prospects of the paddy crop of Burma or the cotton, beans or ground-nuts which come from the Upper Province. The price paid to the cultivator depends no longer as of old upon the actual demands of the people of the neighbourhood or of other parts of Burma, but upon the world's demand and the supply of rice forthcoming in countries such as Siam, Japan, Java or India. In many other lands also, both in Europe and the Far East, there are manufacturers engaged in studying the requirements of Burma for wearing apparel, hardware, and all kinds of commodities. The local craftsman and workman therefore finds himself in competition not only with his fellow workmen of Burma, as was the case of old, but also with the great manufacturing firms of the leading industrial countries of the world. Burma has in fact come out of its former isolation. The agricultural, commercial and industrial life of its people has become part of the general world life, and if the Burman nation is to be successful in that life and win the increased prosperity and well-being, which is the reward of that success, it must be prepared to learn from its competitors and in its turn adopt, and, if possible, improve upon, the methods which have enabled other peoples to play their part in that general world life with success.

It is often said that this development of the country and its entry upon the path of Western civilisation has tended to put the Burmese people in the background even in their own land, and that while traders and moneyed men from outside have made large profits, the Burmese themselves are growing poorer. This is certainly not the case. The benefits secured for the country have been very great and the increased comfort and the rise in the general standard of living throughout the Province has been most marked. At the same time it is to be noticed that the old methods which led to success in the simple self-sufficiet life of of the past are not always suited to the more strenous life of to-day when Burma has become a centre of inter-national trade, and its people must hold their own in competition with other peoples from all parts of the world."

From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that the conditions of the country in pre-English days, whatever might have been their beauty, convenience and advantages, were different from those of the present time; and therefore the conditions that suit that age cannot suit the present one. In former days, the cultivator was quite satisfied if he could povide himself with his own food and clothing. His fields and cattle provided him with his daily requirements and he had very little to purchase for the necessaries of life. He had little or no need of communication with his neighbours or the outside world. Such economic factors of agriculture as labour and capital were unkown in those days.

According to Mr. Clayton, we see to-day, that we are playing a part in the general world life; and because that world is new and complex necessary adjustments will have to be made in our economic life. Agriculture is the ministay of the country and the problems relating to it are so many that we should direct our attention towards the solution of Burma's agricultural problems which are the predominant factors in our economic life.

"The fact that the prosperity of a country depends upon its agriculture is now recognised all over the world, and even in those countries which owe their present success to their manufactures and mineral products the greatest efforts are being made to secure the prosperity of the agricultural classes. This is not a new idea, nor is it one that was invented only in western lands. Long ago a Chinese philosopher said:" The well-being of a nation is like a tree. Agriculture is its root, manufacture and commerce are its branches. If the root is injured, the leaves fall, the branches break away and the tree dies." The first duty, therefore, of all people who hope for a successful and prosperous future for this country is to do all in their power to secure a proper system of agriculture. "Harold Clayton.

The economic pressure of the modern world is becoming more and more intensive and any delay in making the necessary adjustments dooms us to a state of perpetual stagnation, obscurity and subordination.

When we say that the world-market is now at the door of our cultivator we mean that there is the world's demand for the agricultural products of Burma and that rice which is our chief prod uct forms the basis of the milling industry-the only prominent industry in Burma at the present day. Our cultivator now finds a foreign market and it is therefore necessary for him to raise crops more than what he requires for his local consumption He has now to calcutta the prices for which he can sell his crops and also the prices at which he can purchase from the world-market. We find in Burma agriculture is no more a self-supporting industry-it has to move with the changing circumstances of the time. We know that in some parts of Lower Burma agriculture comes to an industrial stage and this "commercialisation of agriculture" calls for adjustment in relation to the socio-economic conditions of Burma,

"One has only to travel among the country districts of this province and everywhere will be heard complaints that outturn are not what once they were. The cultivator will tell you that the soil is becoming worn out." Harold Clayton.

Mr. T. Couper, I. C. S, in his report of inquiry into the Conditions of Agricultural Tenants and Labourers stated, "Cultivators of land which has been worked for over fifty years and which is not refreshed from time to time by receiving silt are unanimous in the opinion that the soil has lost fertility in the last fifteen years."

Thus we see that in order to make our soil productive we shall have to use manures which are but the outcome of modern natural science. As has already been said the Burma paddy crop has become one of the branches of the world's trade and out of this international trade there emerged the modern economic problems of Burma agriculture.

Experience in the recent years has taught us that Burma Agriculture even if it be run on modern technological and scientific lines will still form a part of the commercial industrial regime of the country, and the problem that is now facing Burma politicians and economists is how best" to organise agriculture as part of a prices-regulated society. "The modern farmer must know how to produce crops on a commercial basis, that is to say, he must know how to produce crops which will fetch a profitable prices; he must also know how much the external econoomic forces have influenced on the market of his crops. We therefore see that any method to improve the conditions of the Burman peasantry will have to base on the econmic conditions of the country,

Mr. Darling remarks, the farmer "must be organised to meet on terms of equality organised money-lenders, traders and merchant lest these should fleece him and deprive him of the gains of the new system of agriculture,"

It is a common experience everywhere that the producer of raw materials generally fails to get his fair share of the good things of the world, and this is evidently true at the present time in Burma where cultivation is carried on by small units unassisted by the presence of any special organization for their protection. The whole system of commerce and finance is worked by the powerful organization of the world's economic forces in which the Burman cultivator hds no place. The Burman cultivator normally depends on the money-lender to whom his crops are often mortgaged in advance. He labours hard in his farm and produces paddy, cotton, beans and ground-nuts, but the prices of these farm products are fixed by a group of foreign traders in Rangoon. Thus, the farmer is continually at a disadvantage in his transactions with the well-informed commercial organisations, and more often than not he is easily exploited by captains of industry.

Take the case of rice. The profit realised by everyone, from the travelling buyer up to the miller, is disproportionate to the scanty profit made by the grower. Besides the money-lender, there are a good number of professional dealers and brokers who attach themselves at every point and try to reap the benefit for themselves at the expense of the cultivator. The rice forecasts, published by the Government afford the organized traders to speculate and fix their prices for rice. Large firms often enter into forwards contracts with the cultivator to whom advances of money are given in anticipation of the delivery of produce. He is compelled to sell his product at a disadvantage at a time when the market price is low, owing to his chronic shortage of capital and the need for satisfying the demands of Thathmeda Tax. Capitation Tax and of Government land revenue. Especially in rice trade, there is a long chain of middlemen. Before the product of the cultivator reaches the consumer, it has to pass through the hands of such persons as village dealer, travelling buyer, broker, commission agent, exporter or mill buyer or merchant.

The next question is what the remedy for this state of things is. That we must do is to organize ourselves" in a strong defensive line, and it is only by intensive study of Agricultural Economics of our country that we may be able to indicate the nature and extent of such defensive action.

Economic organization is the main-spring of modern agriculture. Co-operative organizations bring into harmony all the factors of production, as well as of distribution. Agricultural economics alone determine in what way this can best be done in the case of our own country.

Rural education plays a very important part in determining the future of the rural masses of our country. It will serve the double purpose of protecting the farmer's interest and of making him conscious of his position in the world's market. He will thus be in touch with the outside commercial world and be able to see how his interests are intertwined with those of the wide world around him.

Economic and social forces are inter-dependent phenomena and social development is certainly a co-ordinate factor in the progress of our rural civilization; and how it has retareded its growth and what may be the ultimate solution, it is the function of agricultural economics to determine.

We have often heard of poor peasants' miseries such as failure of crops, agricultural distress, labour trouble in plantations, indebtedness and such other phenomena. Before any serious work for the uplift of the rural masses be taken at hand, it is essential to make a comprehensive survey of the scope of agricultural economics of our country. To do this we must have a clear conception of the character of agricultural economics. It depends on the nature of the ends which the nation aspires to achieve. German agricultural economics, for instance, was being determined by mobilising all resources for the purpose of "National strength and self-sufficiency". France devoted her attention to the individual prosperity of her farming population.

It is practically useless to build theories on foreign premises. If we desire to form any decision about our future economic programme, we should clearly understand what is really taking place in the economical aspect of Burma agriculture, and collect data with scientific precision.

At present we have an agricultural college at Mandalay and an agricultural school at Pyinmana but they are of very recent growth. The technical courses in agriculture given in these institutions are of a simple standard,

However, we are delighted to see that the administrative officers of the agricultural college and the state Departments and already made an economic survey of our rural areas, thus making the students realise the public and social aspects of our agricultural problem.

We are also fortunate in having a chair of agricultural economics in our own university and time will tell when our peasants can enjoy the fullest and freest development of their intellectual, social and economic powers, so that they may become prosperous educated men, equal in every way and even superior to the townsmen.

[To be continued]

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MG. TUN THAN EDITOR.

HISTORY OF INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ

How Far Britain Fulfilled Her Professions

Major D. Graham Pole, M. P., writes in the current number of the "Labour Magazine."

"The changing East" is no meaningless phrase. Within the lifetime of some still with us, Japan, for instance, has changed entirely from being an Eastern nation with Eastern traditions into a first-class Power with her whole out look based on Western ideas. This change is not confined to Japan, nor can it be. China, India and other Eastern nations have waked up from their slumber of centuries and they also demand their "place in the sun."

The immediate definite and active change in outlook, as far as India is concerned, can be traced directly to the Russo-Japanese War, in which for the first time they saw an Eastern nation meeting a Western nationin a modern weapons and coming out victorious. That victory had its repercussions throughout the the whole of the Eastern world and not least in India. Every Indian left that he, to a certain extent, shared in Japan's victory. The present movement was started in 1885 by Mr. A. Ord Hume, a retired Indian Civil Servant with the founding of the Indian National Congress. He looked forward to the time in the not far distant future when India would take her place again as one of the great nations of the world in a position of equality and not as a dependent or subordinate race.

A further, and greater impetus was given by the Great War—a war for self-determination. And this, as Mr. Lloyd George said, was not confined to Western countries alone, but applied equally to tropical countries. India joined in that war, Indians were brought overseas and flung into the arena to fight on equal terms with and against white men and this they did with great credit to themselves and their country.

I think we hardly realise at what a fascinating period of the world's history we are living. A new era is upon us and charges come about with apparently startling suddenness. The changes, however, can often be foreseen by those who care to look below the surface. There is an irresistible tide of freedom, liberty and selfdetermination sweeping over the whole globe. It is for us to see that we do not try to stem that tide, but rather lead it ioto the right channels. The attitude of some of our diehards in this connection makes one think of the old conundrum of what would happen if an irresistible force met an immovable object.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION

Equality of Indians and Europeans in India is, of course, nothing new—as far as declarations go. As a nation we are good at making declarations. Queen Victoria, when she assumed the title of Empress of India in 1857, proclaimed to Indians that :—

"It is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to office in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge. In their prosperity will be our strength; in their contentment our security; and in their gratitude our best reward."

But there was no attempt to give that Proclamation practical effect. Indeed, Lord Curzon, when Viceroy stated in a public speech that there would always be a "crops d'elite of white men in India."

The late Lord Lytton, when Viceroy of India, dealing with official promises in an official dispatch to the Secretary of State for India, wrote on May 2, 1878:—

"We all know that these expectations never can, or will, be fulfilled. We have had to choose between prohibiting them and cheating them; we have chosen the least straightforward course.

"Since I am writing confidentially, I do not hesitate to say that both the Governments of England and of India appear to me, up to the present moment, unable to answer satisfactorily the charge of having taken every means in their power of breaking to the heart the words of promise they had uttered to the ear."

India's charter of freedom was contained first in the declaration of the Coalition Government made by the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montagu, in the House of Commons in August, 1917. This statement referred to:—"the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British empire.

No party dissented from that declaration. It was, moreover, given in more definite terms when the Duke of Connaught, representing the King Emperor at the inauguration of the new Indian Legislatures at Delhi in 1921, remarked:—

"For years, it may be for generation, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their motherland. To-day, you have the beginnings of Swaraj (self-government) within my Empire, and widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other Dominions enjoy.

During the Second Reading of the Government of India Bill of 1919, Sir Donald MacLean, M. P., the then leader of the Independent Liberals in the House of Commons said :—

"I would say to those honourable friends of mine who are afraid of the future of India within the circle of the British Dominions across the seas this one thing; If we wish to retain India within the British Empire. we must not be afraid of development and change."

These words are even more true to-day.

LORD READING'S INTERPRETATION OF 'DOMINION STATUS'

It was left to Lord Reading as Viceroy to whittle down the terms if the various declarations made to India as to her place as a free and equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Home Member of his Executive Council (the Cabinet of the Government of India) speaking for the Government of India said in the Indian Legislative Assembly that:—

"If you analyse the term, full Dominion Self-Government, you will see that it is of somewhat wider extent.....I say there is some difference of substance, because responsible Government is not necessarily incompatible with a legislature with limited or restricted powers. It may be that full Dominion self-government is the logical outcome of responsible Government but it is a further and a final step."

This led immediately to a feeling akin to despair in the minds of Indians. Again promises made to the ear were being broken to the heart.

The first Labour Government found it necessary to set up the Indian Reforms Inquiry Committee (the Muddiman Committee) to inquire into the working of the Reforms. The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, appealed to India in these terms:

"We know of the serious condition of affairs in India and we want to improve it. As Lord Olivier says without equivocation, the Dominion Status for India is the idea and the ideal of the Labour Government. If I may say so to our Indian friends. Do your bit for British Democracy: keep your faith in a British Government.

"An inquiry is being held by the Government which means that inquiry to he a serious one. We do not mean it to be an expedient for wasting and losing time. We mean that the inquiry shall produce results which will be basis for consideration of the Indian Constitution and its working, and its possibilities, which we hope will help Indians to cooperate on the way towards the creation of a system which is self-Government."

Before that Committee had reported, however, the Labour Government had been replaced by a Tory Government; the doctrine of continuity of policy was forgotten; and the promise of the Prime Minister was never redeemed. Nothing happened; and India was again given reason to believe that she could place no reliance on British promises.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S MISTAKE.

Things went from bad to worse, Lord Birkenhead made every mistake possble in the setting up of the Indian Statutory Commission [the Simon Commission). Speaking in the House of Lords as Secretary of State for India, in connection with the Commission, he said that they would go out to India as "a jury", and twice in the course of that speech, which I heard he referred to the Indians as "natives"—quite, oblivious of the fact that that word had been banned by the Government of India many years before, it having in India the same connotation as 'nigger."

In spite of all that any of us who have been trying to make a better understanding between England and India could say or do, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution, at its meeting in December, 1928, that unless Great Britain gave India Dominion Status by December 31, 1929, they would declare and work for Independence outside the British Commonwealth of Nations. The steps to be taken would be "civil disobedience," non-payment of taxes. etc., etc.

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, realised the serious position and the necessity of restoring in India faith in the promises and intentions of the British people. Lord Irwin was a member of the late Conservative Cabinet before his appointments as Viceroy of India, and this gave his advice coincding as it did with the views of the Labour Cabinet—all the more weight. He is the "man on the spot" who according to all Tory doctrines, ought to be trusted and upheld.

LORD IRWIN'S DECLARATION AND AFTER

Lord Irwin drew up a declaration which was approved by the Labour Cabinet, restating the intentions of Britain, that "it is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is the attain ment of Dominion status."

At the same time, Sir John Simon, Chairman of the Statutory Commission, wrote to the Prime Minister:—

". . . It seems clear that we cannot afford to ignore the reactions of the presence of the (Indian) States on the problem we are studying in British India.....It seems to us that what would be required would be the setting up of some sort of conference after the Reports of the Statutory Commission and the Indian Central Committee have been made, considered, and published an their works has been completed, and that in this conference His Majesty's Government would meet both representative sof British India and representatives of the States (not necessarily always together) for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals which it would later be the duty of His Majesty's Government."

To this not only the Labour Government, but also the Conservatives and Liberal leaders gave their cordial assent. This was the "Round Table Conference" that Indians for years have demanded, and they saw a new spirit and were prepared to meet us half-way.

The recent Press attack, it should be noted was made not on this innovation, but on the declaration that Dominion Status as the goal of British policy for India was implicit in the Montagu Declaration of 1917. In the course of this attack the "Morning Post." and the "Daily Mail" abandoned their talk of our being trustees for the voiceless and down trodden millions of India, and showed the real nature of their "interest," in India, Said "The Morning Post": "If the British Government really does contemplate this folly of 'Dominion Status,' it had better begin to raise a relief fund for the Anglo-Indian population."

Mr. Baldwin, in the India Debate in the House of Commons on November 7, 1929, left no doubt as to the Conservative Party position:—

"Can there be any doubt whatever, in any quarter of the House. that the position of an India with full, responsible Government in the Empire when attained, and whatever from it may take so far as the internal government of India is concerned must be one of equality with the other States in the Empire?"

This was exactly the corrective required for the irresponsible statements made by Lord Birkenhead two days before in the House of Lords, Mr. Lloyd George's speech was merely mischievous to embarrass the Government. Mr. Wedgewood Benn refused to add to or substract from the Viceroy's statement. Everything can come up at the round table conference to be held next year. The Simon Commission Report may be discussed, but so also may be Nehru Report and the Butler Committee Report on the Indian States. The Indian States may be represented, both Princes and peoples, and the various political bodies in India and the various religious and interests can also have their representation to meet the Government here and so "promote the full co-operation of all parties and interest in the solution of the Indian problem as a whole." That is the great thing that the Labour Government, with the cordial co-operation of the Viceroy, has brought about.

Rangoon Boys' Exhibition

Final plans are being made for the Rangoon Boys' Exhibition of arts, Crafts and Hobbies which takes place on the 16th, 17th and 18th January at the Central Y. M. C. A., The Exhibition is open to all boys in Rangoon and much interest is being evidenced by the various schools. Myoma National High School for one has already entered over 75 exhibits.

The Y. M. C. A., in promoting the Boys' Exhibition, desires to encourage the development of useful hobbies and interests in the life of school boys in Rangoon. It is hoped that the exhibition will serve to discover the talents in the boys of the city, and that following the show those boys of like interests may be brought together in clubs or groups to develop further their particular hobby under adult guidance, e.g., Artists' Club, the Camera Clubs, Stamp Clubs, etc.

The general divisions have been established, one for boys over 15 years and one for those who have not reached their 15th birthday. The following items are open for competitions: Painting, drawing, commercial art, industrial designing, architectural drawing, map drawing, photography, penmanship, wood, bamboo and cane work, models and collections.

Mr. T. Martin Jones is Chairman of the Fine Arts Section Committee and U Cho, B.A., Chairman of the Crafts and Hobbies Section Committee. The General Committee includes Capt. D. M. Hennessey, I.A., and Messrs. J. S. Furnivall, I.C.S., [ret.], C. A. Snow, I.E.S., J. P. Bulkeley, I.E.S., W. F. Grahame, I.C.S. [ret.], and P. B. Quinlan, I.E.S.

A department of contests under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. D. Healy, Director of Physical Education, is planning a competition amoung schools in physical training and first-aid work.

The final date for receiving entries has been extended to Saturday, January 11, at the Y. M. C. A., 307 Godwin Road. All exhibits are to be delivered to the Central Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 14 and 15, between 2 and 7 P.M. The Exhibition will be opened to the public on Thursday, January 16.

Maymyo Rate Payers' Association

U MYA U ELECTED PRESIDENT

The meeting opened at 9-30 a.m. on 31st December 1929 with Mr. Tribhuban Desai in chair with 91, gentlemen present. The subjects placed before the public were:—

1. To consider the revival of Rate Payer's Association by electing new working members, enrollment of members, fixing up subscriptions and collecting donations from willing members for forming a fund for the Association.

2. To consider about giving the Hindu Mutton Stalls by the Municipality to a caste Hindu who will not be in touch with beef in any way.

3. To consider the draft bye-laws for the storage of grains as to its suitability or otherwise in Maymyo Town.

4. To consider the question of the expenditure by Municipality for taking legal action with regard to the meat stalls at Maymyo against the orders of the Commissioner. Mandalay Division.

Messrs. U. N. Banerjee and C. T. Mudaliar both pointed out the usefulness of Ratepayers Association and the good work done by it in the past and appealed to the public for help in all possible ways for the revival of the association as many of the previous working members have vacated by deaths etc. Carried out unanimously with great enthusiasm.

OFFICE BEARERS.

The following office bearers were duly elected today. Another Government body meeting will be held soon about further appointments.

President.—Mr. U Mya U. F.R.G.S., Bar-at-Law; Vice-President, Mr. Tribhuban Desai; Secretary.—Mr. U. N. Banerjee and Mr. C. T. Mudaliar; Treasurer.—S. M. Hajee Suleman.

Committee Members.—Messrs. Ganpat Roy; Mir Brothers J. Bechulal; Beeka Ram; Chania; A. Haque; S. L. Iyer.

The minimum subscription fixed per annum for each member is Rs. 3 payable monthly, quarterly, halfyearly or annually as convenient to the members. Subscription book is to be opened from 1st January 1930. Donations have been subscribed for forming a fund for the Association.

Mr. C. T. Modaliar has very kindly consented to give the upstairs of his bank (Messrs. C. B. T. R. Firm) for the time being to be used for the office of the Rate-Payers Association.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved.—[1] That the Municipality be addressed to give license of Hindu Mutton Stall to a caste Hindu or to a Mohamedan who or whose relation or servant will not be in touch with beef stall in any way.

2. That the Municipality be addressed to cancel the draft bye-laws for the storage of grains in Maymyo. Town by ration merchants as it is not suitable and adviseable on the grounds stated in the Rate-Payer Association's objection dated 19th September 1928 (a copy of which is hereto annexed) filed in the Municipality as well as on the grounds mentioned below:—

i. Because it has twice been abandoned by almost all the members of the Maymyo Municipality on the protest of this Association.

ii. Because no notices have been issued to all interested persons as required under Section 200 of the Burma Municipality Act.

iii. Because the Municipality has no authority to frame such bye-laws under Section 102 of the Burma Municipal Act except for milk and meat the specified articles of food and drink sanctioned by the Commissioner.

iv. Because no such bye-laws are in force anywhere in Burma as well as in India.

3. As the Rate Payers Association, Maymyo have a strong reason to believe that the Municipality has decided to spend over a thousand rupees as legal expenses in connection with the sale of beef stalls in Maymyo Bazar, in order to enable us either to support or object the course adopted by the Municipality it is Resolved that the Maymyo Municipality may be requested to supply the full particulars on the subject at a very early date.

4. The meeting disloved with vote of thanks to the President of the meeting Mr. Tribhuban Desai to Mr, U. N. Banerjee for the zeal and interest taken by him in bringing the meeting to a great success and also to U Mya U Bar-at-Law for kindly accepting the office.

SMUGGLING

Mr. Keegan's Address to Rangoon Rotary Club

Mr. W. F. Keegan, Assistant Collector of Customs, Imperial Customs Service and Superintendent, Preventive Service, Rangoon, delivered an address on "Smuggling" to the Rangoon Rotary Club on Tuesday:

Mr. Keegan said.

I belong to an order of men which, in the words of Adam Smith is liable to be accused of "insolence and corruption" and I consequently feel somewhat apprehensive about addressing you last I should incur a fresh measure of unpopularity. We who collect Customs revenue are, I feel, catalogued by you as very irksome individuals—a necessary evil. In this province in particular where we take out of much and put back so little we are perhaps regarded as rather more than normally offensive. But if we are a plague to you we must console ourselves with the thought that we are a boon to Government! I will attempt however to continue myself as much as possible to that part of Customs administration which is both more interesting and less objectionable to the general public. I refer to preventive work as opposed to the collection of revenue. In a sense of course these two cannot be divorced for were it not for the revenue there would be no need of a Preventive Establishment which is designed to safeguard that revenue.

CUSTOMS FORMALITIES

Now the average man, unless he has goods to buy and goods to sell, (in which case he can't get away from us) rarely comes into contract with the Customs except when he is travelling. Then he can't help himself. From time to time one reads of suggestions for the simplification of Customs formalities on the Continent of Europe. This would certainly make foreign travel a far more enjoyable experience. It was very forcibly brought home to me a few years ago when I travelled by the Orient Express from Constantinople to Calais. Accompanying me were my wife, a baby, a nurse and a mass of baggage. This train traverses seven different countries and at each frontier the same ceremonial has to be gone thorugh, be it day or night. Believe me the terror of being asked a few civil questions in your own language at Victoria Station is as nothing when compared with the unwelcome attentions of what looked to me like hordes of armed brigands speaking barbaric Balkan tongues.

Have you noticed how all the world over, Customs Officers are inclined to regard you with suspicion? Perhaps they think you are guilty until you have proved yourself to be innocent. But there may be some justification for this attitude when you come to consider the number of lies that are told to them. As an example of their mistrust let me tell a short story. Some years ago a very senior and highly respectable member of my Service was travelling to England on retirement. He had with him a large quantity of baggage and to each piece he had affixed a label which read "Mr. X- Imperial Customs Service, Collector of Customs,—". Perhaps he fondly imagined that these magic words would secure him some measure of immunity when he arrived at Victoria. The Customs Officer eyed him curiously and said "So you're Collector of Customs,—are you? Well you'd better open the lot. You'll be up to all the tricks of the trade'. An "open sesame indeed!. This is not really the end of the story because stowed away in trunk was a large box of cheroots which our friend had quite forgotten about.

RELAXATION LEADS TO ABUSE

The examination of baggage forms only an inconsiderable portion of the work of the Preventive Department but it is this portion which is least relished both by them and by the public. The revenue collected is very small. One steamer well loaded with a valuable and highly dutiable cargo may produce more revenue than all the baggage imported in say six months or even longer. But it is obvious that Government cannot relax its regulations in this respect without opening the back door to all manner abuses and frauds. And the travelling public is representative of every type of humanity. It must be borne in mind that there are a very large number of articles which are either totally prohibited or restricted by law. To mention but a few there are counterfeit coin and notes, prescribed publications which may be objectionable for a variety of reasons, obscene pictures, pronographic literature and goods which infringe the Merchandise Marks Act, Two years ago in Bombay I noticed a most inoffensive looking individual who carried in his hand a small bundle covered by a piece of dirty dhotie. I had the bundle opened and found it to contain 100 silver ruppes. They did not look quite right to me so I detained them and had them sent to the Mint for examination. No less than 83 of them turned out to be counterfeit. The man was a military sweeper returning from Shanghai where he had served with the Defence Force. Before coming back to India he had exchanged the savings probably of years into Indian currency. Here of course was a poor man who had not the slightest intention of committing an offence and you will appreciate that he was far more upset than we were. Fortunately in this case I was able to obtain the name and address of the Chetty in Shanghai who had treated him so shamelessly and they were duly passed on to the authorities there for further action.

A MADRAS EXPERIENCE

We are frequently to look out for various individuals who may be entering the country and to subject them to the closest examination. Their names probably figure on the black lists which are kept for very good reasons, The great thing in these cases is to carry out the job without arousing their suspicion. Some years ago there arrived in Madras one of the strangest individuals I have ever met. His belongings were equally strange and assorted. He had enough baggage for any half dozen ordinary passengers. I realized at once that I could not possibly find what I was looking for without giving him cause for alarm. We took several days over this and by the time we had dismantled his motor bike and got the legs off his grand piano, he knew there was something up! He would come and sit in my office and he drove me nearly frantic with his two pet theories which were firstly, that the world was not round and secondly, that it was a sin to eat anything which had been cooked. We did not find what we wanted but we did find quite a lot of other interesting things. A few days later I read through his dossier which had come from Scotland Yard and was not surprised to learn that he had served a term of 15 years for a singularly virile offence. He had come to India, he said to make a pilgrimage on foot to the Himalayas where he had an assignation with some goddess. I donn't know whether he was got there yet but at any rate he turned up in Calcutta many months later. Only a word more about baggage work. If you have got the better of the Customs and have got away with it don't talk about it too much—Not long ago a gentleman had arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. Mail and that night he was having a drink with a group of strangers at the bar of the Yacht Club. He was addressing himself to one in particular and claiming much credit for his astuteness in defeating the Customs. Later he discovered to his utmost discomfiture that he had been addressing none other than the Collector of Customs?

SMUGGLING

The smuggling of goods by the medium of baggage common though it is, is more often than not very crude and in the majority of cases passengers lack the self-assertion, the complacency and the finesse of the professional or habitual smuggler which make his detection so much more difficult. I must exempt one class of goods from this category and that is precious stones; generally diamonds. Owing to their great value diamonds are only smuggled either through the Post or by passengers concealed about their persons or in their baggage. Diamonds, to the value of say one lakh, do not take up much space and we come across some very clever individuals in this line of business. A diamond merchant will very frequently have an accomplice and he generally prefers a woman for he regards the risk of detection as greatly lessened in this case. He may studiously avoid her on boardship so that there should not appear to be any connection between the two. Whilst I am touching on this subject I would add that so far as passengers are concerned it is the opposite sex which provides us with a large proportion of our cases. They seem to enter into the spirit of diddling the Customs far more whole heartedly than mere men.

DEFRAUDING REVENUE.

The next form of smuggling on which I will only touch briefly is that of defrauding the revenue throug the medium of cargo. In this case we have to deal rather with firms or at any rate commercial undertakings than with private individuals. This category includes all cases of misdeclarations, false descriptions and under-valuations. These are extremely difficult to detect for they are usually compilcated by all manner of false documents which are carefully prepared in order to bolster up the case and make it appear harmless. There may be two sets of indents on the manufreturer (or supplier, two sets of invoices, the real and the false, fictitious bank documents and shipping papers and a mass of spurious correspondence. Some importers go to the length of having letters sent to them by their suppliers in which the latter apologize and regret they have sent the wrong goods which are really intended for some other port of country. If the importer can get away with it at this end nothing more is heard about it—if he is unlucky the letter is produced here with the object of persuading us that a bona fide error has been made. All manner of goods may be classified under this heading but two common examples are fireworks and piece goods. Of course business morality varies with the firm, the country, the people : even with the article in which they are trading but take a line through all these at both ends, that is to say in the country of origin and in Rangoon. and you have a tolerably accurate indication as to intention from the very start. Cases of this nature require very long and careful examination and not infrequently give rise to tedious and complicated proceedings in court.

A good deal of smuggling is done through the Post Office. I have already referred to diamonds. Other articles are firearms, saccharine, birds' feathers, knives and hypodermic syringes. The last mentioned, you will understand, are closely related to the very important question of narcotic drugs.

MORAL DEGRADATION

Every country and every port has its own pet line. Bombay for example is largely bothered with the smuggling into India of firearms...a very serious matter in these days. Here in Rangoon we have most of our fun with drugs. This is due principally to our extraordinarily heterogeneous population. There are of course a vast number of drugs. The most important are opium, cocaine, morphia, ganja and charas. We in Rangoon are concerned principally with opium, cocaine and morphia—all habit forming durgs. Therein of course lies their great danger. It would be difficult by anything short of a had on production itself. Athough it should be easier in this respect to deal with cocaine than with opium, cocaine is the easier drug to smuggle. Being a powder—or to be more accurate very small grains of crystal—it is not bulky or heavy whereas opium is both. Cocaine again does not smell whereas opium gives out a very distinct and pungent odour especially if it has become warm and soft.

Morphia is a much finer and smoother powder and has much the same consistency as Indian atta or flour. It is rather an irony that this drug should produce such dreadful results when it is abused, for probably no drug known to us has been a greater blessing to humanity or has done more to alleviate suffering. A famous member of the medical profession once said that if it were not for morphia no doctor would have the courage or be callous enough to practise!

INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR METHODS

I must now say a few words about the individuals who engage in this traffic and the methods they employ. All manner of men and women make a livelihood out of the buisness but by far the most numerous class are the crews of ships and these may broadly speaking be classified as either Chinese or Chittagonians. There are of course others than these also—Indians of all castes and creeds, European Continentals, Afghan traders, Anglo-Indians and sometimes I am sorry to say even Officers and Engineers. I have never understood how any rightminded man belonging to the last category can get himself involved in this business for quite apart from any moral scruples he may have the game is most emphatically not worth the candle. If he is caught it means jail, dismissal from his Company and the inevitable loss of his Board of Trade ticket, in other words disgrace and loss of career. The Afghan pedlar who carries contraband with him is a great believer in trunks with false bottom which I do not think shows much ingenuity. I must, admit at once that the Chinamen and the Chittagonians are post masters and know their job from A to Z. The Chinaman has an inscutable face and I don't suppose any European has ever fathomed what is going on in his brain-box behind it. But at the same time he displays nerves and becomes fidgety as the net is tightening around him.

SEARCHING A SHIP.

Searching a ship is somewhat like playing hunt the thimble. As you get warmer and warmer and then hot you can often guess of the onlookers. The Chittagonian on the other hand never moves a muscle and is the essence of imperturbability. He takes up what is perhaps best described as a most

Continued on page 8

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street

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Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"

RANGOON. BURMA.

SUNDAY JANUARY 11 1930

Whither Bound?

THE Indian situation at the present moment is very interesting. Independence or Dominion Status, —this is the discussion that is now going on in India. The Indian National Congress which is the premier political body in India, has decided to sever the British connection and set Independence as the goal of India. This Independence resolution is big with fate and the obvious actions that would have to follow this resolution would unmistakably fall into collision with the might of the Government, which, it should be clear by this time, relies more on repressive measures than on persuasive methods. The implications and consequences of the Independence movement are such that, however brave one may be, one will not join in it with a light heart. The path which the Congressmen are taking is a perilous one and we presume that the leaders of the Congress are perfectly aware of it. Their excuse for taking risky measures is explained by the President of the Congress in these words :—"We who take this perilous path of national strife do so because there is no other way to an honourable peace."

Almost at the same time as the Congress was being held at Lahore, there issued from Madras a grave voice, supposed to be weighted with the experience and responsibility which age bears in its train. We refer to the annual session of the Liberal Federation held at Madras. The Liberal Federation urged for Dominion Status as the irreducible minimum of India and which in effect characterised the Independence movement of the Congress as impractical idealism. The Liberal Federation, it must be frankly stated, is suffering from too many "Sirs" or belted knights at the head, —which fact is a handicap to popularity. On the other hand, the Congress is a very popular body enlisting the support and sympathy of the masses. At any rate, the goals set up by each of the two largest political organisations are Independence and Dominion Status. Who is right?—the Congress or the Liberal Federation. Which of them is keeping closer to the realities of the situation?

On this answer much depends. But, we think it is very difficult to answer the above questions with any amount of certainty. The most that we can do is to hazard a conjecture at the present moment. If the Congress is right, in spite of the perilous path it has decided to take, then the Moderates who have combined into a body as Liberals are not only walking into a trap, but are consciously or unconsciously betraying the cause of India. But, if the Liberals are right, then the Congress is deliberately dragging the country down a risky path, fraught with grave danger and disaster. But there is one thing which every body in the struggle would do well to be careful. If the Liberals and the Congressmen would indulge in mutual condemnation, on account of the difference in the definition of the goal, the result might be that the attempts of both of them in the cause of the country might be cancelled out.

However, it cannot be denied that some settlement must be made in the relation between India and Britain. The situation is undoubtedly delicate,—yet it is not one beyond the grasp of broad-minded statesmanship. The first condition of success to adjust the relationship is to understand the barrier that stands between India and Britain and which nullifies all attempts at understanding and reconciliation. What, then, is the real barrier? We for one would think that this barrier is the shadowy one of fear and mistrust, against which logic and argument make no impression. The people have no trust in British statesmen. It is often charged,—and not without some justification—that they break to the heart those promises which they whisper to the ear. However, is there no way out of the difficulty? The remedy lies not in responding to the hysteric cries for repression, which the British Press is indulging in, but in proving by concrete evidences that the British Government is sincere in its sympathy towards the aspirations of the people. The Moderates or the Liberals have in unmistaken terms stated the Dominion status is the irreducible minimum. Unless the British Government world satisfy the demands of the Liberals, we see no peace in the future. It is common knowledge that the moderates of to-day are extremists of to-morrow If the demands of the Moderates could be conceded before it is too late, we think the political situation of India would appreciably pass the zone of danger, in spite of the fact that the goal of Independence, now held up by the Congress, appeals more to the sentiment of the people. Ireland had shown the way in this respect. We may hope for the best, but we must also be prepared for the worst. In the meantime, the question brings back its echo:—Whither bound, India ?

Mr. B. Dovedy, L. M. P., Sub-Assistaat Surgeon No. 1046, on proceeding on eighteen days' leave on average pay, relinquished charge at the Military Police Hospital, Alawpum, Bhamo District, on the forenoon of the 14th November 1929 and on return from leave resumed charge at the same hospital on the forenoon of the 2nd December 1929.

Mr. Mohamed Ismail Khan, L.M.P., temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeon, relinquished charge of supernumerary duty at the Military Police Hospital, Myitkyina, on the afternoon of the 30th November 1929 and assumed charge of Hukawng Valley Escort Duty, Myitkyina District, on the same hour and date.

Leave on average pay without medical certificate for ten days is granted to Mr. T. J. Cook, Senior Agricultural Assistant, Sinlumkaba, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th December 1929.

Mr. Cook is allowed to affix the Christmas holidays to his leave.

Mr. Quay Htean Hoe, Subordinate Judge made over, and U Maung Gyi (2), Subordinate Judge, Subdivisional Judge, Meiktila, received, charge of the Township, Courts of Meiktila and Mahlaing and of the Courts of the Second Additional Magistrate, Meiktila, on the 2nd day of January 1930. afternooo.

News & Views

Pandit or Bandit

The other day, the weekly contributor in our evening contemporary was labouring hard to define the meaning of the words "Pandit" and "Bandit." Apparently, the writer was referring to the Indian National Congress where Pandit Jewarhal Nehru presided. The speech of the Pandit containing a strong plea for Independence seemed to be unpalatable to the writer who, evidently thought that the word "Pandit" as used in India, signifies a meaning similar to that of "Bandit". He exhorted his readers not to confuse the two words, evidently meaning that the prefix "Pandit" attached to the names of some of the Indian leaders should be substituted by "Bandit." This shows how a thing can be seen in different variety, when viewed from different angle of vision.

Superstition or What ?

Whenever we learn that some Burmese doctors could perform some strange things or whenever we hear that certain wonderful things could be done by some sayas and Burman alchemists, we are apt to dub them as rank superstitions. But, from the West comes a similarly astounding piece of news. Widespread interest has been evoked in America by the cures which are reported to have taken place among people who touched and prayed at the tomb of Father Patrick Power in the Holy Cross Cemetery, Malden, Massachusetts. Father Power died over fifty years ago. Thousands of pilgrims have visited the tomb, among them being many cripples and blind sufferers, and numerous cures from various infirmities are reported to have been wrought. We are anxious to know what scientists and materialists would say to this. If this is not superstition, we wonder what is

Changing Elements into Gold.

Talking of alchemists reminds us of the system of Burma indigenous alchemy, practised widespread in various parts of the country especially in the Buddhist monasteries. The purpose of Burmese alchemy is to transmute base metals into gold. The theoretical possibility of transmutation is now admitted by some of the modern scientists. It would be most desirable to take some steps to systematise the indigenous system of alchemy by the application of relevant factors of modern science. In this connection, it is interesting to note that two research workers living at Christchurch, New Zealand, Mr. G. P. Aston and Mr. H. W. Attack, made a claim that by the use of an electric-magnetic process they have succeeded in transmuting certain elements into gold. The result has been achieved, they say, after fifteen years of exacting and dangerous work in the laboratory. The results of their research are reported to be under the notice of the New Zealand Government and also of the British Government. If encouragement could be substituted in the place of ridicule with which orthodox Burmese alchemists are now treated, we think some advance would be made in the direction of helping man's pursuit after the search for a philosopher's stone or something of the sort, which will turn base metals into gold.

Humanism

This is the name of a new religion, differing from both fundamentalist and modernist creeds, and attracting considerable attention in America. Its founder is Dr. Charles Francis Potter. This new religion dispenses with prayers, clergy, baptism and sermons. The tenets of the new religion are in contrast with the traditional faiths of Christianity. The difference between the Humanists and the Christians is expressed as follows:—

(Christians)—God created the world and man.

(Humanists)—The world and man evolved.

(C)—Hell is a place of eternal torment for the wicked.

(H)—Suffering is the natural result of breaking the laws of right living.

(C)—Heaven is the place where good people go when they die.

(H)—Doing right brings its own satisfaction.

(C)—The chief end of man is to glorify God.

H.—The chief end of man is to improve himself, both as an individual and as a race.

C.—Religion has to do with the supernatural.

H.—Religion has to do with the natural. The so called supernatural is only the not-yet-understood natural.

C.—Man is inherently evil and a worm of the dust.

H.—Man is inherently good and of infinite possibilities.

C.—Salvation comes from outside of man.

H. —Inprovement comes from within. No man or God can save another man.

We learn that Churches of the new faith are being formed in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and other cities, and that many famous American intellectuals have joined the new religion. This shows that Christianity is losing ground in America.

Radio in Rangoon

Radio fans in Rangoon will be much disappointed to hear that broadcasting in Rangoon has ceased. This decision to close down the wireless transmitter of Rangoon would be a great blow to the crystal-set owners, who would find their instruments useless. Even the owners of high power valve-sets, which can tune in the far-off stations, would feel much discouraged, as they would be denied the pleasure to listen-in the local programme, especially the Burmese Music. We wish the Government could do something substantial to re-start the broacasting station, with a view to provide entertainment to thousands of homes. Radio has come to stay in Burma, as could be seen from the number of owners of wireless sets, and it would be simply disgracing for us to say that we in Rangoon cannot maintain a broadcasting station. Let us hope that the need for a sound and efficient broadcasting station in Rangoon would not be lost sight of by all concerned.

LUCKNOW-PESHAWAR EXPRESS IN COLLISON.

Many Killed and Injured.

Moradabad, Jan. 10.

The Divisional Superintendent of Railways states that, shortly after midnight, there was a serious railway collision between the 72 Down Lucknow Peshawar Express and the 557 Up goods train standing at Glutter Buckganj Station, near Bareilly. The engine of the Express mounted the goods train engine. The front brakevan and three bogies were telescoped and six wagons of the goods train capsized, blocking all the lines.

Casualties up to the time of wiring are six dead and 14 injured. The second fireman only of the engine crews was slightly injured. The line is expected to be clear by to-day.

New Delhi, January 10.

Unofficial information received from Bareily regarding the railway smash gives the casualties at various figures but much higher than those mentioned in a previous telegram.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

New Delhi, January 10.

According to the latest official report received from Bareilly the collision occurred at 0-5 hours, when the 72 down Exprss collided with the 557 Up goods, which was standing in the first loop of Glutter Buckganj station, blocking all the lines. The E. I. R. third and inter-composite bogie and the N. W. R. third bogie and brake were telescoped, and the engine tender and four goods vehicles were derailed and capsized. Up to now 11 dead and 13 injured have been found. It is feared there are more casualties.

The District Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon of Bareilly arrived with the relief train at 1-50 hours and removed the injured to Bareilly hospital by military road amulances and cars, and by 4 house the passengers of the Express were cleared and the remaining stock at 6 hours. The Moradabad relief train arrived at 4-15. The second loop was cleared at 4 hours and all trains are being passed without diversion. It is expected to the clear the the main line by this evening. The first loop cannot be cleared until the cranes which have been ordered from Allahabad and Moghulsarai arrive.

The cause of the accident is not clear. Evidence is being taken and aa inquiry will be immediately held by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways.

Council Boycott

TWO BIHAR COUNCILLORS RESIGN

Patna, Jan. 9. Two members of the Bihar Legislative Council have resigned their seats.

ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE

Hearing of Appeal

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS

Lahore, Jan. 9: The hearing of the Assembly bomb case appeal was resumed before Mr. Justice Flored and Mr. Justice Addition in High Court today.

Mr. Asafali, Counsel for Dutt continuing arguments said that material had been used in the bomb as retardent to weagon the force of explosion. He submitted that portions had been expunged in Sessions Court from the statement of Dutt which were not irrelevant.

Bhagat Singh, arguing his own case, said their intention was not to kill. They had taken all possible precautions to make the bomb harmless. He emphasised they had no malice against anybody. They had certain ideals and some means of demonstrating them. He said they did not whether the sentence was reduced or not, but they wanted the word "malice" to be deleted.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow,

ences of the passengers embarking and disembarking at Andrew Bay.

2. At the suggestion of U Po Nyoon that an Executive Committee empowered to take all necessary action in the matter be appointed from this meeting, it was proposed by U Ba Pe and seconded by Messrs Lachminarayan Rambilash that U Kyaw Mya, U Po Nyoon, Messrs Parekh Bros, Abdul Jabai and U Ba Pe were appointed as an Executive Committee with power to take every necessary action in the connection and the result of action be put up before the next puplic meeting the date of which will be decided latter on.

3. Moved by U Po Nyoon and seconded by U Kan Baw Resolved that the proceeding of this meeting be communicated to the Press.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KYAUKTAGA

Satyagraha Contemplated

A public mass meeting, under the auspices of the Kisan Sabha, was held at Kyauktaga, on Sunday, the 5th instant under shamianas pitched for the purpose, near the Ganesh Bari Temple. About 1000 tenants of the Grant attended the meeting. Mr. S. A. S. Tyabjee, M. L. C., had specially come down from Rangoon to preside over the meeting.

Mr. Tyabjee, the Chairman, reviewed the whole situation and the steps taken by him, for the settlement of disputes between the Landlord Capn. Mylem and the Indian tenants of the Kyauktaga Grant. He exhorted the audience to be united and settle their mutual disputes by way of Panchayats. He also suggested that a store depot for the sale of paddy be opened. He said that the negotations for the settlement were being carried on through the Commissioner, Pegu Division and the Deputy Commissioner of the District but he had very little hope for their success. He added that in the event of their failure "Satyagraha" was the only weapon left for them to adopt. He strongly urged the tenant to be united for the struggle to set up an example like Bardoli in Burma.

Brahmchari Akhilanand whose prohibitory order under section 144 Cr. P. C., recently expired, and who is the heart and soul of the tenants movement in Kyauktaga, spoke feelingly on the occasion. He explained the Panchayat system and its benefits to be tenants. He said that he had very little hope of an amicable settlement, and passionately appealed to the audience to gird up their loins to start the battle of Satyagraha against the tyrannies of the landlord. He also enquired from the audience if they were sincerely ready to sacrifice their lives and properties in the Satyagraha movement. The audience raised up their hands and cheerfully responded, "Ready to die".

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously :—

1. This meeting expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sakhimaha to, a keen worker and strong pillar of the Kisan Sabha, whom some one had murdered under most eruel circumstances and request the Government to appreciered the culprits, and impart justice.

2. This meeting expresses its deep sensee of disgust at the insulting reply given by the land-lord "Go away, I know nothing. You people don't listen to my orders. Until you sign my new leases, I don't care whether you die or live. Get out of my office", when the dead body of the deceased Sakhi Mahato was taken to his bungalow.

3. This meeting therefore resolves, that in future no tenants shall appeal to the landlord with regard to any matter, but shall settle all matters through the Kisan Sabha, Panchayats or Law Courts.

4. This meeting resolves to protect the life and properties of the Kisans by establishing Panchayats, and request the Government to recognise such Panchayats, which will undertake to look after the welfare of 20,000 inhabitants living in the Grant and a scheme is under preparation for the same. Brahmachari Akhilanand suggested that Panchayats be opened in five different centres of the Grant and that the Managing Committee of the Kisan Sabha, Kyauktaga be final body for appeals in connection with their working. Mr. S. A. S. Tyabjee, and some leading tenants welcomed the suggestion and a complete scheme is under preparation.

5. This meeting recommends to all the tenants of the Grant to see their paddy per basket approved and certified by the Kisan Sabha, as at present they were being robbed owing to the different sizes of baskets of the buyers. A committee to fix on a suitable size of basket was appointed.

6. This meeting to the notice of the Government that owing to the failure of the rains during the last year, the paddy crops had failed miserably, and request that it may make with the land-lord arrangements to realise the rent by instalments, for the convenience of the tenants, as done by the Government in other parts of Buram.

7. This meeting urges upon all the tenants to pay up their due rent to the landlord and if he refuses to receive taxes from any one of them the matter should be brought before the Kisan Sabha, who will make necessary arrgonements for the payment of same.

8. This meeting bring to the notice of the Education Board, that there are more than 3000 boys of school going age whose education is being neglected for want of necessary facilities. Application has been made to the Education Board but to no avail. This meeting again strongly request the Board to give its urgent consideration to this request.

The Chairman in his concluding speech stated that all efforts for settlement will be made, but as pointed out peace was not in sight because of the stubbornness of the landlord and then therefore it was necessary for the tenants to be ready for all eventualities. It was therefore necessary to organise themselves so that they may be united and be prepared to offer a Satyagraha as a last resource. He was glad to learn that hand spinning and use of Khadi was extening in the Grant and he hoped that these would become universal in the Grant Amidst great enthusiasm the meeting terminated late in the evening.

ARMY EXPENDITURE IN FRANCE

Striking Comparisons with British

The Paris Correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian' writes :—

At the end of its evening sitting on Tuesday the Chamber began the discussion of the Army Estimates. There was time for only two speeches before the House rose at midnight, that of the Reporter M. Bouilloux Lafont, and a remarkable speech by M. Deladier, who made a scathing exposure of the figures put before Parliament.

As in previous years various devices have been employed to cover up the real expenditure and deceive the public, especially in other countries, as to the real magnitude of French preparation for war. The report presented to Parliament represents France as one of the least armed countries in the world, at least relatively. The figure given of the effectives of the active army next year is 440,419, which cannot include the 250,000 colonial troops, some of whom are quartered in France, and must make some other omissions. The late Minister of War, M. Painleve, gave in the Chamber last year the estimated strength of the Frence Army on a peace footing in 1930, which was well over 1700,000, It is, indeed, larger than the normal strength before the war, although smaller, of course, than in the abnormal condition existing after November, 1913, when two annual contingents of conscripts had been called upin one year a measure which, as M. Montigny remarked last year, amounted to a partial mobilisation.

FIGURES CHALLENGED

The number of French conscripts has been diminished since the end of the war by the reduction of the period of military service, but the loss is compensated by an increase in professional soldiers and colonial troops. Moreover, the substitution of civilian employees for soldiers in non-military capacities, such as clerical work, increases the effective military strength. The total number of civilian employees is to be brought next year up to 50,000,

The estimated cost of the army next year, according to the report will be in round figures 6,520,000,000 francs [£52,160,000). This the Reporter said, was about £40,000, less than the expenditure this year, including the supplementary estimates and lower than the expenditure of 1913, which was £56,000,000. The Reporter was thus able to put before the Chamber a comearative table showing that France had reduced her military expenditure since 1913, whereas Great Britain, the United States, Italay, Japan, and Belgium had all increased theirs. The theirs, She increase in the British expenditure on the army was said to be 16.6 per cent. Another table demonstrated that the total expenditure of France on war preparations army, navy, and Air Service—was less by rather more than £4,000,000, than in 1913, whereas in other countries it was much higher.

M. Daladier had no difficulty in riddling these figures, which he showed to be fictitious He pointed out that figures in the report did not include the cost of the military Air Service and that a consideralbe part of army expenditure was dissimulated in other estimates. When, he said, all this other expenditure was included, the real cost of the army in 1930 would be £67,600,00 whereas the entimated cost in the Budget of 1914 was about £63,200,000, and the average annual cost in the five years 1908-1912, the normal pre-war years, was only about £34,400,000. M. Daladier further said that the statements made by the Reporter himself showed that supplementary estimates to the amount of about £17,360,000 would be required next year, and this would bring the total cost of the army navy, and Air Services up to £115,400,000, which exceeded all the rest of the national expenditure, excluding the service of the debt, by £16,000,000. Was there, he asked, another country there in the world where was such a relation between the military and civil expenditure ?

COMPARISON WITH BRITAIN.

M. Daladier also said that no other army in the world had 29,000 officers, as France had, or anything like that number, and that Great Britain spent no more on defending a Colonial Empire with 400,000,000 inhabitants than France spent on defending one with 60,030,000. In French East Africa there were more than three times as many troops as in British East Africa, which had more than double the population. In Syria, with a population of about 2,500,000, France had 18,000 soldiers, not including auxiliaries and Syrian legions, whereas in the territories for which Great Britain had a mandate, where the population was twice as much the number of British soldiers was 720.

THE RICE MARKET

10-1-30.

The Local Rice Market was easy to day prices having reduced by about Rs. 2 8 to Rs. 5 all round outside quotation were 9 small mill January at 362-8 and 3 month at 365 Big Millers sold then own quality 200 Tons January at 350 Bassein Big Mill sold Yathalay 200 Tons March at 375 March, April 600 Tons at 377-8 and Poozoondaung Small Mil quality. Before 15th January 600 Tons at 360 Small Millers sold Small Mill Ngasein Immediate Milling 100 Tons at 365. Other prices was white meedone all January 400 405. February 395 390 S.Q. Ngasein January 380 meedone 430 Ngasein Lonzain 320 Meedone 360 In the Godown Rice Market prices were Mill Sugandi 370 350 Long Boil 580-400. Boil Milchar 385 395 Full Boil 362-8 372-8 Rangoon mill milchar 370 372-8 Boil Yathalay 375 890 Boil Broken 180 200 Boil Bran 50 55 and Shwebo old 420 470 and busniess was Slack.

The paddy market reported a further drop by Rs 2 to 3 than yesterday Prices were 140 Mandalay 142-143 Prome 143 144 Boat and 160 Meedone.

BA GLAY & BA TIN
Daily Rice Market.

Meeting At Yandoon.

At a Mass Meeting, convened by the Yandoon Student of Rangoon, at Theingyidaga U Shwe Kyoe's Dnammayon, on Thursday the 26th December 1929 at 6 p.m. with U Hla Thwin, M.L.C., in the chair the following resolutions were unanimously carried.

1, That a Reading and Debating Society be founded in Yandoon. It was proposed by Ko Than Pe of University College and seconded by Ko Aye Mg, Draper,

2. That the present Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School be raised to Government High School, proposed by U Ba Shin, Municipal President and seconded by Ko Mg Kyaw, Teacher,

3. That a Special Committee be formed to submit an application in connection with item no. 2 to the Local Government urging that immedate steps be taken to raise the present Government Anglo-Vernacular Middle School to Government High School, proposed by U Ba Tun, Pleader and seconded by Ko Than Pe of University College, Rangoon.

Aeroplane Without Wings

REVOLUTIONARY INNOVATION

Rugby, January 8.

Demonstrations were given yesterday at Heston Air Park of the latest type of Senhor Dela Cierva's auto-gyro machine which has horizontal rotators above the fuselage to provide the lift instead of the fixed wings of the conventional aeroplane. Since 1926 when Senhor Cierva' machinewas first tested, it has undergone an important development, the advantage having in the meantime been taken of British technical skill for its design and construction.

Yesterday he demonstrated that the machine could now take off in less space than a light aeroplane and land almost vertically in a space smaller than a law tennis court.

The Director of Civil Aviation, Sir Sefton Brancker, witnessed the demonstration and later made a flight in the machine, which he himself controlled.

"DILEMMA IN INDIA"

Reference to Rangoon Corporation.

The following are the extracts from the book "Dilemma in India" by Sir Reginald Craddock quoted by U Ba Pe at the Corporation meeting on Tuesday:—

"From some notes of an experienced observer I learn that "in Rangoon Municipal elections are farce; in the Europen and Chinese Communities there genuine choice! among the Burmans personalities alone count, and the candidates usually arrange among themselves such withdrawals as are necessary to avoid a contest. The Hindu Community is dominated by the coolies vote; the leading labour contractors can always get themselves or their nominees elected. The first thing to be done is to stuff the register of electors with names like Yenkaya etc. Telugus seem to have few names to go round, and no one but a Telugu can distinguish one from another. The next item in the programme is to ensure that on the polling day a vote is cast for every name on the register. Coolies are brought up to the booth by motor lorry loads, and are furnished by the agents of the contractors with a ticket giving their names, their numbers of the register, and their addresses. They are carefully coached in these names and addresses and sent into vote. The only hitch in this procedure that sometimes occurs is that they often don't know their preceptors have forgotten to instruct them—the name of the candidate they are supposed to vote for"

"He shows that two men can return any candidate in any election for the Hindus. Much the same occurs in the case of the Mahomedans. One man can direct the vote of the lower class Chittagonians. Shop keepers, traders, landowners etc., are dominated by an important market and land owning company. The observer goes on to say: "So far as one can see, short as has been the experience of elections, it has been enough to teach the Burmans thoroughly all such vices as bribery intimidation and personation.",

He goes on to cite some notorious instances of bribery. Even on the Rangoon Corporation only the presence of an I.C.S Commissioner, a strong contingent of European and nominated members and the failure of Indian and Burman cliques to combine, enabled the business to be carried on. Burmese and Indian Councillors belong to the same grade as the subordinates on the staff, Intrigue is rife and discipline hard to maintain. Appointments which are made by the Corporation give rise to the most acrid exhibisions of communal and racial feeling.

"In Burma things are so bad that the Government of Burma is afraid to describe them and evades the issue. It will not wash its dirty linen in public."

In the preface the author says: The book is an attempt to lay before such of my fellow countrymen as are interested in India such facts and deductions from the facts as I have been able to observe and draw from a long experience of the country and of its people of all classes from the polished lawyer to the wild aboriginal".

In the "Introductory" part, the author says: The British people are anxious to do their duty, they wish to be fair; to keep their promises and to do justice between man and man, but their conception of their duty is circumscribed by the phrases and they do not know either the facts or the factors which govern the facts. The vast majority are quite naturally immersed in their own pursuits and interests. India is a long way off. Where their own immediate interests are concerned they like to have a say, and they are not backward in saying it. Where their own interests are not conspicuously involved, they are content to leave things to the politicians. And so it comes about that only one man in a thousand (and that is a liberal allowance) takes any serious interest in India or cares very much about what happens there, or thinks it worth while to study the facts.

BURMESE ROTARIAN

Welcomed by Bournemouth Confreres

A visitor from Burma, Mr. W. L. Barretto, president of the Thayetmyo Club, was among the guests cordially welcome on the 29th December at the weekly luncheon of the Bournemouth Rotary Club.

The local president, Dr. F. W. Broderick, invited him to say a few words, and he was warmly received on rising to respond.

"Mr. President and fellow Rotarians," said Mr. Barretto, "it gives me great pleasure to be amongst you . . . Rotary Clubs have just been started in India and Burma, and we are beginning to realise the great need there is for Rotary throughout the length and breadth of the land. I feel we are just learning, through our Rotary Clubs, the joy of service," (Applause).

Special Supplement

Burma Gazette

Rangoon, dated 11th January 1930.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to award a Certificate of Honour and a Gold Medal to U Tun Mya, Deputy Pyapon District, in addition to his other duties.

With reference to paragraph 31 of the Burma Jail Manual, the Local Government is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be visitors of the Bassein Central Jail for a period of three years :—

Mr. R. A. Raphael, Honorary Magistrate, Bassein,

Sia Shwe Ba, M.L.C., Bassein.

With reference to paragrap 31 of the Burma jail Manual, the Local Government is pleasee to appoint the following gentlemen to be visitors of the Shwebo District Jail for a period of there years:—

Mr, S. M. Hashim, Sole Proprietor of Shwebo Electric Supply Company and Honorary Magistrate, Shwebo,

Honorary Magistrate, Shwebo.

With reference to paragraph 31 of Burma Jail Manual, the Local Government is pleased to reappoint U Lat, Municipal Commissioner, and Honorary Magistrate, Shwebo, to be a visitor of Shwebo District Jail for a further period of three yerrs.

With reference to paragraph 31 of the Jail Manual, the Local Government is pleased to appoint U Chit Hla, General Merchant, Nyaungu, to be a visitor of the Pagan Jail for a period of three years.

With reference to paragraph 31 of the Burma Jail Manual, the Local Government is pleased to reappoint the following gentlemen to be visitors of the Pagan Jail for a further period of three years:—

U Kyaw Dun, Merchant, Nyaungu

U Myaing, Trader, Nyaungu.

With reference to paragraph 31 of the Burma aJil Manual, the Local Government is pleased to appoint Mrs. Shwe Hla to be a visitor of the female section of the Bassein Central Jail for a period of three years.

With reference to paragraph 31 of the Burma Jail Manual, the Local Government is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be visitors of the Bassein Cental Jail for a further period of three years :—

Mr. B. N. Dass, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Advocate, Bassein.

U Hla Baw, I.S.O., K.S.M., Retired Sessions Judge, Bassein.

U So Maung, T.P.S., Broker, Messrs. Ellerman's Arracan Rice and Trading Company, Limited, Bassein,

U Tun Myat, T.D.M., Retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bassein.

With reference to paragraph 31 of the Burma Jail Manual, the Local Government is pleased to reappoint Mrs. C. Thwin to be a visitor of the female section of the Bassein Central Jail for a further period of three years.

U Hla Pe 2., Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Myingyan District.

Dr. Hla Shwe, L.M.P., Paungde, is appointed to be a Magistrate (Honorary of the third class in the Prom District, in place of U Tun Myaing, resigned.

Dr. Hla Shwe will hold office up to and including the 7th February 1931.

U Sein Bu, Pensioner and Special Sub-Registrar, Paungde, is appointed to be a Magistrate (Honorary) of the third class in the Prome District, in place of U Maung Gale, resigned.

U Sein Bu will hold office up to and including the 7th February 1931,

U On Nyun, Retired Circle Inspector of Police, Kungyangon, is appointed to be a Magistrate [Honorary] of the third class in the Hanthawaddy District.

U On Nyun will hold office up to and including the 9th January 1933.

U Ba E 1. Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Toungoo District.

U Pa, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Thayetmyo District.

Saw Ba Thein, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the Pyapon District.

U Hla Thaw, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the Toungoo District.

U Ba Shun, B.L., Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the Bassein District.

U San Hla, Deputy Myook, a Magistrate of the second class in the Sandoway District.

U Ko Ko Gyi, (3), Subordinate Judge, a Magistrate of the first class in the Tarra-waddy District.

U Ba Kyu, Land Owner and retired Head Revenue Clerk, Thonze, is appointed to be a Magistrate [Honorary) of the third class in the Tharrawaddy District, in place of U Po Myit Gale, resigned.

U Ba Kyu will hold office up to and including the 22nd May 1932.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee.

MARINE NOTICE.

The average rate of exchange for telegraphic transfers from Calcutta on London during the month of December 1929 was 1s. 5 29/32. (i, e., one shilling and five and twenty-nine by thirty-two pence) the rupee approximately.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and of all censures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospective employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

Zeenatul Islam Girls' School

VISIT BY KHAWJA HASSAN NIZAMI SAHAB

At 10-30 a.m on the 6th January, Janab Khawja Hassan Nizami Sahab visited the Zeenatul Islam Girls School, accompanied by Janab Hashim Mohamed Eharoocha Sahab, and Janab Khastisha Nizami Sahab. Khawja Sahab examined all the classes in Urdu and Quarane Shariff and Dinyat. The Elementary Training Class for Muslim Lady Urdu Teachers particularly attached his attention, and was very pleased that trained Lady Urdu Teachers would now be available all over Burma.

The Girls in the fifth and sixth Standard were specially examined in Urdu reading, and the Khawja Sahab was highly impressed with the clear reading of Urdu, and the understanding of difficult text. After the inspection, he was pleased to address the students, and gave them an impressive address on the necessity of learning, pointing out the fact that learning was made incumbent both on men and women of Islam. He pointed out that many schools lacked Islamic atmosphere and therefore Islamic culture, which particularly placed the position of teachers on a very high level, and that it was necessary for the teachers to rise up to the high level to gain and to retain the estimation of the pupils.

He was kind enough to express his opinion of the work of the school in the Visitors' book, which translated, reads as follows:—

"I inspected the Zeenat Islam Girls School which is the result of the very able management of Mrs. Tyabji, and which is a living monument of active interest in education.

I examined the girls of different classes; their knowledge of the religion is very satisfactory, and the girls show confidence and alertness. As regards cleanliness, I saw a model which is very praiseworthy indeed.

I had been informed that no relicious education was given in Zeenatul Islam Girls School, and that girls receiving education in this school, became irreligious. But from my experience gained from personal inspection, I can state that this school is doing its proper duties in the promotion of religious instructions, and that there is nothing in the manor of the conduct or curriculum of the school, which is not in accord with the teachings of religion.

I am glad that my friend Hashim Mahomed Bharoocha Sahab and Khasfisha Nizami Sahab also inspected the school with me, and they were so favourably impressed with the result of the inspection that Khasfisha Nizami sahab gave one hundred rupees and Hashim Mahomed Bharoocha Sahab gave fifty rupees to the School (building Fund). But I am not at all satisfied with these small donations and I hope this note from me will very soon bring large amounts to the school."

S/d. HASSAN NIZAMI DEHLAWI.

6th January 1930.

LITERARY

COLONIAL AUTHORS are invited to submit MSS of all descriptions for immediate consideration—with a view to Magazine use or book publication. £50 Cash Prizes for poems. Music and Lyrics also published. No reading fees; prompt publication. Current. Catalogues and specimen copy of "Writer's Own Magazine" (9d monthly) free. Arthur H. Stockwell Limited, 29, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

MEETING AT SANDOWAY

GRIVANCES OF THE PUBLIC

A meeting of the residents of the town representing various communities and interests was held at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 15th. Dec. 1929 at the big Zayat situated at Tatkon, Southern Quarter. Among those present were U An, T.P.S., Hony. Magte. Municipal, Commissioner, U Po Hony. Magte. Municipal Commissioner, U Ba Pe, Trader, Vice-President of Municipality. U Kan Baw, Trader, Municipal Commissioner, U Ba Saing, Pleader, Messrs. Parekh Bros., Lachminarayan Rambilash. Betai Bros., Mohamed Essart Bros., M. A. Rahman Kaka, Hame Bux Shu, Abdul Jabai, Ah Shwe Ah Kyate and many other ladies and gentlemen.

U Kyaw Mya, B. Sc.' B. L., M. L. C., President of the Municipality presided and U Po Nyoon, one of the pioneers of the nationalist movement in Bassein, who was on a visit to his native place acted as Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman at the outset expressed his great pleasure at the presence at the meeting of different communities and residents of the town and explained that the meeting had been called for with the object of considering a matter which vitally effected all the people of the district. According to his information, the cargo landing charges on goods at Kyaukpyu were Rs: 4 per ten while that at Andrew Bay Rs. 10 per ton, He said the blow illilicted upon traders meant the blow inflicted upon every body. Moreover the British India Steam Navigation Coy. was altogether indifferent to comforts and conveniences of the passengers at this port. They seemed only to care the Mails more than anything else. In this respect he mentioned a very recent instance of some persons who, it was said, missed the steamer which left the port at about 4 p. m. whereas according to information it was to leave at 8 p. m. There were many similar instances. He said the people of Sandoway did not ask for concessions but claimed equal rights with the people of Kyaukpyu. He concluded by appealing to the audience to fight in a body against the unjust treatment meted out to the people of Sandoway.

U Ba Pe traced at length the history of the calling of the B. I. Steamer at Andrew Bay. He continued that until this year the passengers at Kyaukpyu had to board the B. I. steamer lying midstream by ferry boats. This practice has been done away with and now the B.I.S.N. Coy. has maintained at launch service carrying passengers and luggages to and from the B.I. Steamer free of charge. The rate of landing cargo also was Rs. 4 per ton in Kyaukpyu. He pointed out that, in the case of Sandoway, passengers instead of getting a free launch service from the B.I.S.N. Coy. were being conveyed in a motor boat with exorbitant charges. Cargo landing at Sandoway was very high, being Rs. 10 per ton. In conclusion he appealed to those present to make proper representations to rectify the just claims which had been denied to the Sandoway people.

U Po Nyoon expressed great pleasure for having received on opportunity of addressing such a large gathering. He said on his way to Sandoway recently he was surprised to hear the keen competition between the Bengal Steam Navigation Coy. and the B. I. S. N. Coy. which had resulted in the reduction of passage rate between Rangoon and different ports up to Chittagong. He mentioned that a passenger to Rangoon from Chittagong or Akyab had to pay only Rs. 6 while a passenger from Kyoukpyu and Sandoway which were nearer to Rangoon had to pay Rs. 12 and Rs. 10 each respectively. He said Sandoway people should not be denied of whatever privileges extended to the people of Kyaukpyu. They had in their hands a powerful weapon which was now-a-days universally recognised as the best weapon in the world; namely the economic boycott. He considered the Company did'nt seem to realize the importance of willing cooperation of the people of this twon. He declared the advent of Bengal Steam Navigation Coy. was a great been if they understood to use it profitably. It could be used to serve their purpose. The people know where they stood and what resources they had. He suggested however that the B. I. Coy. be asked whether they would like to have the willing cooperation of the people of the town. Of course they knew where they stood and if the B. I. Coy. did not like to receive the willing hand extended, the responsibility would rest with them and not with the people. He appealed to the audience to rise equal to the occasion and concluded by urging the people to sink petty differences and in a body resist the destructive forces that called for the economic ruin of the town.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

1. Resolved that the representation be made to the authorities concerned against the high landing charges and the inconveni-

The Balloon, in which U Kyaw Yin ascended on the New Year Day, was being filled with gas on the new site of the Myoma National School Building.

The Committee Members of the National Sporting Club who arranged the Balloon Ascent with U Kyaw Yin, the Balloonist.

U Kyaw Yin, with the peacock flag in his hand, about to go up in the Balloon.

Burma Gazette

Rangoon, dated 11th January 1930.

Leave on average pay for twenty-one days was geanted to U Ba Nyun, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests (on probation), attached to the North Pegu Forest Division, with effect from the 19th November 1929.

On return from leave, U Ba Nyun Extra Assistant Conservator of Forest, is reposted to duty in the North Pegu Forest Division.

5.— U Ohn. Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the South-Toungoo Forest Division, is placed under suspension with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

Mr. H. E. Castens, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on duty in the Mandalay Depot Forests, on duty in the Mandalay Depot Forest Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th September 1929.

Leave on average pay for eight months, and in continuation thereof leave on half average pay for two months, for a total period of ten months, is granted to Mr. H. E. Castens, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on duty in the Working Plans Forest Circle, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th December 1929.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. H. Lack, M.B. (Edin.), I.M.S., has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of study leave for three months and twelve days in continuation of the leave granted to him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lack is also permitted to combine with the leave the College vacation from the 30th September to the 27th October 1929.

Leave on half average pay for one day is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel L.A.H. Lack, M. B. (Edin.), I.M.S., in continuation of the leave granted to him.

U Shwe Ge, L.M. & S. Cal., Civil Surgeon Insein, is transferred to Ma-ubin, vice Mr. R. S. S. Aiyar, L. R. C. P. & S. Edin. L.M.S. Dub., L. R. F P. S. Glas., Civil Surgeon, transferred.

Mr. R. S. S. Aiyar, L. R. C. P. & [Edin.], L. M. [Dub.], L. R. F. P. S. [Glas.], Civil Surgeon, Ma-ubin, is transferred to Insein vic U Shwe Ge, L, M. & S. [Cal.], transferred

Mr. A. N. Goyle, M. B., B.S., Ph. D. was appointed to hold charge of the temporary post of Assistant Director at the Pasteur Institute, Rangoon, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November 1929.

Leave on half average pay for four months is granted to U Po Thwin, Subordinate Judge, in continuation of the leave granted to him.

The extension of leave is granted on medical certificate.

U Po Hman made over, and Mr. G. P. Kirkham, B.L., received, charge of the office of Fourth Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon on the 23rd December 1929, after noon.

U Kha made over, and U Po Hman received, Charge of the office of Assistant Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon on the 23rd December 1929, after noon.

U Ba Shun, B. L., Subordinate Judge, is posted to the headquarters of the Bassein District as Additional Judge of the Township Courts of Bassein [West] cum Ngaputaw and of Township Courts of Bassein [East] cum Thabaung and Additional Magistrate.

He shall try such cases as the Township Judges may make over to him for trail.

Saw Ba Thein, Subordinate Judge, is posted to the headquarters of the Pyapon District as Additional Judge of the Township Court of Pyapon and Additional Magistrate.

He shall try soon cases as the Township Judge may make over to him for trial.

U Hla Thaw, Subordinate Judge, is posted to the headquarters of the Toungoo District as Additional Judge of the Township Courts of Toungoo, Yedashe and Tantabin and Additional Magistrate.

He shall try such cases as the Township Judge may make over to him for trial.

U Tha Hnyin, K.S.M., Barrister-at-Law, District and Sessions Judge, made over, and Mr. A. Gledhill, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge received, charge of the District and Sessions Court of the Thaton District, on the 1st January 1930, before noon.

U Hla Aung assumed charge of his duties as Technical Instructor at the Government Technical Institute, Insein, on the 11th November 1929, before noon.

On return from leave granted in this office Notification No. 165, dated the 25th September 1929, U Thit, Extra Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, is posted to the Land Records Office, Pegu, as additional Assistant to the Superintendent of Land Records.

U Po Yeik, Settlement Inspector, No. 3 Party, Pakokku District, is appointed to be an extra Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, as a temporary measure, and is posted as Assistant Settlement Officer, No. 3 Party.

Mr. E. L. George, Superintendent of Land Records, has granted by the High Commissioner for India leave on half average pay for fifteen days in continuation of the leave notified in this office Notification No. 198, dated the 14th November 1929.

U Tun Hla 2, Myook, made over, and U Ba Thin 6, Deputy Myook, received, charge of the Rathedaung Township, Akyab District, on the forenoon of the 23th December 1929.

U Na Ki, Contractor Shwedaung, has been elected a member of the Shwedaung Municipal Committee, in place of U Aung Ba, deceased.

He will hold office till the 31st December 1930.

U Kyaw Din and U Ba Tin (3), A.T.M., Extra Assistant Commissioners, respectively made over and received charge of the duties of Additional District Magistrate, Pegu, Pegu District, on the 20th December 1929, after noon.

U Tin, officiating Deputy Inspector of Excise, made over, and U Ba Maung, Deputy Inspector of Excise, received, charge of the Gyobingauk Opium Shop, Tharrawaddy District, on the 23rd December 1929, before noon.

U Ba Ohn, Trader, has been elected President of the Gyobingauk Municipal Committee.

He will hold office from the 1st January 1930 till the 31st Dec. 1930.

U Po Thit, Headmaster, R, C. M. Boys' High school, Gyobingauk, has been re-elected Vice-President of the Gyobingauk Municipal Committee.

He will hold office till the 31st December 1930.

Mr. Kh o Zun Nee, Trader, Tavoy, is notified as having been elected President of the Tavoy Municipal Committee.

He will hold office till the 31st December 1930,

Dr. E. Tha Zwan, L. M. P. Medical Practitioner Tavoy, is notified as having been elected Vice-President of the Tavoy Municipal Committee.

He will hold office till the 31st December 1930.

U Pu, Pleader, is notified as having been elected President of the Pyu Municipal Committee.

He will hold office up to the 31st December 1930.

U Ba Cho, Trader, is notified as having been elected Vice-President of the Pyu Municipal Committee.

He will hold office up to the 31st December 1930.

U So Maung, Deputy Myook, is granted leave on average pay for two months in continuation of the leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 239, dated the 9th August 1929.

U Musa Deputy Myook, relinquished charge of his Sub-treasury training duties at the headquarters of the Pyinmana Township, Yamethin District, on the 23rd December 1929, after noon.

U Kin Maung Lwin, Deputy Myook, is transferred from Meiktila and posted to the headquarters of the Wundwin Township, Maiktila District, to undergo Subtreasury training.

On completion of his Sub-treasury training U Kin Maung Lwin, Deputy Myook, is reposted to the headquarters of the Meiktila District to continue his training,

U Ba Yi, Pleader Myittha, and U Lu Maung, Trader, Singaing, have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively of the Kyaukse District Council.

U Paw, Pleader, Paleik, and U Pyu, Teacher, Dayegaung, have been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Joint School Board, Kyaukse.

U Ko Gyi, Merchant, and U San Hla, Ward Headman, have been elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Pyinmana Municipal Committee.

The elections have been confirmed by me.

U Kin Maung Lwin, Deputy Myook, relinquished charge of his training duties at the headquarters of the Meiktila District, on the 23rd December 1929, after noon,

Mr. R. H. S. Healy, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, assumed charged of his training duties at the headquarters of the Meiktila District on the 3rd January 1930, before noon.

U Hla, Pleader and Contractor, and U Pe Lay, Silk Merchant, have been elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Kyaukse Municipal Committee, and there elections have been confirmed by me,

U Tha Dun, Advocate, Shwebo, has been elected President of the Shwebo Municipal Committee.

He will hold office till the 31st December 1930.

U Pe Shin, Trader, Shwebo, has been elected Vice-President of the Shwebo Municipal Committee.

He will hold office till the 31st December 1930.

Maung Bya, Apprentice Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Katha (a registered candidate) is appointed to offiate as a Sub-Inspector of Excise and posted to the charge of Indaw Excise Range, vice Maung Pyo, officiating Sub-Inspector of Excise, reverted to his substantive appointment.

U Khin Maung, Burma Frontier Service, made over, and U Tin (2), Deputy Myook. Township Officer, Homalin, received, charge of the duties of Subdivisional Officer, Homalin, and Assistant Superintendent of Somra Tract, Upper Chidwin District, in addition to his own duties, on the 11th November 1929, after noon.

U Ba So, Deputy Myook, made over, and U Ba Zan, Myook, received, charge of the duties of Township Officer, Kalewa, Upper Chindwin District, on the 26th November 1929, after noon.

Captain V. G. Robert, M.B.E., M. C., Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service assumed charge of his special duties with the Triangle Expedition at Myitkyina, on the 5th December 1929, before noon.

Mr. M. Rodriguez, M.A., LL. B., Incometax Officer, relinquished charge of his duties in the Salaries Circle, Rangoon on the 2nd January 1930, after noon.

Mr. R. N. Raja, L. R. C. P. & S. [Edin.], L, F. P. & S. [Glas.]. D, P, H, [Cantab.], Civil Assistant Surgeon, on transfer to Kyaukse, made over, and Mr. L. Hla Poh, M. R. C. S. [Eng.], L. R. C. P. [Lond.], L. M. & S. (Col.), officiating Civil Surgeon, on return from leave received charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of the Shwebo District on the afternoon of the 1st January 1930.

Mr. A. C. Syam, L.M. & S. (Cal.], Burma Civil Surgeon, on proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement granted in local Government's Public Health dated the 27th December 1929, made over and Mr. R. N. Raja, L. R. C. P. & S. [Edin], L. F. P. & S. [Glas], D. P. H. (Cantab), officiating Civil Surgeon, received, charge of the duties of the Civil Surgeoncy, Kyaukse District, on the afternoon of the 4th January 1930.

Mr. K. G. Mariasusai Naidu, L.M.P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 203, on being permitted to retire from the service of Government, relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Sagaing, on the afternoon of the 14th December 1929.

Mr. Udho Singh, L.M.P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 431, relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Allanmyo, Thayetmyo District, on the forenoon of the 9th December 1929 and assumed charge at the Civil Hospital, Myingyan, on the forenoon of the 15th December 1929, as supernumerary.

Mr. Sheo Prasad, L.M.P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 459, relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Pyu, Toungoo District, on the afternoon of the 23rd December 1929 and assumed charge at the Civil Hospital, Yawnghwe, Southern Shan States, on the afternoon of the 1st January 1930 as Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. H. R. Kapur, L. M. P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 500, relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Yawnghwe, Southern Shan States, on the after noon of the 15th December 1929 and assumed charge at the Civil Hospital, Pyu Tounguo District, on the after noon of the 23 rd December 1929.

U Loon Maung, L, M. P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No, 903, relinquished charge at the General Hospital, Rangoon, on the afternoon of the 7th December 1929 and assumed charge at the Civil Hospital, Myaungmya District, on the afternoon of the 11th December 1929.

U Than Han, L. M. P. Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 917, relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Thayetkon, Myaungmya District, on the afternoon of the 11th December 1929 and assumed charge at the General Hospital, Rangoon, on the forenoon of the 16th December 1929.

Mr. Peshwari Lall, L. M. P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 964, relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Toungoo, on the afternoon of the 29th November 1929, and assumed charge at the Civil Hospital Kyaukkyi, Toungoo District, on the afternoon of the 30th November 1929. This Sub-Assistant Surgeon relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Kyaukkyi, Toungoo District, on the afternoon of the 13th December 1929 and assumed charge at the Civil Hospital Toungoo, on the forenoon of the 15th December 1929.

Mr. Isnac Raj, L.M.P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 992, on proceeding on fourteen days' leave on average pay on medical certificate, relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Sinbo, Myitkyina District, on the forenoon of the 13th October 1929 and on return from leave, resumed charge at the same hospital, on the forenoon of the 27th December 1929.

Mr. G. Ezdani, L.M.P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 1019, relinquished charge of supernumerary duty at the Military Police Hospital, Myitkyina, on the afternoon of the 30th December 1929 and assumed charge at Base Hospital, Mainghkwan, Myitkyina District, on the same hour and date.

Mr. S. Kyin Kywe, L. M. P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 1028, relinquished charge of supernumerary duty at the Military Police Hospital, Bhamo, on the afternoon of the 11th November 1929 and assumed charge at the Military Police Hospital, Alawpum, Bhamo District, on the forenoon of 2nd December 1929 and assumed charge at the Military Police Hospital, Bhamo, on the forenoon of the 5th December 1929, as supernumerary.

Mr. S. Kyin Kywe, L.M.P. Sub Assistant Surgeon No. 1028, relinquished charge of supernumerary duty at the Military Police Hospital, Bhamo, on the afternoon of the 6th December 1929 and assumed charge of Shwegu Escort Duty, Bhamo District, on the forenoon of the 7th December 1929.

U Saw Tha Aye Gyi, Senior Agricultural Assisstant, reported for duty at Myaungmya on the forenoon of the 11th December 1929 and is posted to the charge of District Work in Bassein District with headquarters at Bassein.

Continued from page 5

"Kuch Perwani" attitude and is also a far more polish liar than the Chinaman. I think he must, therefore, be awarded the palm. You may imagine some of the difficulties, gentlemen, of trying to locate a few small packets of cocaine in a ship of say 10,000 tons. Ships are frequently rummaged without cessation for days and nights on end and it may mean having to shift hundreds of tons of coal and cargo. If you know the exact spot it is comparatively easy but you rarely do. Naturally we depend very much on information and we get a great deal of it. It has to be bought of course. Apart from our staff of regular Customs Officers the Preventive Service has large numbers of professional searchers, spies, informers and miscellaneous scally wags. None of these receive salaries but are paid by results and a troublesome mob they are, up to all manner of tricks. It would be impossible here to describe even a fraction of the methods employed and the places used for the smuggling of drugs. This would fill several volumes. Suffice it to say that every place, every device which human ingenuity can evolve are made use of. Preventive work here is further complicated—as it is also at Calcutta—by a long stretch of river before you reach port. That does not happen much now-a-days but strange signs are often seen still. As a steamer passes a man will stand up in a sampan or release a paddy bird into flight or he will open and shut his umbrella three times. If any of you, gentlemen, will tell me what all this means I shall be most grateful.

In a ship you have many departments of the crew. There is the engine room crew, the saloon crew, the deck crew and so on. Each department...as a rule engages in smuggling on its own account and a Chittagonian belonging to one lot has not the slightest compunction in giving away his friends in another Department out of spite or if he thinks it will pay him to do so, This is fortunate for us. They all dearly love it when their ship goes into dock for then they have plenty of leisure for to exaggerate the dreadful effects of say cocaine or morphia upon confirmed addicts. During the last decade we have heard and read a great deal about the rug habit in various countries and the tragedies to which it has given rise. Take our own country. Take the United States where we are given to understand the evil has greatly increased since the enforcement of prohibition. I do not think I am overstating the case if I say that this habit has become one of the greatest social perils of our time. An untold number of addicts are slowly but inexorably committing self murder and in the process reducing themselves to the lowest level of moral degradation, If anyone doubts this fact let him see for himself by visiting some of our local haunts at night where he may study the ravages of cocaine and morphia. It is an interesting though somewhat gruesome experience From these last remarks. I have purposely excluded opium. From time to time large seizures of contraband are reported in the press. This gives some slight idea of the volume of the trade. It is not possible to give accurate details as to weights or values but basing my figures upon such data as are available. I am of opinion that not less than £500,000 worth of contraband drugs find their way to Rangoon by sea in one year. I have arrived at this figure by taking the value of the drugs seized by us and increasing it in the same ratio as our seizures bear to total imports the figures for which I derive from what smugglers themselves tell me.

IMMENSE ORGANISATION.

If you like the figures for the whole of the Indian Empire it will be apparent that there are immense resources and an equally immense organization at the back of this business. If something really definite were known about this organization we should have made some progress towards putting a stop to the traffic. But I suspect that as some drop out others arise to take their places and so the game goes on. It must always be remembered that the drug traffic, particularly so far as cocaine is concerned, is international and that its ramifications extend all over the globe. To the unscrupulous it offers vast and alluring possibilities...profits are immense and the risks to those who remain in the background are comparatively small. The demand is generally well ahead of the supply. Opium and cocaine are of course very high priced drugs. The market in both is sensitive though in cocaine it is far more noticeably so than in opium. Fluctuations are quite remarkable. The seizure of a big shipment of cocaine may push up the local price by as much as Rs. 10 an ounce When both drugs are scarce owing to non-arrival of supplies, opium of good quality usually stands at Rs. 200 the seer and cocaine at as much as Rs. 100 the ounce. The following varities of opium find their way into the local market: Indian, Chinese prepared, Persian and Shan. So far as imports by sea are concerned the bulk is of course from India. Occasionally we come across opium which has done quite a lot of travelling before it arrives here. Not long ago there was a consignment which originated in South Persia and found its way from the Gulf right out to China whence it eventually came back to Rangoon. With India's present opium policy of gradually diminishing and eventually discontinuing altogether the supply for the export market it is probable that the other varieties of opium will come more and more to the fore.

WHERE COCAINE COMES FROM

Cocaine is not produced in very many countries. The principal ones are the United Kingdom, the United States, Holland Germany, Switzerland and Japan. So far as we are concerned with the drug here we have during recent times had to deal almost exclusively with the Japanese variety with now and again a small quantity of the Japanese cocaine is not up to British pharamacopoeia standard. German cocaine is believed to find its way to the Far East by being transported across Russia and on via the Trans Siberian Railway to Vladivostock whence it conveniently be distributed in all directions. This is a far more likely route than the long journey by sea from Europe with its attendant risks of detection at the many ports of call. Strangely enough nearly all cocaine of Japanese origin arrives here from the Chinese port of Amoy. This is of course not an international port. The Customs administration there is in the hands of the Chinese Maritime Customs which is an International Service but which under the new tariff regime in China owes allegiance to the Nanking Government. The most popular quality which is known as the Fujitsuru brand bears the forged labels and trade mark of a famous German firm of Chemists. I have frequently noticed that certain German works which appear on the labels are wrongly spelt. Now whereas opium is easily and simply grown and perpared for consumption the process of deriving cocaine from the Coca leaf is a technical and elaborate one and requires a considerable amount of expensive plant. It should, therefore, be easier to control and curtail production at source of this drug than to do away with the production of opium. Since the League of Nations became interested in drugs a great deal has been done to check their transmission from country to country by the introduction of import and export authorizations which are issued by certain recognized officials. But there are loop holes in every system and in any case this legislation naturally does not apply to illicit transactions which I am convinced cannot and will not be effectively preyented designing some nice new place of concealment.

A FEW TYPICAL CASES

In conclusion I will give you just a short account of a few typical cases of drug smuggling. A Chinaman walked down the gangway of a ship here carrying a large cage in which there were several monkeys. The Preventive Officer examined the cage and noticed that in the bottom of it were several screws—not nails. Passing his figures over the heads of these screws he felt that the edges were rough in parts and not flush with the wood which gave him the impression that a screw driver had recently been at work. He had the screws extracted and discovered a false bottom to the cage stuffed full of opium. In Calcutta a Chinaman was carrying a basket full of ducks quacking lustily. He was stopped and his basket was examined—below his live ducks was found a dead one which had been carefully stuffed with contraband. The dead duckwas deposited in the flat of Mr. Nind now Collector of Customs here who assures me that by the following morning the eird had become highly offensive. There is another duck story. Again a Chinaman was found wandering around accompanied by some coolies carrying a consignment of about 800 ducks' eggs. The eggs were examined and it was found that they had all been neatly blow and filled with liquid opium, the holes being covered over with lime. Imagine the trouble!

Not long ago our Chief Inspector here went into the lavatory of a Far Eastern steamer to wash his hands. Under the basin he saw a bucket from which were protruding several bunches of what appeared to be Chinese sausages, He investigated further and found a bundle covered with an old rag and containing 50 ounces of cocaine. The sausages had been to the top of the parcel. This puzzled us quite a bit. Finally we decided that the idea was that some body would walk ashore carrying the parcel so that only the protruding sausages would be visible. The Customs peon woulk stop the man but on seeing only a few harmless sausages he certainly would not defile himself by making a closer examination being himself a caste man.

The last and best story is that of the cat which was literally let out of the bag. A European sailor was coming ashore from a ship in Bombay carrying a black bandbag. He was stopped by a Preventive Officer at the gang way and told to open his bag. In the bag was nothing but a cat which promptly jumped out and went scampering off around the ship meowing loudly. The sailor was much put out. He was only taking the beast ashore to give it to one of his mates and now he had to spend half-an-hour chasing his sanguinary cat back into the bag. Sometime later he reappeared triumphantly carrying the bag with his precious cat. The officer cracked a joke with him good naturedly and let him go. It transpired afterwards that what he had got away with was a bag full of cocaine, and not bagful of cat.

LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES

I have alluded elsewhere to the interest taken in this question by the League of Nations. In my opinion the League's active participation in the attempts to suppress the traffic in drugs may yet prove to be one of its most beneficial activities. The League was largely instrumental in introducing an efficient system of international exchange of information which brings the Customs Departments of various countries into touch with one another, enables them to take immediate action and is doing a lot to harrass and expose smugglers. In accordance with the Geneva Opium Convention a Commission has recently been sent to the East which we had the pleasure of entertaining at one of our weekly luncheons. Their terms of reference unfortunately limit them to an enquiry into the question of opium only—in fact opium somking only. When I gave my evidence I touched on the question of cocaine and morphia as well, even though it was irrelevant, for if they consider the opium smoker a vile creature how much more would they not be shocked by the cocaine fiend and the morphomaniac? Let us hope that the sending of this Commission is an indication that the axe has been laid to the root of the tree and that it will in future be wielded in such a manner as to do great execution in eradicating a serious menace.

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THE RICE MARKET

9-1-30

A good deal of business was reported to-day. Big millers Sold their own quality 2000 Tons January at 350 Yathalay 1600 Tons February at 370 and 1400 Tons March and April at 380. The Small Millers Sold Small Mill quality Immediate 150 Tons at 365 367-8 Boil Milchar. Before 15th January at 370 and white Meedone 135 tons at 430. Other prices were white Meedone. All January 410, 412-8, S.Q. Meedone 430. February, March 407-8, S.Q. Ngasein January 385. Lonzain Ngasein 320, 522-8. Meedone 260 and Feb., 347-8.

The Godown rice market was quoted at mill sugandi 570, 390. Long 385, 400 Boil Milchar 380, 400. Boil Yathalay 375, 385 Rangoon mill milchar 370 Full Boil 367-8 377-8 White Yathalay 360 367-8 and Old Shwebo rice 420 470.

The Paddy market reported a further drop by Rs. 2 to 3. Than Yesterday Prices quotations were 140 142 Mandalay 143 144 Prome and Boat and 160 meedone.

BA GLAY & BA TIN
Daily Rice Market.

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR.

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	1924	1929.
Capital ...	Rs. 5,50,000	7,50,000
Reserves ...	Rs. 2,50,000	7,50,000
Deposits ...	Rs. 27,84,227	89,25,428
Investments ...	Rs. 8,20,472	28,65,055
Liquid Assets ...	Rs. 10,28,910	34,75,007
Advances ...	Rs. 26,24,967	70,95,183
Dividends Paid ...	Rs. 61,750	406,000
Net Profits ...	Rs. 1,17,554	2,08,116
Dividend Rate on	12½ o/o	16 o/o.
Ordinary Shares ...	Rs. 12½ p.c.	16 p.c

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GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS WANTED

Sealed tenders in duplicate will be received by the Officer-in-charge, Medical Store Depot, Rangoon Cantt: up to 12 noon, on Tuesday the 15th January 1930 for the supply of Medical and Miscellaneous stores to the Government Medical Store Depot, Rangoon Cantt: for the year 1930-31 in quantities noted against each in the schedule.

2. The tenders will be opened at that hour in the presence of tenderers who may choose to attend.

3. Forms of tenders and schedule of stores may be obtained from this office, free of charge, on application in writing.

4. The tenderers must deposit in the nearest Government Treasury earnest money at the rate of two per cent on the total value of tender [Schedule] and produce the Treasury Receipt with the Tender.

5. Tenders may either be placed by the tenderers in the box kept in the verandah of the depot for that purpose or handed over to the officer-in-charge personally.

6. All covers containing tenders should be addressed to the Officer-in-charge, Government Medical Store Depot, 57, Newlyn Road, Rangoon Cantt: and NOT BY NAME.

7. The Officer-in-charge, Medical Store Depot, Rangoon Cantt: does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. ARNOTT.
Major, R.A.M.C.,
Officer i/c, Medical Store Depot,
Rangoon.

Medical Store Depot,
RANGOON
Dated the 9th Dec: 1929.
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MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Licenses for carrying on the business of pawn brokers in the five Pawnshops within Municipal limits for one year or 3 years at the option of the Committee from 1st April 1930 will be disposed by public auction at the Municipal Office at 7.30 a.m, on Friday the 10th January 1930.

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1 One fifth of the purchase money is to be paid as security deposit on the day of sale and the balance in eight equal instalments payable on the 1st day of June, July, August, September, October, November and December 1930 and January 1931, agreement to be signed and registered under the Indian Registration Act at the purchasers expense as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Committee, failing which, the license will be resold at the first purchaser's risk and expense and the security deposit forfeited.

2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the president for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

3. Punctual payments of instalments on the date fixed will be insisted on and if this condition is, or any other conditions of the licenses are, not complied with the right will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

4. Any other information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

P. BHAUMIK
Secretary,
Moulmein Municipality.

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Dated the 11th November 1929.

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ထွေ့ရှာရေး ၊ ၁၀ကျပ် ၁၂၅။

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အသိုး ၁ ကျပ်၊

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ဗျာပန်ဖြည်ခွဲ့နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ထွေ့သော ရဟန်းထေဝ် အင့် ပြဋ္ဌာန်းကိုထိတော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအပျိုး ၁၂ အပျိုးထွဲ့များအကျိုးငှါ၊ ဗျာပန်ဖြည်သူတို့၏ အလေ့အကျင့်ထိသားနည်းယူဘွယ် အထွေထိတို့ကို ရပေါင်းထွေ့သားသော စာရေးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အသိုး တစ်၊

ရိသမာဓိထက်ဆုံးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရေးကြီးဖွဲ့းထိထင်ရှိခဲ့ပြီး အဓိကမိရိုင်ဝိဝေသော ဗုဒ္ဓတ်ထားကြီးများ ဒိဂုဏ်ထုံးနှင့်၊ အထက်-အောက်ပြန်မာနိုင်ဝိ ဗိဂုထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါဂါဝါဖြည်သူအများတို့ အထွေထိတို့ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန်၊ သဝ်တောထွေးအတေ၊ ဝတ်ထုတော်ရဦးဂု-တိ-အော-ထွေးသားအဝ်သော စာရေးဝါဖြစ်ရုံ၊ များစွာသင့်ရှင်းပြဖြစ်သောဝကားအသုံးအနွှန်းတို့ဖြင့် ထွေးထားပါဆည်း၊

အသိုး ၄ကျပ်၊

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Secretary,
Hanthawaddy District Council,
RANGOON.

Rangoon
The 20th December 1929.

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(ထီးဝ၊ တင်္ဂဝ၊ ခွင့်ပြု ထုတ္ထတဲ့)

ဈေးရင်းအထိုးဒွေတအရစ် ၁)

ထဲရလျှော့ဈေးထဲအရာဝိ)

၃-အုပ်ထဲတဲတမါတည်းယူလျှင် ၅ပဲ၊
စာအုပ်ဆွေင်းစားထိုထူများ ၃၉ ၁၀၀
ထိုးထိုတခါတည်း၀ယ်ထဲလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့
ရှိပေးမါသည်၊ ထူပါဟတိုက်၊

ရုန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဘွဲ့ထိပ် ထုထူးကြီး တောင်ထက်စောင်းထန်းဆင်ရံနံမါတိ ၉၂ စာအုပ် ထုံးသည် ထုံထုံကြီး ခေါ် ဝေဒ်၌မိန်ခန္ဓာ။ ဥရွှံပ်ထုံထုံက်၌ ရွေးချထွက်ရှိသော စာအုပ်ဆရာ ပျိုးပျိုးတံထုံး ဆင်ရွှံ ထုံထဲစားဖွယ် အမြဲစွဲရွှေ့ ရွေးချနှင့်ရန် ခန်ထားထုံကြီး ဖြစ်၏ သောကြောင့်းအထူရှိကြသောရထန်း နှစ်ထူအဖေါင်းတူသည်၊ ထုံးဆင့်ထူ ထုံထိ ထုံးမြစ်စေ၊ စာထုံကိုးပြစ်စေး အထွေထွာထား၀ယ်ထုန်ပြင်၀ကြောင်း။

ဧထ၀ထင်းစာထုံက် ရုန်၀ နှိုင်ခ်

မောင်စံသူဆိုဒ္ဓနန်းဘွဲ့ဒွာကာ်း၊
အရာရုပ္ပရှိခြံကာင်းစားစဉ်၊ စာဆိုတော် ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ ဆစ်အကုံးအနှန်းအ ထွဲအခွံ့ အပြောင်း ဆေးကာင်း ဟူသမျှသော ထီးသုံးနန်းမှတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါ၌သည့်ဖြင်၊ ကရာရေးနည်းနှံသျှည်းနှင့် ထူရှိ-အပျိုအို ထေ ကွင်ခဲ့ဆီးသည်း မည်ဆိုက်သော စာ ဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိုထားသူတို့ ထက်ဝိုင်ပြီ ထားရုံသင့်ပါ၊ကြောင်း။

ရေးရင်း ၁၁ထွပ်၊ ဘွေးရွေး ၈ပဲ၊

ပဲကွးဆာဒ၀ဝင် နှန်းတွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

ရင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီးမှာ၊ မဖွတာဆရာဒုင်း ကြီးသည်၊ အားဆာင်ဆောင်သောဆာဒ၀ဝင် ဘို့ နှင့်ညီနှင်းပြုဖြင်၍ ဝေးဖျိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-ခွန်းဆောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊ ထားသောစာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆာဒ၀ဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ ထက်ဝါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁ပဲ၊

မဏိဇက်နှန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မဖွဘာမောင်နှိုင်းပြင်ဆင်ဖြန်ဂိန်ခ်ိန်အခ် သော၊ အဆက်ပါစာဆုပ်မှာ၊ ပြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း မြတ်ထက်ထက်နှန်းတော်ထွင်းခဲ့က၊ ပြုရသော ဇာတ်စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ရှင်ဘုရင်နှင့် ဒုးကြီးမတ် ကြီး၊ မင်းသဘာ၊မင်းဘွဲ့၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၌စဉ်၊ ဆိုင်ရာဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဖျော်ကာ်ခန်းဘို့မှာ၊ ထေး နာ်သောစာ၊ ဒေးဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီထုံးထား သဖြင့်၊ နောက်ထားနောင်ထာတို့ထတ်ရွှန်း ပုံရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၆-၀ပဲ၊ ဃရဖျော်ဈေး ၀ပဲ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဤဥပဒေဆုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည် ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဆိုင်းသည့် ဥပဒေသပ် များနှင့် ဒေတ်ကာထအထိုက်အလိုးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ ဒေတို့ကိုသာရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းရ၍မင်းတိုင်ပင် အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ခရီးထိုးမောင် ရေးသား သောထေဆုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထခုအခါ ဥပ ဒေ ဆုပ်ပိုးသည့်ဒေတ်ကာသ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အ ညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမွေးများ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ် နှံ့ အရေးကြီးသည့် အဘိုင်း၊ တဆုပ်ကျစီ ထိုးပိုင်ဆဖြဝ၀ယ်ယူဆောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ ဆထိုး ၃ကျပ်-၁၀၊

ဈေးရွေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

ဂျာမန်ပြည်ဆဏ္ဍာဖြည်း၊

အင်္ဂလန်၊ဥဏ္ဍာ ကိုယ်ထေဒ်ကြီးသည် ဂျာမန်ပြည်၌ နှစ်ပေါင်းဆထောင်ကြာ နေပြီ၊ နောက်ဂျာမန်ဘို့ဆီ၊ အဏ္ဍာဖြည်းဆုစာင် ၃၅ ဆောင်းရာဒီး၌၊ ဆယ်ိုးထားတို့ ဗဟုသု ၁ ဖွားများရန်ငုံးဘို့ဆီဆုစဝင် ဆဖြစ်ဆ ယခုဆရွေးဆနေ့ဆလုပ်ကိုင်နေသိုင်းဆဆု ကြီးစုံထင်ရွှန့်ငုံးဘို့ဆီ စကားများမါ ချင် ပုံဝမင်းမြောက်မြားစွာပြီ ရေးသားပုံးခဲ့ပြီ ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်မါကြောင်း။

ဆထိုး ၆-၁၀၊

ပေဘာဝီတသမ်စာအုပ်ကြီး။

ဒွေးဟောင်းဟုဘာ့ဂါကြီး၊များသေးသော ကဗျာထက်ဘကြီးများကို မမှောက်စီးမတ်မြဲပြဝ် ဒေရန်၊ ကွန်ပဲတို့သူဂိုဃတိုက်ကား၊ ရပေါင်းမြို့ မြင်ခဲ့ရှိက်ခ်ိုပ်ထားပြီဖြစ်ကြောင်း။

ဆုအထိုင်ထား ၅ထွက်၊

ဈေးရွေး ၀၂-၃ပဲ၊

ဓမ္မဇေနှိုင့်။

ရတနာသုံးပါး ဆရာမိဘကိုမမေ့နှင့်။

ဆရာဝန်တဦး၊အမြဲစောင့်ရှောက်နေသကဲ့သို့၊ ထင်မှတ်ရသော ဆေးပေါ်လာပြီ။

ယင်းဒဃာ၊အနှစ်သဉ်ကြီး

ခေါ်သောဆေးကိုမမေ့နှင့် ၅-၄၀ စီ၊

အသားကို၊ မမှုမစပ်ဘဲပျောက်သော

အာမခံပွေးဆေးကို မမေ့နှင့်-၅-၎။

သွေးနှာ သွားကိုက်ဆေးကို

မမေ့နှင့် အကိုး-၄၀စီ၊

ဦးထုတ်ကြီး၊ ဟုတ်ဝဖုန်ဆေးတိုက်၊ ကိုးထင်းတန်းရပ် ထက်ပဲတန်ဆို့

ဝကိန်းဂဏန်း၊

ဝကိန်းဂဏန်းကို စိရင် ရေးသားသော ထိုဂိုဏ်ဖွာ၊ရဘနာပုံဝဏ်း၊ရုံထောက်မောင်စံ ရှာဝဏ်း၊ အိန်းထိုက်သဏ်း စသော-နာမည် ကျော် ဝဏ်းများကို ရေးသားသူ-ရွှေဥခေါင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝကိန်းဂဏန်းဖွာ-ရတနာပုံဝဏ်း၊ ရူပနှဲ ဝဏ်းတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်ရှိမြဲ်း၊ ဘတ်ပြီး ဣုင်းဘတ်ရှင်းသော ဝဏ်းဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဏ်း သွားမှာများစွာဖတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ တို့ဒွိအသုံးအကျိုးပွား ဘို့းမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤဝဏ်းသွားမှာ၊ ထုများဖြစ်တ်ကို၊ ဝဏ်း ဘတ်ခင်းပင်အိန္ဒင်းထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည် ဖြင်း၊အသွင်သဏ်းဆသွားနှင့်သည်း ဖြည့်ဒွန်ကိစ္စာပါ ရှိပါသည်၊ဘတ်ရှာသူ ဘို့ဒွာ၊ သဘိတရားပွား များ၍၊ဇော်သားမြော်ဘဲ့ဘဲ့မည်ဖြင်၊ အကြင်သူ ပြည့်တွင်းနေရဘိုကဲ့၌၊ နက်ဣုက်၊ ထုဣုက်၊ ဆုံးဘဲ့ဣုက်ဖွာ ထူးခွန်အနှင့်စသော အချက်အ ထက်များကဲ့ထည်း၊ ဝဏ်းဘတ်ခင်းပင်သတို ရင်ဖြားဣုင်း၊ အသ ဂန္ဓာ်တည့်-အင်္ဂဒိသဖြင့် အ ကျိုးဒွဲ့ဝရန်၊ ဗီမံ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ တဆုပ်ဣုင် ၁၀ပဲ၊

ဈေးရွေး ၄ပဲ၊

ကောသာအိရိမင်းဘွဲ့နှုန်းဘွင်းစာတ် တော်ကြီး၊

ဒွေးဟောင်း ဒွောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ များကဲ့၊ သိဘွယ် ဒွတ်သွယ်-နည်းဒိုးဘွယ်-အာဘိဓာ 'တိုးဘွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချာတ်ထွယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဏ္ဏကြီးဖြစ် ပါသည်။

ထဆုပ်ဣုင်အကိုး ၁၁ထွပ်၊

သိပေါ်မင်းတရားကြီးအဏ္ဍာဖြင့်၊

မြန်မာဖြည်တွင်း နေဘက်ဆုံး ပိုးဆုပ်ချပ် မင်းသုပ်သွားသော၊ ပိဒိတ္တိဒီအင်္ဂလန် ဘုရင်မင်းဖြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကိုး၊ မြန်မာလူ ပျိုးတို့ဣုင်း ဆိုရှိထားရန်သင့်ဒွပါ၍၊ အဖြဲဒွာ ကြောပါ။

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ဈေးရွေး ၃ပဲ၊

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Australia's Labour Ministry

ကလီထရက်လယ်ထွန်စက်။

ယခုနှစ်တွင် အထက်ပါစက်နှင့် လုပ်ကိုင်၍နေရာ တိုင်းမှာပင် ကျဲ၊ နွား လုပ်ကိုင် ခြင်းထက် ကောင်းမွန် ကြောင်းသိရှိရုပါ၍။မဝယ်ရသေးသောမိတ်ဆွေများ စပါး ဖြတ်လျှင် ဖြတ်ခြင်း စ၍လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန် ယခုတ မှာမှသာ လျှင်အချိန်မှီရနိုင်ပါမည်။အဒ္ဒါးထွန်လိုပါကစုံစမ်းကြပါ၊

မြေပိုင်ရှင်များ၏အကျိုး သည်ပိုး ဆောင်ရွက် လို သည်အလျောက်ကျိုးစားလာခဲ့ရာ၊ ယခုအခါကလီထရက် လတ်ထွန်စက်များကို။ ငွေအပြေတကြိမ်တည်းပေး၍ အ ထက်ကာရီကကဲ့သို့ ဝယ်ယူခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ပါဘဲ—ဒွေဆိုင်း နှင့်ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ရန်အမြန်လာရောက်စုံစမ်းကြပါ။

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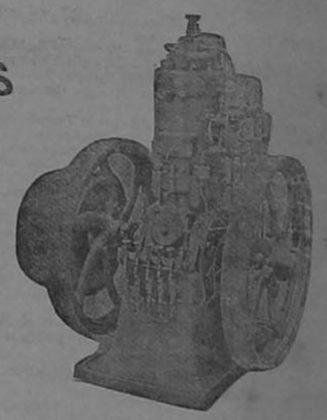

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AUSTRALIA'S LABOUR MINISTRY.

LEADING CABINET FIGURES.

The Labour Party came into office with a majority unprecedented in the House of Representatives, writes the Canberra correspondent of the Times reviewing the policy and personalities of the Labour Party. In a total membership of 75 it has a direct following of 46 members. It is independent of those members who hitherto were so important when close divisions took place. The exultation of the rank and file has been tempered greatly, however, by the spirit of caution which is evident in those who have special responsibilities. Mr. Scullin, and those associated with him took an early opportunity to warn the electors not to expect miracles, and to urge upon their immediate following the necessity for patience. But one of the difficulties of the Labor Party is that it cannot pursue a conservative policy or rely upon a return to more prosperous seasons or to the steady reconstruction which follows on the aftermath of War finance. It must hurry or seem to hurry. Otherwise restlessness will become manifest very quickly, not only among the supporters outside, but among those bright spirits in the Parliamentary Party itself to whom the fruits of officer have not fallen on this occasion.

The new Ministry has closed many doors against itself. Wage-earners have been given a guarantee that, come what may, there will be no reduction in the wage standard real or nominal. The unemployed have been promised that their problem will be approached with courage. Public servants who voted to a man for the Labour Party are practically assured that their special interests will not be disturbed. The world of entertainments, including powerful moving picture companies, feel confident that the Labour Party will not tax them.

On financial matters the Ministry has to translate into practical action a popular promise that Labour would tax the well-to-do and allow the poor man to escape. Those with large incomes know that the taxation imposed is a serious handicap on the recuperative powers of industry, Incomes, moreover, have fallen away, so that new taxation will not mean correspondingly great increases of revenue. The Arbitration Act has been preserved, but the law will not keep men in employment at prescribed rates of wages, although it may prevent some of them from obtaining employment.

THE NEW MEN

With the exception of Mr, Tneodore none of the new men has had Ministerial office before; and Mr. Theodore's experience has been limited to the State politics of Queensland. Mr. James Scullin is a typical representative of the Australian school of politician and has been reared politically in the Labour atmosphere. Of good natural intelligence, he has acquired all the education that he has in the school of life and by individual reading. He has a logical mind and a fairly extensive vocabulary. He has few interests apart from his political work, and he won the leadership almost as much by his industry as by his ability. He has a spare frame, somewhat nervous disposition, and although of Irish extraction exhibits very little humour in his speeches. Intensely earnest always, he belongs to that class who think that argument and appeal are the only factors necessary to political success. He has not much finesse in politics, but it would be over-stating the case to say that he is not prepared to follow the advice of those who have.

Mr. Theodore is better known as an Empire figure. He has a great deal of political subtlety. He has more of the appearance and the manner of an experience political hand than has Mr. Scullin. He is never so dangerous as when plausible, and never so illogical as when appearing, to be uttering a profound truth. Unlike Mr. Scullin, he would not waste time endeavouring to convince an audience when a well-turned innuendo or a full-blooded appeal would convert a larger number of electors. Mr. Theodore has those qualities which command a following, and had it not been for some disclosure of the tactics by which the seat in the House of Representatives was obtained for him, it is probable that he would now be leader of the party.

Mr. Frank Brennan, the new Attorney-General, did not graduate in the Labour school. He went through the usual channels of public schools to the university, and obtained his degree about 25 years ago. He has more of the old Radicalism than the new Socialism in his political make-up, and during the War he startled even some of his more extreme associates in the party by his pronounced pacifist views. In these days, however, when Great Britain has a pacifist Prime Minister, that fact will not excite much comment. Like Mr. Scullin, he is of Irish extraction, but, unlike him, he employs humour very frequently of mordant kind, but on other occasions of the rippling order, in his attack on opponents. His ability as a constructive politician is untested, but in his private practice he has acquired extensive acquaintance with arbitration and other industrial legislation. He belongs to a family which includes other legal men and one legal woman, who was the first Australian-born woman-barrister to be admitted to practice.

In his general policy Mr. Scullin will be as moderate as he is permitted to be, but his views on the protective policy are as rabid as the most extreme exclusionist might desire. Mr. Scullin has adorned many of his speeches with allusions to the flood of imports," and he belongs that school which regards everything that comes to Australia as something snatched from the mouth of the Australian working man. With the Labour Party the idea of the more extreme members inevitably carry great weight, and it is not remarkable that the Government should propose that the tariff, already much too high in the opinion of very many people, should be greatly increased.

IMMIGRATION

Some remarks made by British Ministers and telegraphed to Australia indicate that there has been some expectation of co-operation between Dominion Governments and the British Government on the question of immigration. Whatever may be done about defence, it may be stated with positive certainty that the new Australian Government will not identify itself in any way with a scheme of assisted immigration to Australia. Arrangements in force will no doubt be honoured, but Labour supporters as a whole are entirely unanimous, rightly or wrongly that no more people should be brought to Australia by schemes of financial asistance while there are any unemployed here. There may be some soothing utterances on this point by Labour leaders or by people speaking on behalf of Australia but it can be taken as certain that no Labour Ministry would be tolerated by its party inside Parliament or its supporters outside Parliament which continued to support an immigration policy. People in England may think this a very selfish policy; and possibly it is. Nevertheless, it would be running in the face of a self-evident fact to expect any measure of cooperation from the Australian Labour Party in a system of assisted immigration. The Labour Party will profess to welcome immigrants of British stock, and certainly it will offer no objection of any kind to their coming, whatever the feeling of the rank and file of the party may be, but there will be no assistance and no co-operation.

The Constitution may be put to a new test by the present composition of the Senate There are seven representatives of the Labour Party in the Senate, with 29 members belonging to the Nationalist and Country parties. On the face of it appears that even the triumphant Labour Party in the House of Representatives may have to pipe its tune to please the Senate. The voting at the election showed, however, that if the Senate had been before the electors as a whole it would have been returned as an exclusively Labour Chamber. That knowledge will undoubtedly influence the attitude of the Senate to the House of Representatives. Hitherto the Senate, has usually been the echo of the House of Representatives because when one party was predominant in one Chamber its strength was reflected also in the other. Nevertheless, it is now possible that the Senate will exercise muscles which have become flabby through disuse, and that some sphere more useful than has hitherto been evident may be found for it in the Constitution.

LITERARY

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PACIFIC TREATY AS MODEL.

The Japanese Delegation to the London Naval Conference, headed by Mr. Wakatsuki, the former Prime Minister, and Admiral Takarabe, Minister of Marine, will arrive to-morrow morning, and a visit of four days to Washington will begin in officially in the afternoon, when the President will receive nine of the principal members at the White House, writes the Times correspondent of Washington on December 15.

Yesterday the House of Representatives approved and sent to the Senate legislation providing a sum of £40,000 for the expenses of the United States Delegation to the Conference. Simultaneously, it became known that the Comptroller-General had surrounded his assent to the use of a foreign vessel for the trip with so many documentary regulations that compliance would have taken two days of the time of Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State. Accordingly, the George Washington will once, again carry an American mission to Europe, and the superstious will, of course, exploit the fact cum multis aliis.

Meanwhile, from those who accuse the Administration of keeping its foreign policy in curl-papers comes a suggestion without as yet any discernible support on the official side—that the model of the Four-Power Pacific Treaty should be used and enlarged in London. The idea is not new, No less a person than Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, the former Secretary of State, who was chairman of the Washington Conference, and is now on the Bench of the Permanent Court of international Justice, advanced it last April in a speech before the American Society of International Law. There was, he said, "one notable lack" in the institutions of peace, and his reference was to American participation "in an effort to maintain the peace of the world in case it is threatened by acts of aggression on the part of any State which is a party to the Anti-War Treaty."

"NO ALLIANCE"

What Mr. Hughes said is not only suggestive of the possibilities in London, but it may, perhaps, be read as an individual but authoritative commentary on the large implications of the White Paper on the Optional Clause issued by the British Government last week.

The United States, said Mr. Hughes, is not a member of the League of Nations and cannot participate as a member in its activities. It may, however, appropriately take part, and has always been ready to take part, in international conferences in the interest of peace. When, a few years ago, we were dealing with difficult situations in the Far East there was negotiated and ratified what is called the Four-Power Treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, and Japan, in which it was agreed that if there should develop between any of the parties controversy arising out of any Pacific question, and involving their rights as stated, which was not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and was likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they should invite the other parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject would be referred for consideration and adjustment. It was also provided that if such rights were threatened by "the aggressive action of any other Power" the parties should "communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation." It was understood, as Senate stated in its resolution of ratification, that the statement of the Preamble and the terms of the Treaty involved "no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defence." Alliances are opposed to our policy ; conferences in the interest of peace, are not.

If (Mr. Hughes concluded) we were to support the Permanent Court of International Justice, and if we were to supplement the Kellogg Pact by a Treaty of Conference and Consultation similar to the Pacific Treaty, should we not be taking entirely practical steps for the building of the institutions of peace without violence to any of our cherished traditions ?

The answer of the Administration may ultimately be in the affirmative, but before the approval of the Senate could be secured a great deal would be heard of the "cherished traditions" of which Mr. Hughes spoke and, in particular, of the "freedom of the seas".

SENATE'S CAUTION

It may be the opinion of the British Government, as it was that of President Wilson years ago, that there cannot be neutrals in future wars. But, however much the contention may have gained in force by the present existence of the Kellogg Treaty, side by side with the Covenant of the League of Nations, it will be difficult to persuade the Senatorial mind that admissions of its truth would not connote some form of entangling alliance and imply some vague commitment to armed force. This country is no longer where it was in 1919, but a good many Senators are embalmed in the attitude they then adopted.

President Wilson, it may be remembered, speaking of the second of his Fourteen Points to a group of journalists in Paris, said that when the Covenant of the League of Nations had gone into effect the old concepts of belligerency and neutrality would lose their meaning ; never again would there be a war in the old sense; all the Member-States would be beligerents against the Covenant-breaking nation and this question of the neutral rights would, therefore, disappear with the abolition of neutrality. To put it mildly the Senate did not see things in this light, and it denied by its refusal to approve the Covenant of the League it will hardly now admit as implicit in its ratification of the General Pact for the Renunciation of War.

Mr. Hughes in all probability set the extreme forward limit of American action under the Pact. Whether it can be reached at the London Conference remains to be seen, but it is a safe guess that it will not be if the "Treaty of Conference and Consultation" of which he spoke could be interpreted as President Wilson interpreted the Covenant, or by misinterpretation, given such a meaning

LONDON NAVAL PARLEYS

JAPANESE DELEGATION MEET PREMIER

London, January 9.

The Japanese delegation to the London Naval Conference had their first interview with Mr. MacDonald at Downing-street on the latter's return from his holidays in Scotland.

The present intention is that nothing should be said about the conversations.

BRITISH DELEGATION.

London, January 9.

In addition to Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Alexander, the principal British delegates at the Naval Conference, the delegation will include thirty Foreign Office and Admiralty experts and advisers. The Dominion Office and Treasury representatives and other naval representatives will include Sir Charles Madden and Vice-Admirals William Fisher and Roger Backhouse.

Sir Maurice Hankey will be chief of the delegation secretariat.

KING'S OPENING SPEECH. BROADCAST ARRANGEMENTS IN U. S.

New York, Jan. 9

The National Broadcasting company is arranging to broadcast throughout the United States the King's speech opening the Naval Conference.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON.

Rugby, January 9.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arthur Henderson, accompanied by the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Mr. Hugh Dalton, and the Parliamentary Private Secretary, Mr. Noel Baker, will leave London to-morrow for Geneva to attend the meeting of the League of Nations Council which opens on Monday.

Pressure or work at the Foreign Office will necessitate Mr, Henderson's return to London after the first two or three days of the Council meeting.

The Foreign Secretary, who has been actively engaged in preliminary work in connection with the Naval Conference from the United States, France and Italy arrive towards the end of next week.

EXPERTS AND PRINCIPAL DELEGATES

Rugby, January 9,

The constitution of the British delegation to the naval conference is announced. The principal delegates will pe Mr. MacDonald, Premier, Mr. Henderson, Foreign Secretary, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Acting as Foreign Office expert advisers will be Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Malkin, Legal Adviser of the Foreign Officer, Mr. Craigie, Head of the American Department of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Cadogan, Adviser on League of Nations affairs.

The Admiralty expert advisers will be Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Sir William Fisher, Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice Admiral Roger Backhouse, Third Sea Lord, four officers of the plans division of the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral Anderson, Liaison Officer, and Mr. Alex. Flint,

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED,

WANTED immediately one teacher, male or female, to teach MATHEMATICS and GEOGRAPHY in VI and VII Standards. Only those with High School Final or higher qualifications need apply. Burman Buddhists with teaching experience preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Bright prospects, Last date for application is the 5th, January, 1930. Those in Rangoon may apply in person to the undersigned at No. 199, 40th. Street, Rangoon, between the morning of the 30th December and the evening of the 2nd, JANUARY, Others may apply in writing to :—

U MAUNG MAUNG KIN,
Head Master,
Aided National High School,
THAYETKON,
Myaungmya District.

OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

1. Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu, at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a.m. on the 10th January 1930 for the erection and supply of an open steel shed, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 18789 (eighteen thousand seven hundred and eighty nine) only. All other particulars including the conditions of the contract and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE.
President,
Pegu Municipality.

Pegu.
The 14th December 1929.

Principal Assistant Secretary to the Admiralty.

The Dominions Office will be represented by Sir Harry Batterbee, Assistant Secretary.

U. S. DELEGATES SAIL.
HIGH HOPES OF SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

New York, Jan. 9.

The United States delegates to the London Naval Conference sailed to day.

Mr. Stimson declared before his departure: "We have high hopes of a successful result."

The quay and the liner were crowded with friends and representatives of various peace organisations.

Senator Reed declared that he was sure of the Conference's ultimate success because less of "diplomacy" had been exhibited in connection with this Conference than with any other international meeting.

FRANCO-ITALIAN NAVAL PARITY PROPOSAL.

Rome, January 9.

A French Note rejects Italy's proposal for Franco-Italian naval parity and insists that limitation should be based on a statement by each Power outlining its construction programme for the period covered by any agreement which may be reached at the London Conference.

Italy holds that the French proposal will inevitably lead to increase, not decrease, of naval armaments. She hopes that her suggestions will meet with greater success in London.

PIRACY

CHINESE METHODS

Staging a piracy on the China coast is not unlike the preliminaries of certain forms of company promoting. Capital is needed and is generally forth coming. There is much bargaining and negotiating behind closed doors, and, though prospectuses and lists of directors and shareholders are not published, they exist.

When the victim has been selected the chief and his principle subordinates make several preliminary voyages to learn the ship's geography, her routine, and the qualities of her officers. When the preliminary, survey has been completed, the whole gang goes on board, some in the saloon the majority in the steerage and one or two among the crew. Their first task is to get arms and ammunition on board. At Shanghai, Hong-kong and Singapore Chinese passengers and their baggage are overhauled by the water police, but when over a thousand Chinese are swarming in a thick line up the gangway a search is difficult, and at ports such as Amoy, Foochow, and Swatow precautions are of a desultory nature, giving the pirates the chance they need. But at a word from some passenger or seaman that "plenty piece bad men come ship side," the anti-piracy grilles are locked, the guards become aler, and officers carry loaded revolvers at their waists. Guards are always carried—about four Sikhs or Annamite—on board ships in the South Chinese passenger trade. The grilles consist of stout ironbar doors shutting off the promenade deck and the bridge.

"HANDS UP"

Imagine the scene at sundown on board one of these coasters wallowing in the heavy swell of the south-east monsoon. The holds forward and aft have been turned into whitewashed dormitories, where a huddled mass of humanity, men, women, and children, bivouac on mats and bundles with the close economy of a Chinese crowd,

Amidships on the raised promenade deck, there are a few saloon passengers, English and Chinese, the officers' quarters and the bridge. At dinner time, when the officers of duty and all the passengers are seated unarmed at the saloon tables, a signal is given—once it was the lighting of a cigarette—a sharp "Hands up;" called, the startled dinner fiall themselves staring down the muzzles of automatics held by coolies, merchants, and seamen.

Weapons are demanded, everyone is seized, searched, and locked up either in the cabins or in the saloons; armed piratical guards are set who make it clear that death is the penalty of resistance. On the bridge, in the guards' quarters, in the wireless room, and on the engine room starting platform the same story is told: a sudden order, a pistol and inevitable surrender.

Navigation and cabin lights are put out, and in complete darkness the ship sets course for Bias Bay, a place of sinister significance on the China coast. It is a big sheet of shallow water landlocked by the sandy scrub-covered hills of that part. There are a few Chinese villages, a few sampans fishing, a suggestion of peace, seclusion, and beauty. But, as the pirated ship drops anchor, swarms of sampans push off from the shore; their crews hail the pirates with grim impassivity, and these weatherbeaten, tattered men of the coast set to with a will in the task of stripping the ship. Even chronometers, sextants, and brass fittings are often taken. The distressed ship steams painfully back to Hong-kong, where the police take charge, inventories of the robbery are made, and public interest slowly fades.

SUBMARINE PATROLS.

The first real blow to piracy on the China coast was a patrol of Bias Bay by British submarines. A darkened ship was seen to approach one evening in October, 192, and she failed to answer signals. A shot across her bows was followed by another into her engine room and the ship started to sink. It proved to be the Chinese-owned vessel Irene, packed with steerage passengers. The submarine took off 226 passengers and captured seven pirates, who were hanged in Hong-kong gaol, There was some bother with Chinese authorities and the ship's owners, but the Admiralty stood squarely behind the captain of the L4, and commended his resource and excellent seamanship. Then Marshal Li Chaisum, the able and enterprising Kwangtung Dictator, took the matter in hand. A military post with wireless was built and a gunboat placed on patrol.

But pirncy is not a paying game; the initial expenses are heavy and the returns uncertain. The Sunning and Irene piracies were failures and the returns from the others were disappoinoing. The looting of the San Nam Hoi poduced $10,000; out of the Hsin Wah they got $25,000; out of the Tean only $ 7000 The Hsin Chi and the Anking were good hauls, each being worth about $100,000 but there can have been very little profit in the others.—"Times"

Rangoon Turf Club

Racing at Kyaikasan.

SECOND SPRING EXTRA MEETING.

12-45 p.m.

DWARF MAIDEN PLATE No. 1.—About 5 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Breeder of the Winner Rs. 300 Breeder of the Second Rs. 200 Breeder of the Third Rs. 100

A flat Race for Maiden Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under; 12-3 to carry 8 st. 7 lbs. W. I.

Sein Dwin (Mr. M.N.'s)
8-7, Mg Kyauk 1
Shwe Pyi E. Khin Mg Gale 8-3 Mox 2
May Nyun U Kaing 8-7
Kya Seint 3
Thein Gaing U Sein Daing
6-5, Aung Bala 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 15, Places Rs. 6, Rs. 6, Rs. 7-8.
Won by 1-2, 2, 6,
Time:—1 min. 13 1/5 secs.
1-15

DWARF MAIDEN PLATE No. II About 5 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Breeder of the Winner Rs. 300
Breeder of the Second Rs. 200
Breeder of the Third Rs. 100

A flat Race for Maiden Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under, 12-3 to carry 8 st. 7 lbs. W. I.

Bo Hein Mg Thin 7-11.
Mg Kauk 1
Sapphire Star Saw Ohn Kyaw
Z-7, Thaw Ka 2
Arzun Mg Chit Mg 7-7.
Mg Pe 1 3
Gaung NyuniWay U Ba
Han 7-1. Po Nyan 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 7-8, Places Rs. 6-8, Rs. 30, Rs. 24-8
Won by 1-2, 3-4, 1.
Time:—1 min. 15 1-2 secs,
1-45 p. m.

DWARF PLATE Div. VI—About 6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1000; second Rs. 300 third Rs. 200. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under maidens not eligible.

Prince George J. D. Thompson 8-8,
Mox 1
Shotaway Mg San Nyin 8-8,
Ba Shwe II 2
Win Pe Aye Aung Thu
8-0, Thein Pe III 3
Yuzana Khoo E Seng Z-7,
Mg Hpoo 4

Tote:—Win Rs 26, Places Rs. 8-8 Rs. 11 and Rs. 10.
Won by 1, 3/4, 1/2,
Time:—1 min 32 1/2 secs.
2-15 p. m.

DWARF Div. V.—About 6 Furlong. Winner Rs. 1000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A divided handicap flat race for Burma bred ponies 12-3 and under maidens not eligible.

George Mya Than J. W.
Wilya) 7-13, Mg Ko Gyi 1
Ant Maung Mg Gyi 7-4,
Po Thaung 2
Hla Hla Ba Kyar 8-10,
Po Tha 3
Aw Thaung Mg Po Ngwe
7-13, Ba Yin Glay 4

Tote: Win Rs. 120, Places Rs, 20, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 29-8.
Won by neck, 3/4, 1/2.
Time: 1 min. 31 1/5 secs.
2-45 p. m.

GRIFFIN PLATE Div. II. About 5 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1600 second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A divided handicap flat race for Australian Griffins 14-2 and under imported and drawn for by the Stewards R. T. C.

Jolly Boat Ba Win 9-6.
Tun Nyein 1
Wallaby Ko Hla Pon 8-11,
Kya Seint 2
Saw Dust Ba Pyee 7-0,
San Htike 3
Golden Arrow E. E. Bhyneah
8-5, Mg Kauk 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 18-8, Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 12, and Rs. 21-8.
Won by 2 1-2, 3-4, 1-2.
Time:—1 min. 7 1-4 secs.
3-15 p. m.

DWARF PLATE (Div. IV).—About 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1300; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under maidens not eligible.

Wike Ohn Razak 7-10, Aung Bala 1
Royal Bass U Ba Pe 8-6,
Mg Kauk 2
Toe Aung Ma Hla Pe
9-0, Kan Htoo 3
Thindawa Mg Tint 8-7, Chit Swe 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 95, Places, Rs, 20-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 10-8.
Won by 1, 3, neck.
Time:—1 min. 30 1/2 secs,
3-45 p. m.

DWARF PLATE Div. III.—About 6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 1600; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-Bred ponies 12-3 and under maidens not eligible.

Myo Nyun Ko Maung
7-7, Ba Nyun 11 1
Mohinee Ba Khet 8-10,
Thaw Ka 2
Thabye Aung Mg Tha
Hlaing 8-7, Thin Mg 3
Sai Bala Mr. Tan Eue Kin
8-12, Mox 4

Tote:—Win Rs, 21-8 Places Rs. 10, Rs. 11/8, and Rs. 35.
Won by 3/4 1/2.
Time: 1 min, 29 1/2 secs.
4-15 p. m.

RANGOON SPRINTERS HANDICAP. About 6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 5000; second Rs. 2000; third Rs. 1000. A handicap flat race of the value of Rs. 8000 for Burma-bred ponies 13-3 and under that have run at least twice during the current reason,

Drummer Ko Po Chit
10-3, Kyaw Hla 1
Sunny Jim Mg Gyi 9-3,
Po Tha 2
Blue Boy Mr. M. C. Reymond 8-10, Orrell 3
Kan Ba Nyun Mg Htwe
8-4, Tun Nyein 4

Tote:Win 27-8, Places, Rs, 11, Rs. 8 and Rs. 11-8.
Won by 1,1/2, 1,2, neck.
Time :—1 min. 23 secs.
4-45 p.m.

DWARF PLATE (Div. II).—About 6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 2000; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 500. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under maidens not eligible.

Royal Rainbow A, G. H. Jeewah 7-10,
Baker 1
Mya Win Maung Mg Thein) 8 8, Ba Yin IV 2
Saw Chit U Mg Kan Tun
8:2, Tun Nyein 3
Yi Yi Po Hla 7-10,Aung Ba Hla 4

Tote:—Win Rs. 57-8. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 8.
Won by neck, 1 1/4, short head.
Time:—1 min. 29 secs.
5-15 p. m.

GRIFFIN PLATE Div. I.—About 5 Furongs. Winner Rs. 2000 second Rs 800; third IRs. 500. A divided handicap flat race for Australian Griffins 14-2 and under imported and drawn for by the Stewards R.T.C.

Gipay Bride M. B, 7-11
Ba Htoon 1
Twenty Better H. Pope 8-0, Tha We 2
Digger A. G. H. Jeewa 9-0, Tun Nyein 3
Silver Gift I. E. Aboo 8-0, Thein Pe II 4

Tote: Win Rs, 38, Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 10-8.
Won by 1/2, 1/2 1/2.
Time 1 min. 6 2/5 secs.
5 45 p. m

DWARF PLATE Div. I About 5 Furlongs Winner Rs. 2500; second Rs. 1000 third Rs. 600. A divided handicap flat race for Burma bred ponies 12-3 and under maidens not eligible.

Thaung Dee Mg Thin
7-12, Orrell 1
Old Gold A. S. Khandia
8-11, Mg Kauk 2
Zareena B. N, Burjojree
7-7, Mox 3
Min Nyun E.I. Madha
Z-12, Po Tha 4

Tote :—Win Rs. 24-8, Places, Rs. 9, Rs. 17 and Rs. 11-8.
Won by 1-2, 1-2 3-4.
Time :—1 min. 6 3-4 secs.

PROBLEM OF CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

APPEAL TO CAPITALISTS
Mr. P. M. Kabali's Advice to FutureIndian Aviators

Mr. P, M, Kabali, the first Indian airman to obtain a "B". Pilot's license in describing his career gives the following his experience of the flight from England to India:—

I left India by the Italian Steamer S. S. "Genoa" on the 26th April, 1928 with an idea to study Civil Aviation in all its aspects. Accordingly I first went to Berlin via. Switzerland. I stayed at Jaung Frau in Switzerland for four days, which is considered to be one of the highest and finest peaks there. The train arrangements in spite of the height of the hill are excellent and it travels entirely steep and works on gears on rail. On the top there is a restaurant which is also considered to be one of the best. I was first under the impression that it will be very cool but it was contrary.

The I proceeded to Berlin and immediately on the second day I joined the works of Messrs, The Junkers which are considered to be the biggest factories for manufacturing metal planes. Their machines are very minutely tested on completion and immediately if any defect is found, it is rectified, Side by side they are running their own lines up to Prussia and many other places, They have their factories in Germany, Russia, Turkey and Sweden. Except Germany they manufacture military Aircrafts in all their factories.

AEROPLANES USED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

In a particular type of machine which they manufacture i. e. with such fittings as to fly over at a very low height and throw over hundreds of acres of defected areas of agricultural lands a particular kind of gas to kill "Locusts" a kind of insect that destory crops. If such machines are brought to India they will be very useful for agricultural lands and thereby as they are saving many a time millions of marks by not allowingtheir crops to be destroyed by the insects. One a nother advancement in Germany in Civil Aviation is that they have got regular night flying between Barlin and Hanoovar having got searchlights for every two miles between these cities and there is no need of compass etc., except the search light in the Air and that brings the Aircraft to their final place, Hanoovar. The night flying is very interesting at there are no bumps and the weather is generally clear and steady. I really enjoyed the moonlight flight there. The people there are very hard working and Germay is everyday advancing in Science,

LIFE IN GERMANY

The life in Germany is cheaper than other parts of Europe. I myself took practical training for four months in all the Departments of the Junkers works such as Aerobuilding, Engine building etc., and got a thorough knowledge about it. I also side by side in my extra time studied the subject of heat Engines and Aerial Photography. I was also given an opportunity to study the methods of organizing the Civil Aviation Concern. I had a little hard life in Germany. I was attending to my duties 15 hours a day including outside and extra works. I really love the machine of Messrs. Jankers works as they are so strongly built that at the time accidents very few people are injured. I of also visited many important aeroPlane manufacturing companies and was very much interested both in Germany, England and other countries.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR "B" LICENSE

Then I proceeded to London to study further on the subject and joined the School of Messrs, De. Havelind Air craft Co., but as the weather was not favourable I had to postpone the same. Immediately after that I applied to kindly gave me a chance by admitting as an apprentice to get practical knowledge in all the Departments regarding organizing a well established Civil Aviation Concern like theirs. I was every time transferred from one Department to another and in that way to-day I nave with me a knowledge gained from such a big concern I was with them for about four months. During that period over and above the duties of the Imperial Airways Ltd., I was attending classes for Aviation in Air Survey or Aerial Photography, Meteorology and Navigation.

Then in the month of March I came to know that from first of April the qualification hours for "B" License will be raised from 35 to 100. I joined the School of Col. Henderson and by good luck I appeared for my "B" tests and passed them creditably which you will find from the following opinion expressed by my teacher.

"The Indian Gentleman Mr. P. M. Kabali, who has obtained the full British Air Poilot's License is the first Indian who in my opinion eclipsed all records. In a short space of 25 days he completed 42 hours solo including all tests, viz., cross country, eight and night flying for 'A' and 'B' License officially observed at the first attempt without damage, He also passed all this techinical examinations and shows brilliant promise as a cross-country pilot landing as he did during the Lympne meeting like an old hand. His decent from nine thousand feet at which height he remained for about 25 minutes was a picture of artistic accuracy. Congratulations to an altogether exceptional pupil who appeared to have no hope whatsoever of passing his test when first he applied to me for tuition."

A VERY GOOD CROSS COUNTRY PILOT

I was also considered by other pilots a very goo dcross country pilot. On the last day when I was to be tested regarding my light flying, I with several other students went to the Aerodrome at 12 midnight. Unfortunately the weather was foggy and stormy and the other students who were with me postponed giving their examination, but I could not afford to do so as that being the last day and if I loose that chance I would have been required hundred hours as the law was changing the next day. Though it was risk I took of the machine and went up in the Air as required by the rules. I was there for more than two and a half hours when my examiners and other pilots thought that eithe I had missed the route or lost some where in the storm. I had to struggle much in the Air due to the weather but fortunately to the surprise of my examiners I safely landed at 3 a. m. In the same way regarding the cross-country, examination also we were only two students myself and another who succeeded at the first attempt. The cross country test was from London to Southampton, from Southampton to Fockstone and from there back to London On the next day I was given to understand that I was the first Indian to get full British Air Pilots'—" B" License at this young age.

DECIDES TO FLY TO INDIA

For 15 days I decided to take rest I had to work hard during the last month, In London I was on the average except holidays attending differept classes as well as the Imperial Airways works which totalled to more than 17 hours a day. The life old London is more costly as well as luxurious. I had myself gained a confidence in flying. I decided to buy my own machine and fly to India and accordingly I drafted my route as follows:—

'London, Paris, Dijon, Lyons Marseilles, Aboukir Pisa Rome, Naples, Catania; Gabes, Tripoli, Gaza, Bagdad, Basra, Bushire, Bunder Abbas; Jask, Chahbar, and Karachi."

I was to start on the 25th of the May reaching India by 7th June, when the weather in England was also favourable as well as the rainy season in the East had not begun. But as the capacity of my machine is only 84 h. p. and flying capacity at a stretch of not more than 800 2000 miles in favourable weather and 400 500 miles in unfavourably weather, I had to change my plans twice at the last moment. Serveral friend poilots who had an experience of more than five years advised me not to fly in such a small machine "Solo' but due to my enthusiasm and the confidence I did not like to change my decision. I used to practice every day for few hours in cross country and night flying I also used to go above the clouds when I used to remember the great oriental stories and pictures in which the Almighty God was described to be walking over the clouds. In the beginning I found difficult to fly in the could but within a short time I got confidence. I also tried moon light and night so that I was prepared to face everything in my flight.

PUBLIC LUNCHEON AT LONDON

After the several friends of mine gave me a public lunch and reception in the National Liberal Club and there it was decided that the Maharani of Cooch Behar to christen my machine and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to find out a suitable name. Accordingly to the scheduled programme the christening ceremony was also performed but at that time my machine was not complete for a flight to India. On the 5th of June my machine was ready for flying to India and I started from Southampton to Croydon on that very day. Due to the mistake of the mechanic in workshops some bolts of the under carriage were not properly fixed and so while landing at Croydon the machine sat on the groaud instead of on wheels. Slight damage was caused by this: Immediately repairs wereunder taken and it was ready on the next morning, but as the weather was unfavourable I had to postpone.

I was given every assistance by the Officers of the Air Ministry and particularly Sir Sefton Banker for having given me letters of introduction and such other help required by me. I deeply thank the Imperial Airways who gave me a very good help by informing their Agents throughout their route Indians in London also helped me much to make my flight a success,

STARTS ON HIS VENTURE.

Early in the morning of 7th June I flew to Lympne Aerodrome [Fockstone] from Croydon Aerodrome and from there at 8.30. I started to London and reached at 9.15. The weather was a little misty. Then at Lympne I passed the ceremony of customs and started at 10-30 and arrived Paris at 1-30. After having light lunch left Pairs at 2-15 and arrived Dijon at 4-30 left at 4-55 arrived Lyon at 7-25. The weather between London and Paris was not so bad but visibility was poor, From Paris to Dijon I encuntered thunder storm and we get very Big forests between these stations. Between Dijon and Lyon it is throughout mountains and as the visibility being poor I had to fly low which caused anxiety that perhaps I hit some mountain. This gave me a wonderful idea of the different kinds of weather I had to face. On the next day at 8-30 in the morning I left Lyon for Marseilles but unfortunately after ten to 15 minutes flying due to Magneto troubles I had to land between the valley. Fortunately the forced landing ground was not far and so I removed the machine. After that I stood on the road stop ping every car to give me a lift to Lyons but after several hours one young French Lady who was going on a week end trip from Lyon to Marseilles stopped the car postponing her trip and gave me a lift. I found the Magneto completely burnt and the new Magneto came only on the 10th in the evening. On the 11th I started to repair the machine for which I had to go by road 80 to 90 mile from Lyon. The machine was repaired by me and after some little trials started at 2 o'clock for Marseilles, arrived there at 6,45. The local whether at the starting point was very nice, but on the whole it was foggy. On the 11th and 12th due to very low clouds and thunderstorm and very little visibility I had to postpone. On the 13th I started for Pisa in the morning at 9 o'clock, at 9.55 I arrived at St. Rayhel stated at 10.55 and arrived Serzana at 2-15. In the meanwhile due to very low clouds over the mountains I followed the seacoast instead of flying over the mountains, There I was lost in a tremendous cloud and the first time I saw the land was Genoa Port. There being no Perodrome I came to Serzana and landed there to relieve myself from anxiety and this is the biggest thunderstrom that I had experienced. Serzana was a military prohibitted Aerodrome and after the special police in inspected my Aeroplane they tood the report from me and allowed to go to my destination At 3-30 I started for Pisabut as I could not find the Aerodrom, I went to Campigilia Marittmia. Here I was forced to land to shortage of petrol and there was no possibility of getting the same there and so had to wait for two days. There was no hotel or restaurant in the village and not a single man in the whole knew English or German, I was received very kindly by the people and was given shelter in the Chemist's shop where I spent my two days. This first day the only food I could get was onions and bread as myself being a vegetarian. Next day the only best food I got was the famous Italian Macoroni. I started from Campigilia Marittmia for Rome on the 15th and at 8 15 in the morning arrived at 10-15 to Littorio Aerodrome, Rome, where I was received by a company of photographers. To avoid a very long flight over the sea I had to get special permission from the Govern ment. I was provided with an escort from the Government from Catania Sicily to Tunis. I started on the 22nd at 4 o'clock from Rome for Naples and as there was visibility I had to return at 8-45 in the evening. Again started from Rome on the 24th at 8-45 for Naples in the morning and arrived Naples at 12-25. Due to bad weather I had to wait for one day and started on the 25th at 10-45 for Catania Sicily. This was the longest stretch as there was no forced landing ground between the two places and due to prohibited areas have to cross a very long sea crossing. I arrived very near to Mount Etha the biggest Volcano in Europe,

This is the first time that had been able to see an active Volcano. It makes a thorough change in the Air or say the whole atmosphere by giving hot air from its mouth. The very sight of that terrible monster struck me very much and I can say that the whole idea is still in my mind. I arrived Catania (Sicily) at 2-7 p.m., From Catania to Tunis is 475 miles I flew on the 28th at 8-30 in the morning with the escort for Tunis but due to bad visibility returned to a prohibited Military Aerodrome at 11.30 [Trapani]. Started again on the 29th at 2 p.m. arrived Tunis at 5 o'clock and to stay there for two days days to no Customs Officer on Saturday and Sunday. On Monday the weather was bad at 5-30 in the evening I started for Gabes. It was very late to reach Gabes and landed at Sfax at 8-30. From Sfax at 7-30 stated for Tripoli and on 4th of July arrived at Gabes at 10 o'clock, started from Gabes at 4 o'clock in the evening for Tripoli and at 6,15 arrived at Tripoli. The Tripoli Aerodrome was very far away from the town, I was trying to land in the main street but fortunately saw an Aeroplane roaring in the Air at a distance and followed the same thinking that he will have to go to some Aerodrone before evening I followed him and both of us landed at Tripoli at about 6-45 p. m. I was received by the Commander of the Aerodrome and the staff and was given a motor to go to the town which was far away,

FORCED TO BED TRIPOLI

When I started from Tunis I was a little feverish and when I reached Tripoli I was forced to bed on account of high fever for four days. On the 7th at 6 o'clock in the morning I started for Egypt and on my way I had a forced landing in the desert due to the sand storm. I tried to go over the sand storm but before I could do so sand got in and the carburretor was chocked. There were sand dunes whole throughout and there was no chance safe landing and as I knew accident was coming in landing so I landed in such a way that the machine was damaged and I remained unhurt Certain photos of accidents that have appeared in newspapers were not the actual photos taken at the place where an accident occurred but were taken at the military camp where the machine was brought for safety and where I had to demonstrate to the Commander for his certificate. After four hours' walk I reached the place where fortunately the Italian Soldiers where patrolling for rebels who took me to their Commander who was five miles away from the place of the accident, where they had their temporary camps. The Commander received me very warmly and gave me a nice lunch. From here I was given a Camel to go to Tripoli back and although I was feverish I started for Tripoli. After two days journey on camel arrived at Misucata, a village between Tripoli and the place of the accident I happened to meet a gentleman who was going to Tripoli in his car. He took me with him in his car and after two days we reached Tripoli. On our way due to high fever I was getting thirsty every now and then and at one time I was forced to drink water from the radiator of the car and food difficulties of course were terrible. In Tripoli at the Hotel Grand I was laid down with fever where one day my condition went so worse due to high fever that I made a statement for the information of my family in anticipation that I would not survive. Total flying hours according to my Log-book of my flight from Croydon to Tripoli and upwards are 54 hours and 52 minutes. These hours include my return flights at some place due to bad weather, In all I have made more than 125 hours Solo flight since my beginning in Aviation.

Meanwhile I was waiting for the spare parts to come from London. The consulate at Tripoli was very kind to me and I had a very good time with him all these days. The Italians in Tripoli were also sympathetic and the Governor at Tripoli had ordered the Commander to give me every facility in which I may stand in need of. The export advice at Tripoli was in the negative to fly in the same manchine for a long distance.

WHY HE ABANDONED THE FLIGHT

I went to England (London) in the hope of having a new machine but due to relapse of yellow fever and after effects I was advised by the expert medical consultants to drop the idea for few months. The following are a few reasons which made me abandon my flight :—

[a] The favourable weather between May 22nd and 7th June in East and West for reasons already explained was lost,

[b] Generally in such long flights the machines in which one has to fly is tested for a long time in certain cases for months together while in my case I had only a few hours as the delivery of the machine was too late.

[c] The selection of the machine was not satisfactory and that is why it gave me trouble and the confidence I placed with the manufacturers of my machine was entirely misuse.

(d) Several pilot friends in England believe that such long or nonstop flights are always undertaken by Pilots of at least a few years training but myself had a great confidence in flying.

(e) From Tunis my health entirely failed as already explained.

This is the brief explanation but the idea will come to that gentlemen who reads my full experience. In my next attempt which I am determined to do in next year I will try in a better machine.

My present journey by air to India was quite interesting and got a good idea of a the rocky land and stand storm of Arabia which were even

Continued on page 8

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 250
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"
RANGOON. BURMA.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 15 1930

Eastward Ho!

A reader from Arakan writes to us expressing appreciation of our suggestion to think a hundred times before we import into Burma all forms of Indian ideals, good, bad or indifferent, in our struggle for freedom. He then goes on to say, "There should be a movement in Burma, along with Separate Home Rule movement, for close friendship with the Siamese and the Japanese people. They are Mongolians and Buddhists. There is no likelihood of our interest clashing with theirs. We must rejoice at their success and show sympathy when they are in distress so that they may take interest in our affairs.....Turn towards our brothers rather than to our Indian cooly conquerors for help." Put in a nutshell, the cry raised by our esteemed reader is—Eastward Ho!

Unmistakably there is much to be considered in the above suggestion. Candidly speaking, our political advance is far ahead of our political agitation. In other words, the enlightenment of the people of Burma has greatly augmented the political progress, in spite of the absence of well-defined political programmes. It must be admitted that so far the Burmese people have not intitiated any substantial political programme, the work being carried on by fits and starts on the basis of the Indian methods. That this is so is due to the fact that we are placed under Indian atmosphere and consequently the Indian methods, policies and aspirations combine to influence us in our thinking and to destroy our capacity for an initiative. It is human weakness to succumb to the nearest and the most persistent influence, and the Burmese people have for the last decade been the victims of this weakness.

However, it augurs well for the future of Burma that the Burmese people, at least the intelligent section, have realised the incongruous nature of the situation in which they are placed within the orbit of India. Signs are not wanting to show that Burma is now no longer going to follow Indian foot-steps in every case. Take for instance the Independence movement which the premier politicai organisation of India is now launching. Though we have a warm corner in our heart for the Congressmen in their endeavour to work for complete Independence, we have no hesitation to say in unmistakable terms that Burma is not going to be a credulous party to this ideal. Nor does Burma desire to be drawn into the controversy in which the two schools of thought holding the field in India, are now seriously engaged. Burma's goal is quite distinct and clear,—Separate Home Rule. We make this assertion in spite of the decision of the Indian Central Committee to keep Burma against her will and consent within India. Our goal for a separate Home Rule is a clear issue disentangled from such complex and confusing questions as untouchables, Hindu-Moslem relationship and the rights of the Princes, which go to defy practically all attempts at solving the Indian problem.

We are of opinion that once Burma is free from the load of Indian attachement, she would move swiftly in the direction of nattional freedom. Then considerations of natural affinity would urge the Burmese people to establish closer relationship with such people as the Siamese, the Japanes or the Chinese. From India, with her multidudes of internal problems, we can hardly draw worthy inspirations. We should fix our gaze towards the East where the glory of morning begins. We should worship the rising Sun and seek inspirations from it, rather than admire the setting Sun which leaves nothing but darkness. What Siam has done, what China has succeeded, what Japan has accomplished, Burma can certainly do if she would be guided by clear vision and broad-minded statesmanship. Now that Burma is on the parting of her ways, let us hope that those who are taking upon themselves the duties of leaders would direct the course of Burma's progress through sound and natural channel.

Burma Loses Rice Market.

DEPLORABLE DEPRESSION.

The position now seems to be thourghly accepted that the loss of her rice markets is at the bottom of the most deplorable depression which Burma is suffering. Moreover there is no unreasoning optimism that "the tide must turn," but on the contrary it seems to be increasing realized that unless something is done, instead of merely awaited, things are likely to go from bad to worse. In fact the chances of further losses to Burma trade unless action is taken, is definitely mentioned in the memorandum prepared for the Burma Rice Trade Inquiry Committee by the Burma Chamber of Commerce.

This memorandum, published in Rangoon recently, is the first to be placed before the Committee and there will probably be none more important. It says that the change in the distribution of the rice trade started with the war and that Burma can no longer hope to enjoy a virual monopoly. In 1914 Italy, Spain and the United States produced between them 600,000 tons of rice annually. Now, with the addition of Egypt's total—they produce two million tons—there is no need to look further than these figures for the reason of the decreased demand for Burma's rice"

SPANISH AND AMERICAN

The memorandum also mentions that wheat has returned almost to pre-War prices where as the price of rice has been maintained, thus enabling wheat to compete with rice. It may be noted in parenthesis that the last mail from England brought much specimen publicity from the Empire Marketing Board, singing the praises of Burma rice and adding that English housewives seemed to prefer Spanish and American rice because it was prettily polished—with castor oil and other delacable substances. Apparently Burma rice, which is of rough appearance, will not sell even at almost half the price and the Empire Marketing Board are shortly going to publish a chemical analysis proving that its looks belie its quality.

To return to the Chamber memorandum. It says that Burma can no longer remain indifferent to world market conditions but must face competition. Methods of cultivation must be adopted that will increase the yield per acre. The quality of grain must be improved, enabling Burma rice to compete in high grades. Pure grain and not mixture must be shipped. The rice duty should either be removed or its proceeds should be devoted to the improvements mentioned above. This, then, is the gist of the Chamber of Commerce action regarding the rice crisis. If concentration can produce results there is yet a gleam of hope.

Gossip & Grumble

BY SHWAY KYAY

"There is divine authority for saying that a good Director should submit a slender report," begins the Director of Public Instruction Mr. C. A. Snow in his "farewell" annual report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1928-29. There he adds;—"But how brief soever it be, the busy and the idle would have it brefer and for them a summary is provided."

I am much obliged to my old Inspector for explaining why a summary has to be appended to Government blue books. But the cynic has had his dig at their Secretariat "tin-goods" who originally made the rule to provide a summary so that their Branch Superintendent of the Department of Education, may find easier to draft a Government Resolution. It would have been more apt and nearer to truth, had the erudite Director of Public Instruction said "for the idle-busy a summary is essential For me, after going thro' the pages with "figures and facts", I feel that the Government has cheated me of Rs 1-4 as the book contains nothing instructive, except the art of sly dig noticed above. It certainly is a "tragic finish," and the cost" 216 lakhs" a tragic waste, since the question:—"Is the education on right lines?—is left undecided.

x x x x

Major D. Graham Pole, M. P. writing about the history of India's struggle for swarj makes a bold and candid admission of the repeated broken pledges and as a student of history, I am much indebted to him for the useful summary—perhaps because I am also one of those "busy and idle" of the Burma D. P. I. which in fact am not.

"Equality of Indians—and Burmans in Burma I should like to add—and Europeans in India is, of course nothing new—as far as declarations go. As a nation we are good at making declarations." admitted gallant Member of parliament and I think he should have added, "which we never act up either in spirit or according to letter."

As one who has spent a good deal of his younger and impressive days in India, I can say that the "equality" of Indians and Europeans, does not exist in India and the declaration of the National Congress as Independence being their goal comes even too late in the day. Depleted of all their wealth, unhappy Indians will soon die of starvation.

Burmans should take this as a good object lesson.

"Years ago my father received a letter from some one in the Middle West who said he had been charged an exorbitant price for Kerosene in a small country grocery store. His immediate assumption was that the manager of the company approved and authorized such overcharge; hence the bitter letter he wrote to my father. Where the man at the service station renders efficient cheerfull service, he is bringing direct credit upon everyone connected with the company. Where an employee, of whatever rank, fails to live up to the highest standards in his individual business life, he is bringing discredit upon his associates and his employers.

No wonder the writer succeeds to keep up and increase the millions of his father's money—an achievement rare in the East and particularly in Burma, where wealth seldom, survives three generations. The writer is none other than John D. Rockefeller, Jr, whose generous endowment helped Burma Government with an Health Unit at Hlegu. I have quoted it at length expecting our officials will kindly learn, inwardly digest and act up to the principle Rockefeller has followed, since they are following his other ideals, Blood may be thicker than water; it is no doubt the duty of higher officials to protect their subordinates, but when a part is threatened with gangrene it has to be amputated to safeguard the rest. But when a Deputy Commissioner or a S. D. O. wilfully shields a bad thugyi, they show that they are themselves no better.

x x x x

In the course of an appreciative article about the successes of Lady M. P's, the Misses Megan and Jennie, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P. writes to say that instead of the sudden and huge rush of women M. P.'s the British Parliament manages to survive, not-withstanding all fears to the contrary. This lesson, I think, should be learat by some of our noble "step-mothers" who think India, and Burma as well, will soon become a wreck if further responsibility is given to the people I shall quote a paragraph below:—

"But, if you get the vote, women will want to go into Parliament," shouted the voice from the back of the hall.

The audience I was addressing roared with laughter at the very idea. It was the year of the war. I was bold.

"Well, perhaps a few very clever older women might be chosen after a time," I said tentatively.

"Why not young ones?" called the meeting voice. But at that piece of unbelievable idiocy the audience was really angry and suppressed the heckler.

Ten years after that meeting the girl who was addressing it was a Member of Parliament at the age of thirty-two. Five years later she was followed by the "under thirties." Jennie Lee becomes an M. P. at twenty-four, and Megan Lloyd George at the ripe age of twenty-seven. And still the British Parliament manages to survive.

x x x

On the contrary, the women M. P's show much sense. Referring to the all night sitting of the Parliament due to the obstructive tecties of certain members, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, writes thus:—

The effect on Parliament will be equally great. All the women M. P.'s were contemptuous of the futile fatuity of a recent all-night sitting. Men had always thought obstruction rather a rag. They found themselves apologising to women colleagues who refused to see anything heroic in saying the same things over and over again merely for the fun of sitting up all night. "It may be the tradition," I heard Jennie Lee say firmly, "but I think it is silly."

Could any remark express more exactly the attitude of the young woman in politics?

In Burma, however, the Government members followed this rag tactic of having resolutions and motions talked out,

x x x

"Pothu Daw" writes to say that he is in a dilemma—of a worse kind than Craddock's Dilemma. He is of a quiet disposition and prefers to commune with his books. And his neighbours think him snobbish for this account. As the writer of Gossip, can Shway Kyay help? he asks.

I am afraid I cannot, because I am in the same situation as he is. My tongue is poorer than my pen and I prefer books to men. But I follow the following advice given by more matured and experienced writer:—

The neighbour question is worrying many people.

It is possible for an educated, sensitive woman—or man—who is free from the taint of snobbery to find neighbourliness a real problem.

The noisy, florid woman on the opposite side of the road does not know there is a problem for anyone because there is none for her. She gives her orders to butcher and baker and greengrocer loudly from her bedroom window or from any other spot where she happens to be.

The people over the garden fence give jazz records and music-hall patter to the whole neighbourhood. Their children quarrel in the road and clamber on the fence. Their idea of being neighbourly is exchanging greetings from door to door, peeping into one another's houses, and gossiping together upon any and very occasion which presents itself, or which they can make.

Now all this is not neighbourliness, but sheer intrusion upon the amenities of life. There are lots of people with whom you have nothing in common. You do not like the things they like, or do the things they do. They would be a burden and embarrassment to you if you were to encourage their near acquaintance or invite them to your house.

You have no enmity towards them. They are simply not your sort. You and they are like oil and water; you refuse to mix.

Am I to force myself, then, from a sense of duty, to be neighbourly in the old gossipy sense? I do not think so.

You may find a few with whom you will make friendships in time, but the accident of living in the same road, or next door, does not make neighbours, or impose any special duty upon anyone.

True neighbourliness is shown in far wider and deeper ways, in ways which are of real benefit to your fellow-man, in a willingness to make sacrifices of ease and pleasure and means for the sake of service. If that spirit is not only present but operative you need not think you are sinning the unpardonable sin because you keep the pushful family next door who would be all over you if you twiddled your finger, at bowing distance, even if in doing it you have to put on a certain cloak of frigidity.

Opposition to King Nadir.

SULEMAN KHELS REFUSE ALLEGIANCE

Peshawar, Jan. 11: King Nadir Shah has appointed as Minister in Egypt the Hazrat of Shorbazar who is expected to leave Kabul shortly via Peshawar.

Mahomed Alam, a Shinwari, who has always been opposing Nadir Shah and has never tendered his allegiance, has left for Kabul to discuss the terms of settlement.

Suleman Khels are, however, reported to have definitely refused to accept anybody as their King.

MEERUT CONSPIRACY CASE

31 Accused Committed to Sessions

DHARAMBIR SINGH DISCHARGED

Meerut, Jan. 11: Except Mr. Dharambir Singh, M.L.C, U.P. who has been discharged, all the other accused in the conspiracy case numbering 31 have been committed to the Sessions by Mr. Milner-White, Additional District Magistrate, who framed charges today under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code. It is understood Mr, R. L. York, I. C. S., will try the accused in the Sessions and a list of 400 defence witnesses is being field. Of 32 accused originally tried 24 were Hindus, Mussalmans, 3 Europeans (namely Hutchinson, Bradley and Spratt) and one Parsee named Jhabwala. They were alleged to be Communists and were tried for conspiracy for waging war against the King to deprive His Majesty of the Sovereignty or British India,

Punctually at 11 this morning the accused were brought to the court which they entered with the usual revolutionary cries and airs, The Magistrate then framed the following charge against 31 accused: "That you in and between 1925 and 1929 within and without British India agreed and conspired together with one another and with Amir Haider Khan absconding accused and persons and bodies mentioned on the list attached and other persons known and unknown and not before the Court to deprive the King of the Sovereignty of British India and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 121-A Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Sessions and I hereby direct you should be tried by that Court under the said charge."

The Mgistrate announced that the committal order was not yet ready but he expected to bring it to the Court on Monday. The accused received the judgment by shouts of "down with class justice of imperialism". In this they were led by Nimbkar, whom the Magistrate turned out of Court. The accused thereupon walked out. Almost all of them came in afterwards. It is understood the judgment is a very lengthy one of over two hundred foolscap page.

Several lists of defence witnesses had been filed. The number of defence witneses is about 400; almost all prominent men in India and abroad had been summoned; as one suggested barring the King everyone of importance had been cited as witness.

Siamese Aeroplanes at Akyab

BY AN ARAKANESE

On Thursday the 26th December 1929 two Siamese aeroplanes arrived at Akyab under the charge of Colonel Phya Vebasyan Silpasiddhi accompanied by 2 Siamese captain and a Siamese mechanic. On arrival he has received with military honour by Major Ewing, Depuiy Commissioner, Mr. Dunbar, Deputy Inspector General of Police and Mr. Donald, District Superintendent of Police with a company of Indian military Police as guard of honour. Aeroplane is too common a sight in Akyab for an Arakanese to go to Race Course 2 miles away from the town and keep waiting for hours for the arrival of an aeroplane or aeroplanes. But then the call of blood is very strong with the Arakanese; and whenever an Arakance in the street speaks of Siamese they would say the Siamese belong to same race and they profess the same religion. Indeed they belong to the same family-Malayan Branch of Mongolian Stock and they are Buddhists. For these reasons the arrival of the Siamese is of unusual interest to the Arkanese and a very large crowd of them, men and women, young and old was present when the Siamese aeroplanes arrived.

On Friday the 27th December 1929 U Tun Aung M. L. C., U Tha Tun Pleader and U Tun Hla, Pleader went and tendered the congratulations of the Arakanese to the Siamese Officers in Circuit-House and informed them that the Arakanese take particular interest in their progress and take special pride in their successful flight. In the course of the interview it was made known to the Simese Officers that the welcome of the Arakanese to them is that of a brother to another brother. The Siamese colonel thanked the Arakanese for the welcome and remarked that the Arakanese resemble the Siamese so much that on alighting from the aeroplane he mistook them for the Siamese. The Arakanese gentlemen then offered to take them round the town in motor cars. With great pleasure the offer was accepted. While going rolind the town a halt was made in front of U Nai Gyaw Thu & Co. Ltd. and on alighting from motor cars the Siamese Officers were received by the Manager U Tha Ban M. L. C. Retired Deputy Commissioner, U Shwe Tha. Bar-at-Law, President of Akyab Municipality. Managing Proprietor of U Shwe Tha & Co. Ltd. was introduced to them there. Most cordial greetings followed the introduction. They were taken round the town and they expressed great delight in seeing Arakanese and their chief town; and they remarked that they at same the moment forgot that they were in Arakan but thought they were in Siam while driving.

On 28th December 1929 at 7-40 a.m. they left after shaking hands with Major Ewing and some Arakanese gentlemen.

The Arakanese are looking forward to their next visit on return journey. They are very sad to hear one aeroplane got wrecked in India and the Colonel received some injuries on the face, It is the fervent hope of the Arakanese that their Siamese brothers may be able to come again soon.

Bassein District Agricultural Conference.

SECOND SESSIONS

The Second District Agricultural Conference combined with an Agricultural show and industrial exhibition will be held at the Queen's Common, Bassein, on the 30th 31st.

January and 1st. February 1930, under the kind patronage of H. L. Stevenson Esquire, B. A., I. C. S., Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division. There will also be a flower, show in conjunction with the conference.

The object of the Conference is to give an opportunity to experts and all other parties interested in the improvement of Agricultura and Rural Development in the Delta to come together with a view to finding out solutions of problem and difficulties with which they are confronted in their every day life.

The agricultural and flower show is open to the public for competition. Liberal awards will be made to the best exhibits of grain crops, pulses, fruits, vegetables, flowers and other agricultural produce and live-stock. The notices of these shows are being circulated and these can be obtained from the Honorary General Secretary.

The industrial exhibition is open to all firms dealing in fertilisers and improved agricultural implements and power farming machinery. It is expected that they will participate in this exhibition with a view to advertising their goods among the agricultural population of the Delta. Intending exhibitors are requested to communicate with U Maung Maung Honorary General Secretary, as regards accommodation required for their goods and any other arrangement they wish to make.

Lectures on matters relating to the improvement of Agriculture will be given at Conference by Officers of the Agricultural Department and representative of millers and firms dealing in agricultural goods.

The I. F. Company limited will allow a rebate of 50 o/o on the ottal amount of freight paid in respect of those exhibites which are reshipped to their original station of shipment on account of their being unsold. Full Freight must be paid both ways and receipts obtained from launch clerks and sent to the company's office together with a certificate from the Honorary General Secretary of the Conference. Delegates and exhibitors will be provided with a free return journey to places for which they produce receipts for inward passage to Bassein with a certificate from the Honorary General Secretary to the Bassein Agent. This Agent will issues necessary free return pass.

The Traffic Manager, Burma Railways, will allow concession in freight according to regulations laid down in paragraph 67, page 44 of goods tariff No. 27 and serial 16 in the schedule of concessions on page 55 of coaching tariff No. 19.

U MAUNG MAUNG
Honorary General Secretary,
Bassein District Agricultural Conference at Show

Mandalay Cheating Case.

ACCUSED GETS 2 YEARS R. I.

Mandalay, Jan: U Kin Hlaing, A. T. M. Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, passed orders to day in the case of Messres. G. McKenzie and Company versus Md. Edrahim, who was sent up under Section 420 I.P.C. for alleged cheating. The accused being found guilty of offence of cheating was convicted and sentenced to suffer 2 years rigorous imprisonment.

As he accused is already undergoing a sentence of 9 months for default of payment of a fine of Rs. 500 passed on him by the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magisirate, Mandalay, in the case of Singer Sewing Company under Section 408 I. P. C. the Magistrate thought that the sentence of 2 years was not at all a severe one,

Education of Children in Italy

POPE ON CHURCH'S DIVINE MANDATE

Vatican City, Jan: 12: The sharp controversy between the Vatican and Signor Mussolini in connection with the educational of children which arose in June shortly after the signing of the Lateran Treaty is reechoed in a Papal Encyclical which, for the first time in history is published in Italian istead of in Latin. It will be shortly translated into other languages.

Stressing the necessity for harmonising the new pedagogic theories with Christian ideals, thn Pope declares that the Church, has the Divine mandate for the education of youth, which is a province of the Church and the family before that of the State. The last named must avoid excesses where physical and military education are concerned and the temporal power must not conflict withthe spiritual.

The Encyclical strongly opposes pedagogic naturalism, especially six education and co-education. It declares that the State must avoid the harm caused by the Kay or neutral schools no less than that caused by mixed schools in countries where different religions co-exist.

Egyptian Parliament Opened

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

NEW ERA OF FRIENDSHIP WITH BRITAIN

Cairo, Jan. 11: King Fuad opened to-day the restored Egyptian Parliament amid enthusiastic scenes.

Nahas Pasha, the Premier, read the Speech from the Throne, in which joy was expressed at the fact that the session would permit the opening of a new era of understanding and fruitful friendship between Britain and Egypt. Government would gladly submit to Parliament the proposals presented by Britain which had been dictated in a spirit of friendship. When an agreement was reached, it would be submited to Parliamentary ratification, after which Government would execute it in the same sound spirit with which it had, negotiated it.

Government intended to construct new aerodromes in Alexandria and Cairo.

Particular care would be bestowed upon the cottoa problem and the discoveries of new varieties. Government proposed to introduce a law forbidding the mixing of cotton in ports and fixing the degree of humidity.

THE RICE MARKET

13-1-30

The Local Rice Market was steady outside quotations were 9 Small Mill January at 360 and 3 months at 365 Kanoungtoe Big miller sold Small Mill quality January 50 Tons at 362 and White Meedone February 300 Tons at 380 Small Miller sold their own quality January 250 tons at 360. February 200 tons at 362-8 Poozoondaung quality January 800 tons at 357-8 and Ngasein Milchar 350 tons at 369, 370. Other nominal prices where white Meedone all January 395, 400. S Q Meedone 420 Lonzain Meedone 420 Lonzain Meedone 350 S Q Ngasein 377-8. Lonzain Ngasein 312-8 315 February S Q Meedone 400. Lonzain Meedone 385 Loozain Ngasein 300.

The Godown Rice Market quotation were Mill Sugandi 370 390 Long Boil 380 400 Boil Milchar 385 395 Full Boil Ngasein 355 365 Rangoon milchar 365 370 and Shwebo old rice 450 470.

The paddy market continued to be weak prices were 135 137 Mandalay 138 139 Prome 138 139 140 Boat and 156 157 meedone.

LITERARY

COLONIAL AUTHORS are invited to submit MSS of all descriptions for immediate consideration—with a view to Magazine use or book publication. £50 Cash Prizes for poems. Music and Lyrics also published. No reading fees; prompt publication. Current. Catalogues and specimen copy of "Writer's Own Magazine" (9d monthly) free. Arthur H. Stockwell Limitted, 29, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.
MG. TUN THAN EDITOR.

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Municipal Notice.

(POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF PAWN BROKERS' LICENSES.)

The auction sale of licenses to carry on the business of Pawn brokers in five Pawn shops within Municipal limits for one year or 3 years at the option of the Committee from 1st April 1930 which had been fixed for Friday the 10th January 1930 is hereby postponed and will be held at 7-30 A.M. on Monday the 10th February 1930 at the Municipal Office,

TERMS

1 One-fifth of the purchase money is to be paid as security deposit on the day of sale and the balance in eight equal instalments payable on the 1st day of June, July, August, September, October, November and December 1930 and January 1931, agreement to be signed and registered under the Indian Registration Act at the purchasers expense as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Committee, failing which, the license will be resold at the first purchaser's risk and expense and the security deposit forfeited.

2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the President for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

3. Punctual payments of instalments on the date fixed will be insisted on and if this condition is, or any other conditions of the licenses are, not complied with the right will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

4. Any other information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

P. BHAUMIK
Secretary,
Moulmein Municipality.
Moulmein
Dated the 7th January 1930.

Indian Sea And Land Customs.

GRAND TOTAL OF GROSS REVENUE.

Calcutta, Jan. 9: According to returns in the Departident of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the grand total of gross Indian Sea and Land customs revenue (excluding allt revenue) collected during December 1929 amouated to R. 284 lakh compared with 214 lakhs in December 1928.

PROBLEM OF CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

Continued from page 5

dangerous for such a machine as the Imperial Airways' with the convenience of wireless and the dark landing apparatus Even sucmachines had to drop their journey for days. These sand storms are sometimes to thick that we are not able to see our own hands. The difficulty in Europe in weather is fog and difficulty in Arabia and Eastern countries is sand storm.

FAILURE A STEPPING STONE TO SUCCESS

I am not at all disappointed with the circumstances that made me abandone my flight as I have gained thereby a very good experience that can not be described. I also further believe that every failure is a stepping stone to success and all that happens in life is for the better, accordingly I am sure to succeed in my another attempt next year. A determined man always succeeds in his desires provided he is ready to undergo difficulties that come forward and I have faced more than my expectations. There is much which I can write regard ing my experiences but it has already become very lengthy, and hence I do not further proceed with that. I now want to write on the development of Civil Aviation in India and some suggestion about the youths who want to take up Aviation in the near future. These subject are also very big that more than 50 typed sheets can be written but I am trying to summarize it very briefly as follows:

AVIATION IN INDIA.

Aviation in India can become very successful because of the wide area and population. In England, America, Germany, etc., Civil Aviation lines have been regularly a paying concern within a short time and accordingly I am sure that here also they are bound to be paying. It is an indisputable fact that properly organised commercial flyiny along regular air-routes in up to-date machines tanks a safe means of transport. India is an ideal country for aviation and primary survey made during he past two years in connection with commercial aviation reveal the fact that there exists to-day a very wide field for the development of air transport to carry passengers, mails and freights, in Bombay and other important cities of India. A vast country like India with its industrial and commercial centres so widely separated from one another offers a unique opportunity for Civil Aviation and air transport. Wherever the spirit of enterprise exists in India now is the time for it to declare itself. It has been proved that long distant air transport is a practical proposition. India is right in the centre of the picture and must get the traffic in both directions and it behoves us to see that all traffic through her territory is carried by Indian Aircraft owned and operated by Indian Companies. It is necessary for India to look into this matter of Aviation for itself. The new form of transport is the great constructive agency in the world's development. it is, at the same time the basic element in air upon which the securities of big countries would in the event of War, primarily depend, If one continues to neglect it one shall flout prosperity and invite danger. It is therefore, only natural that India should see to take her proper place among the nations of the World in that behalf.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIA

This enterprise opens a new chapter in the history of Aviation in India and it deserves the hearty support and close co-operation of both the Government and public of India to make it a unique success. So far I know there are already a few companies registered in India, to take up certain routes provided an opportunity is given to them and I am sure the Government of India will not hesitate to give an opportunity this time to an Indian enterprise. Indians are not to for get that both Railways and shipping industry are already lost from their control to a greater extent and if this chance of developing the national Civil Air Transport Industry is lost I do not knew what words I can use for that. I may further add that if this opportunity is lost it will be very difficult for Indian investing public to get a good investment as well as it will be equally difficult for intelligent enterprising youths to get an opportunity to employment in every branch of its work and a big national indnstry will be lost for ever.

ADVICE TO FUTURE PILOTS

I am glad to see that several students are taking training in England as well as here to qualify themselves as civil pilots. It is a well-known fact that a newly passed "B" pilot with no other experience is useless for a pilot in a big aircraft with only hundred hours experience and therefore I suggest to my would be Indian pilots that in the beginning they on small machines should take up joy-rides business throughout India and travel weekly or as may be convenient from one place to another and thereby gain a good experience for themselves of cross country flying as well as difference weathers, thereby they will be creating airmindedness throughout India which will help to make Indian Civil Aviation enterprise a success by creating confidence that flying is the safest means of transportation like land and sea. My another suggestion to them is that the Aviation is such a wide subject that only piloting is no good for future prospects of an individual and for that they must take remaining subjects such as Aerobuilding, Engine building. Heat Engines, Meteorology, Navigation Air Photography air Survey, Ground Engineering etc.,etc. One other important training is also necessary and it is that how to organize and manage economically like foreign concerns a big Civil Aviation Line in India, As you know well that now I cannot afford to write anymore as it is getting very lengthy but I well be too pleased to give any suggestion or information for would be pilots in every respect regarding cost of flying expense in different countries as well which particular School for flying and the factories they should join, I am sure this will be very useful to them and thereby they will be able to save their time in finding good and economical school and factories etc. My experience of flight in every respect will also be very useful to the other Indian youths who would be attempting such a flight from Europe to India or vice versa in near future including survey maps. It will be a pleasure to me to give help in any respect as mentioned above both to the students as well as attempting flyers to give letters of introduction etc.

I will be very pleased if any other Indian Pilots come out and perform such long and eventful flights so that the Indian pilots also take their proper place among the nations of the World in that behalf. We Indians are capable of doing everything and if an opportunity is given to us I am sure Indian poilots will shine out as the heroes of the world. "Indian Daily Mail".

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

BURMA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE

A Provincial Committee in Burma has been constituted to Co-operate with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India with the following members :—

1. The Hon'ble Minister of Forests (Chairman).
2. The Financial Cammissioner [Transferred subject.]
3. The Director of Agriculture.
4. The Director of Veterinary Services.
5. The Principal, Agricultural College, Mandalay.
6. The Principal, Veterinary College, Insein.
7. One Representative of Pure Science From The University of Rangoon.
8. One Representative of Large Mill Owners—E. L. Edwards, Esq., Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co. Ltd.
9. One Representative of small Mill Owner, U Ba Oh. K. I. H, and
10. One Representative of the Burma land owners Association U Maung Maung.

The primary duties of the Provincial Committee will be, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, preparation of progrmmes of research to be laid before the Council of Agriculture Research and reporting on applications for grants from the Council.

THE RICE MARKET

11-1-30

The Local Rice Market continued to be easy outside quotations being 9 Small Mills Jany. at 360 and 3 months at 365. Bassein Big Millers sold white Yathalay Before 15 February 400 tons at 370 and March 300 tons at 372-8 Small Millers sold their own quality Immediate Milling 150 tons at 360. White Meedone 50 tons at 425 and Poozoondaung Small Mill all January 500 Tons at 357-8 other prices were white Meedone all January 400 402-8 S Q Meedone 422-8 February 400 Lonzain Meedone 337-8 S Q Ngasein January 380 382-8 Lonzain Ngasein 317-8. The Godown Rice Market reported no change Prices were Mill Sugandi 370 390. Long Boil 380 400 Boil Michar 385 395 Boil Yathalay 375 390. Full Boil 362-8 372-8 Rangoon Mill Milchar 370 372-8 and Shwebo old rice 420 to 470.

The paddy market continued to be weak prices were 135 137 Maudalay 138 140 Prome 138 140 141 Boat and 158 Meedone.

BA GLAY & BA TIN
Daily Rice Market.

Rangoon Turf Club

THIRD SPRING EXTRA MEETING

Handicaps for Saturday

12-45 p. m.

THE PEGU MAIDEN PLATE (No 1).—About 5 Furlongs.

Challenger	8 7
Lay Thein	8 7
Moya	8 7
Mya Thaung	8 7
Scarlet Lady	8 7
Taung Nyun	8 5
Blue Riband	8 5
Chris	8 5
Ma Ma Glay	8 5
Ma Mya Sein	8 5
Thadoenwai	8 5
Tun Aung	8 3
Francis Foster	8 3
Mg Shwe Yoe	8 3
Quincy	8 3
Shellac	8 3
Shwe Pyi Gyi	8 3
Wadain Nyun	8 3

1-15 p. m.

THE PEGU MAIDEN PLATE (No. II.]—About 5 Furlongs.

Hla Ohn Khin	8 1
Hottentot	8 1
Lochaber	8 1
Patrick Nyun	8 1
Son O'Shaik	8 1
Thaung Sin	8 1
Bala Nyun	7 13
Htai Maung	7 13
Pye Maw	7 13
Than Galone	7 13
Full Moon	7 11
Hmyar	7 11
Ke Thaya	7 11
Than Nyun Tin	7 11
Aung Than Han	7 9
Duchess	7 9
Melodrama	7 9
Kamer	7 7
Nanda Wun	7 7
Nin Lar	7 Z
Royal Argent	7 1

1-45 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. VI.—About 6 Furlongs.

Bo Thaw Da	9 0
Burmese Belle	8 13
Yowaru	8 10
Naga Byan	8 10
Sensation	8 6
Toe Tha	8 4
Obo Star	8 3
Champagne	8 1
Jubilee Nyun	7 12
Ma Thaung	7 0
Nyun Hlyan	7 0
Maygala	7 0
Aung Win	7 0
Nat Kyi Nyun	7 0
Hla Aye Myaing	7 0
Kyaw Swa	7 0

2-15 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. V.—About 6 Furlongs.

Taungtha	9 0
Busa	8 12
Bridegroom	8 10
Patrick Sein	8 5
White Blaze	8 5
Abo	8 1
Lightning II	7 12
Bo Kyaw	7 12
Mya Thaw Da	7 12
Win Mg Gyi	7 10
Deli Sein	7 8
Moe Thi Da	7 8
Kyi Kyi Mya	7 6
Ruby Star	7 4
Sein Mu	7 2
Kan Htoon	7 0
Cicerone	7 0

2r45 p. m

THE RANGOON PLATE Div. II.—About 7 Furlongs.

Lucky Tin	9 4
Sein Aung	9 0
L. S. D.	8 12
Nai Maing	8 10
Lollie	8 10
Bo wa	8 8
Win Byan	8 8
Typhoon	8 6
Hla Thaung Myg	8 4
Audrey	8 0
Ma Thein Aung	7 12
Drummona	7 10
College Sein	7 10
Shamrock	7 8
Blue Blood	7 8
St. Gatien	7 6
Mya Kyaing	7 4
Bahio Ban	7 2
Sokto	7 0

3-15 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. IV.—About 6 Furlongs.

Bosco	9 0
Wa Nu	8 12
Kyaw Hla Mg	8 10
Patricia	8 10
Chrysler	8 9
Meteor	8 8
Nyun Nyun Sein	8 8
Nyun Aung	8 8
Coronet	8 5
Koucha	8 3
Nyun Yin	8 0
Darling Than	8 0
Ngwe Sein	8 0
Nyun Nyun	7 13
Quilina	Z 7
Blue Spec	7 7
Hero Thein	Z 3

3-45 p. m.

THE RANGOON PLATE Div I.—About 7 Furlongs.

Drummer	10 11
Sunny Jim	9 7
Maaya	8 5
Kan Baw Nyun	8 3
Crowning Gift	7 8
Uncas	7 6
Kadoe	7 6
Ngwe Yu Thein	7 2
Kan Kan	7 0
Blue Lassie	6 7
Thaung Hla Yi	6 7
Win Myaing	6 7

4-45 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. III.—About 6 Furlongs;

Hla May	9 0
An Gyi Mg	8 12
Tin Myaing	8 10
New Sein Thoung	8 6
Viv	8 5
Sunny Elf	8 4
Papyrus	8 2
Hla Thaung	7 13
Diamond Star	7 13
Thiha Bala	7 10
Wembley	7 10
Dora	7 6
Daung Yin	7 4
Encore	7 2
Di Di	7 2
Raffles	7 0

4-45 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE (Div. I).—About 6 Furlongs.

Tha Aung	9 11
Bridesmaid	9 9
Sein Aung	9 4
Pinsticker	8 6
Ngwe Aung Thein	8 4
Thein Mauk	7 13
Kaw Wi La	7 11
Bonita	7 11
Rex	7 9
Chi Hsan	7 9
Sein Kyi Kyi	7 9
Padonma	7 6
Domes	7 0
Toorukh	7 0

5-15 p.m.

THE DWARF SPRINTER'S HANDICAP.—About 6 Furlongs.

Ace Prior	9 10
Bilberry	9 4
San Hlaing	8 10
Hall Mark	8 9
Billient Doux	8 5
Htaik Nyun	8 3
Old Gold	8 1
Win Sin	Z 13
Aung Hlaing	7 6
Shwe Daung Nyo	7 6
Padamya	7 4
Aung Nyun Pe	7 4
Niku	7 3
Htein Hlyan	7 3
Sammer	7 1
Min Nyun	7 0
Sein Waziya	7 0
Gooll	7 0
Suspicion	7 0
Nyun Hpu Sein	7 0
Saw Chit U	6 Z

5-45 p. m.

PEGU PLATE (Div. II).—About 6 Furlongs.

Than Weikza	9 0
Minerva	8 13
Thaung Dan	8 13
Chandrably	8 10
Hla Sin	8 7
Young Prince	8 7
Aung Kyaing	8 6
The Maratha	8 3
Yan Aung Kyi	8 3
Medine	8 1
Pwar Aung	8 1
Dillon	8 0
Mya Shwe	8 0
Simplicitas	7 13
Nyun Hlaing	7 13
Zenobia	7 7
Go Go	7 2
Si Nyo	7 0

WANTED FOUR TEACHERS.

Wanted four teachers with high school final at least, State salary required before the 20th January to the undersigned

AW BA,
Superintendent,
National School,
Kyangin.

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager. and not to anyone by name.

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR.

Vaccines Sera and Specialties OF *The British Drug Houses, Limited London*

WE beg to announce to the Medical Profession of our appointment as SOLE AGENTS in Burma for the Vaccines Sera and the Specialities of British Drug Houses, Ltd., London. We are also glad to mention that all the Vaccines an Sera of the British Drug Houses Ltd., London, are kept in a "FRIGIDAIRE" Cold Storage Cabinet, worked electrically keeping a continuous temperature of 45 egrees F., which could be seen in our Show-Rooms in Mogul Street, Rangoon.

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		0 4	0 2

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	1924	1929.
Capital ... Rs.	5,50,000	7,50,000
Reserves ... Rs.	2,50,000	7,50,000
Deposits ... Rs.	27,84,227	89,25,428
Investments ... Rs.	8,20,472	28,65,055
Liquid Assets ... Rs.	10,28,910	34,75,007
Advances ... Rs.	26,24,967	70,95,183
Dividends Paid ... Rs,	61,750	406,000
Net Profits ... Rs.	1,17,554	2,08,116
Dividend Rate on	12½ o/o	16 o/o.
Ordinary Shares ... Rs.	12½ p.c.	16 p.c

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5 per annum ... 1 year ... 5% per annum.
5½% " " ... 2 years... 5½% " "
6% " " ... 3 years... 6% " "
6½% " " ... 4 years ...6½o/o " "
7% " " ... 5 years ... 7% " "

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Savings Bank Accounts.—Interest at 4 per cent.

Current Accounts.—Interest at 2 per cent.

General Banking business transacted. All further particulars obtainable from Head Office, Pyapon. or Agent, Rangoon Branch.

E. A. HEATON, General Manager.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS WANTED

Sealed tenders in duplicate will be received by the Officer-in-charge, Medical Store Depot, Rangoon Cantt : up to 12 noon, on Tuesday the 15th January 1930 for the supply of Medical and Miscellaneous stores to the Government Medical Store Depot, Rangoon Cantt : for the year 1930-31 in quantities noted against each in the schedule.

2. The tenders will be opened at that hour in the presence of tenderers who may choose to attend.

3. Forms of tenders and schedule of stores may be obtained from this office, free of charge, on application in writing.

4. The tenderers must deposit in the nearest Government Treasury earnest money at the rate of two per cent on the total value of tender [Schedule] and produce the Treasury Receipt with the Tender.

5. Tenders may either be placed by the tenderers in the box kept in the verandah of the depot for that purpose or handed over to the officer-in-charge personally.

6. All covers containing tenders should be addressed to the Officer-in-charge, Government Medical Store Depot, 57, Newlyn Road, Rangoon Cantt : and NOT BY NAME.

7. The Officer-in-charge, Medical Store Depot, Rangoon Cantt : does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. ARNOTT,
Major, R.A.M.C.,
Officer i/c, Medical Store Depot,
Rangoon.

Medical Store Depot,
RANGOON
Dated the 9th Dec : 1929.
254

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Warship Despatched To Foochow.

SEQUEL TO KIDNAPPING OFFICIALS.

Nanking, Jan. 9: It transpires that the kidnapping of six members of Fukien Provincial Government was not carried out by communists but by General Luhsinpau, Commander of the newly organised Second Fukien Division.

Governor's Escape From Custody.

Yahe-schu-Chaing has telegraphed to his Government that he escaped at Nantsi, ten miles from Foochow but that the General is holding prisoners four members of the provincial Government.

National Government has despatched a war ship to Foochow.

Book on Buddhism

ORDER FROM—MAHA BODHI BOOK AGENCY

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		Rs.	A.	P.
Dr. B. C. Law—Some Kshattriya Tribes of Ancient India	...	10	0	0
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The Vade Mecum—A book containing an order of ceremonies for use in Buddhist temples—By Dorothy Hunt—A. R, Zorn and Bhikkhu Shinkaku	...	1	2	0
BHIKKHU SILACARA—				
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U MAUNG MAUNG KIN,
Head Master,
Aided National High School,
THAYETKON,
Myaungmya District.

OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

1. Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a.m. on the 10th January 1930 for the erection and supply of an open steel shed, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 18789 (eighteen thousand seven hundred and eighty nine) only. All other particulars including the conditions of the contract and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE,
President,
Pegu Municipality.

Pegu.
The 12th December 1929.

India in the Commons.

DEBATE ON MR. BROCKWAY'S MOTION.

The following is the full text of the speeches made in Parliament on December 18, in the debate on the political situation in India.

Mr. Brockway: I beg to move

"That this House welcomes the evidence of the co-operation of Indian representatives in the settlement of the constitutional question and relies upon the Government of India to encourage good will by the sympathetic conduct of its administrative and executive functions, particularly in relation to the expression of political opinion.

I realise that the discussion which I am opening this evening may have very serious consequences, and that every word uttered here, while it may influence English relations to India, is likely still more to influence Indian relations to England. Within a few days of this discussion, very critical decisions will be taken in India, decisions which will largely determine whether the new policy which was recently announced will have successful results. I can assure the Secretary of State for India that I appreciate the efforts which he is making with the whole-hearted alliance of the Viceroy in India, in order to settle the constitutional question with good will between the Indian and the British representatives, and I hope that no word which I utter to-night will make that task more difficult.

The situation in India is serious because, ever since the War, there has been a growing alienation between the representatives of Indian political opinion and this country. Even in 1919, when the Montagu reforms began to operate, there was a strong body of Indian opinion which declined to co-operate in those reforms; but during the last two years the situation has become still more serious, because, in addition to that section of Indian opinion which declined then to co-operate even the Moderate and Liberal parties in India during the last two years have joined the non-co-operation movement. If the constitutional question in India had had to be settled with that alienation between Indian and British opinion, the task would have been almost impossible, either for the Viceroy or for the Secretary of State, and the greatest tribute to the policy which has been pursued during the last few months is the that, for the first time since 1919, there is evidence of representative Indian opinion seeking to co-operate in the settlement of the constitutional issue. To-day we not only have evidence that the Moderate and the Liberal parties are prepared to co-operate, but we have very good evidence that even a large part of that section of Indian opinion which declined to co-operate in 1919 is now looking towards the possibility of co-operation in the settlement of this issue.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS

The Motion which I am moving begins by welcoming that fact. I think, however, that the House should recognise that, though the position is more hopeful than it has been for many years, there are still three essential things which must be done if there is going to be whole-hearted co-operation on the Indian side. The first of those essential things is that, when the round-table conference comes to meet, the Indian representation at that conference shall be as far as it is humanly possible to achieve, really reflective of Indian opinion, and I would urge the Secretary of State for India, in preparing the plans by which India is to be represented at that conference, to do his utmost to secure that politically alert opinion in India shall be represented at the conference in such a way that it will have the confidence of the Indian people.

The second essential is that the necessarily rather vague language which was used in relation to the objective of Dominion status in the declaration of the Viceroy should be interpreted in such a way that the Bill which is discussed by the round-table conference shall definitely embody the principle of Dominion status. I do not suggest that it will be possible to introduce a Bill which will make the transition from the present Government of India to Dominion Status in a few months, or in a year, but I do suggest very strongly that that Bill should be one in which there will be progressive and automatic development towards Dominion status and that we shall not again have to come to this House, that we shall not again have to have further Commissions, which will mean that the whole constitutional issue of India has to be threshed out again.

END POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS.

The third essential thing, if these hopes of co-operation are to be realised, is that there should be a definite ending of the political prosecutions which have been carried out in India during the last two years. Upon this matter there has been a suggestion that those prosecutions are limited either to acts of violence or to speeches which are an incitement to violence. I think I shall be able to show that is not the case. But even when there are actual acts of violence, or definite incitements to violence, I want to urge upon the Secretary of State for India the adoption of two principles. The first is that the decision to prosecute should be taken very carefully, and the second is that, when the decision has been taken, the prosecution should be carried out with scrupulous fairness to the Indian people. Unless those two principles are adopted, the effect of prosecuting even for the expression of violent opinion is to make national heroes in a country where there is grave political and economic discontent, and I am perfectly sure that I shall have the support of the Secretary of State in that respect, because his own declared opinions on the matter leave no reason for doubt. I have been interested in reading, for example, an article which he himself contributed to the "Contemporary Review" in January, 1926. He was then commenting upon Justice Swift's summing up in the Communist trial. Justice Swift had used these words:

"If you come to the conclusion that the language tends to subvert the Government and the laws of the Empire; if you think that is what the language means then you will not only be within your rights but it will be your duty to find the prisoners guilty."

The Secretary of State for India, in the "Contemporary Review," made this comment:

"These are very comprehensive words. What is meant by 'laws of the Empire'? How would such an interpretation affect, for example, the Nationalist party at present in South Africa, who have declared for secession?.....most people would concur in the view that the weapon for sedition should not be brought out except in the most urgent case of public necessity.

PROSECUTE WITH VERY GREAT CARE.

The principle which the Secretary of State for India expresses there is the principle which I am urging upon him now. I am not arguing that there should not be prosecutions in cases of violence, or incitement to violence; I am only arguing that a prosecution should be decided upon with very great care, and that, when it has been decided upon, it should be carried out with scrupulous fairness. There is one illustration of these two principles to which I want to draw the attention of the House. They are illustrated in the trial which is now proceeding at Meerut. The charge in that trial is:

"Waging or attempting to wage war against the King, conspiring to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India, or to overawe the Government by criminal force or the show of criminal force."

That trial is 'subjudice.' and, therefore, I only make this comment, that it seems to me that the trial is placing out of all due proportion the effectiveness of the campaign which has been urged, and generally I would put this point to the Secretary of State for India. Experience all over the world shows that, if Communists are left alone, they are so stupid in their propaganda that they defeat themselves. There is the case of China, where their stupidity has meant that they have estranged even the left in the National movement—

Colonel Howard-Bury. What has been the loss of life in China ?

"THE DANGER" OF PROMINENCE.

Mr. Brockway: Their attitude in India is having the same effect, and I want to put it to the Secretary of State for India that there is a danger, by the very prominence of these trials, that more propaganda will be done on their behalf than they would be able effectively to do themselves. Generally speaking, I would say that the conditions in India, of political subjection and of economic poverty and the repression which has existed in India, are likely to make many more Communists than all the propaganda of the Third International. To that I would add that not only does there seem to me to be some doubt as to the wisdom of the trial, but that the proceedings have actually been unfortunate in certain respects—

Mr. Speaker: We cannot discuss the proceedings in a trial which is now going on. That would be quite out of order.

Mr. Brockway: I want to be very careful about that point, and, therefore, Sir, I will just ask your guidance. All that I was going to raise as a matter of discussion was the transference of the trial to Meerut, the refusal of bail to the prisoners for eight months, and the absence of any trial by jury. If you rule these matters out of order, I will not proceed upon them.

Mr. Speaker: It is a very sound principle of Order that, when trials are proceeding, references to them and discussion and criticism of them in this House would be out of order.

Mr. Maxton: On that point of Order., Have there not been many rulings in this House that, while one could not when a case was "sub judice," discuss in this House the merits of the question, it was always in order to discuss the procedure in the matter ? I suggest to you, Sir, that my hon, Friend the Member for East Leyton [Mr. Brockway) is now only discussing the question of procedure and not the merits of the case.

Mr, Speaker: To discuss the general procedure and method of trials in general would be quite in order, but not of a specific trial.

MEERUT TRIAL.

Mr. Brockway: I will leave it at that, having expressed my view upon those three points. The point that I want to urge is that the trial at Meerut was only symbolical of a much wider campaign in India, and that in India during the last two years there have been, under Sections of the Indian Penal Code, and more particularly under Section 124A of that Code, repeated prosecutions, and that those prosecutions have gone much beyond any attempt to suppress violence or even incitement to violence. Perhaps I may read to the House the actual terms of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, under which these prosecutions have taken place. It reads as follow :

"Whoever by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representation or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, it which fine may be added or with fine."

I am aware that Dr. Whitley Stokes in his book, "Anglo-Indian Codes," gives an explanation of that in which he would modify its effect, but unfortunately, that explanation has no statutory power.

There has been a series of trials in India, of which I think my right hon. Friend will be aware, beginning with the case of the Bangobasi newspaper in 1891, when Sir Comar Petheram was the judge presiding, what is known as the Tilak case, which went to the Privy Council, and where Justice Strachey's summing up at Bombay was endorsed, and again in the case of the Queen Empress v. Arrba Prasad, which has very much modified the explanation given in that book.

TOTAL EFFECT OF JUDGEMENTS.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that the total effect of those judgments is that anyone in India is guilty under this Section who uses words calculated to create a disposition towards dislike or contempt or hatred of the system of Government, even if the words did not in fact create such a disposition and even if they were true. I will leave to others the implications of some of the many cases which will be brought before the House showing that, under that Subsection, many Indian politicians have been arrested and imprisoned, not for acts of violence or of inciting to violence, but for the expression of political opinion, which, in my view, ought to be regarded as absolutely legitimate. In addition to that, there has been a special Act passed during the last two years known as the Public Safety-Act. I am wrong in saying it was passed, because it was rejected by the Indian Legislative Assembly, but it was certified by the Viceroy. That particular Act has ceased to operate and I should like to ask the Secretary of State whether it is the intention of the Indian Government to renew the public safety orders.

Mr. Brockway continuing said :—

It seems to me, on this issue of political prosecution two developments are necessary if the attitude of co-operation which is beginning to show itself is to be encouraged. The first is that there should be a limitation of the prosecutions to violence, or to incitement to violence. During the past-year there have been twice as many prosecutions of this character as there were last year. I welcome the fact that, since the Viceroy's Declaration, their number has decreased, though I regret to say there have been a few instances. I know it may be argued that strong language quite apart from attempts to incite to violence, may endanger safety, but if strong language or incitement to violence endangers safety, that is the strongest possible indictment of the system of administration in which that kind of public opinion exists. The second thing that I suggest as essential is that there should be a review of the cases now in prison. That review, it seems to me should cover two categories of offenders. It should cover old offenders who have been in prison for a very considerable time, and it should cover those who are in prison only for the expression of political opinion on the lines I have outlined.

RECOMMENDATION FOR RELEASE.

As far as the first is concerned I would particularly draw attention to the recommendation of the Punjab Jails Committee, an official committee of the Panjab Government, which recommended that there should be a release of the Lahore conspiracy prisoners of 1915 offenders imprisoned during the War who have been kept in prison ever since, and, secondly, that there should be a release of the martial law prisoners of 1919. I urge that on the ground of the very long period of imprisonment which they have undergone. As far as political expression is concerned, I would urge that there should be a review of the cases during the last year or two, so that where there has been imprisonment for the expression of political opinion, apart from violence, those cases, should be reviewed. I would put to my right hon. friend the words which have been given in an interview which appeared in the Press to-day by Pandit Malaviya, one of the most honoured of the native leaders:—

"The Indian leaders are requesting a political amnesty, but do not wish the release of men guilty of political murders and acts of violence. It is recognised that such as these must remain in prison, but it is urged that prisoners' cases should be reviewed for the purpose of releasing men imprisoned only for expressing opinions."

I would strongly urge that point of view on the Secretary of State.

The position in India is full of hope, but there is still uncertainty. In my view the decision we take and the decision which India takes in the next few months will be of tremendous importance, not merely in the relations of Britain and India, but in the relations of the white and coloured races all over the world. Everywhere subject peoples have a new sense of national existence. Everywhere they are seeking education. Everywhere they are seeking political and economic liberty. There is no force on earth that can prevent that movement of liberty from ultimately reaching its achievement. The problem that is before us is whether that achievement is to be reached by our recognising and encouraging it or by the maintenance of domination, followed by rebellion. The decision we reach in relation to India in the next few months will be a decision which will have tremendous influence upon the whole of that vast problem in the immediate future.

NEW FORCES AT WORK.

There are to-day new forces at work in India which are of much greater significance than the mere demand for political emancipation. They are forces which are demanding cultural emancipation, spiritual emancipation, and economic emancipation. India has been described as decadent. To-day India is the most renascent nation in the face of the whole world. Anyone who goes to India finds it in a ferment of new ideas, finds social reform movements, educational reform movements, women's movements, movements for the equaltiy of the various castes rising up in a degree which we can little recognise here. That Indian movement for women's liberty is absolutely irresistible. The issue before the House is whether with our responsibilities and with our opportunites, we shall co-operate with that movement of liberty and allow its expression which will not bring it into conflict with this country. I want, in conclusion, to say a word to my own friends in India. They have reason to be suspicious and to doubt, but I know the new spirit that is finding expression in our own Government at home and in the Viceroy. I beg the Indian people to respond to that spirit and I beg our own Government to be courageous in its expression.

Mr. Horrabin: I beg to second the motion.

I realise, as my hon. friend said he did, the fact that any words used in this House on a a subject like this may have repercussions far away, and that, it is incumbent on anyone speaking on this subject here to choose his words very carefully, and with a due sense of responsibility. I hope that from that far and away most important point of view I shall not offend. I want to express, I believe in the name of the majority of members of the House, satisfaction at the evidence of the desire of considerable bodies of Indian opinion to co-operate in the solution of the constitutional problem in India, and to express satisfaction equally at the very clear evidence of a new spirit on the part of the Government of India, that new spirit which was expressed so finely in the Viceroy's declaration, with its frankly expressed desire to break through the webs of mistrust which have lately clogged the relations between India and Great Britain that same new spirit which the Secretary of State voiced so clearly and unequivocally in the House a short time ago. We on this side, at all events, are not surprised that the evidence that new spirit should come soon from this Government when we remember the words used by the Prime Minister only last year in presiding over the British Commonwealth Labour Conference in London. He said:—

"I hope that within a period of months rather than years there will

be a new Dominion added to the Commonwealth of our nations a Dominion of another race, a Dominion that will find self-respect as an equal within this Commonwealth. I refer to India."

THE BIRKENHEAD TONE.

In that sense this is not surely a new spirit at all—not even as new as 1917. The Act of 1833, passed while still the East India Company ruled, and the Royal Proclamation of 1858 both quite clearly declared for equality of opportunity for the people of India, and some of the very best servants of the Crown who have worked in India, men like Sir Thomas Munro of Madras, or Lord Bentinck or Lord Eldon, distinguished servants of this country in India, have always admittedly and professedly worked for that ultimate goal of equality of opportunity and fellow-citizenship under the British Crown of the two races. That Birkenhead tone to which the Secretary of State referred was indeed a retrogression to the spirit and the attitude of the men who a century and a half ago lost the American colonies to this country. I do not know whether that eighteenth century attitude could have been more clearly expressed than it was on one occasion by the Noble Lord the late Home Secretary when he used these words :—

"We do not hold India for the Indians. We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods in general and Lancashire goods in particular. We conquered it by the sword and by the sword we should hold it."

The same Noble Lord characterised as "cant" any other view. That is a fine expression of the 18th century attitude. One might almost suggest that a much earlier century, in fact a pre-Christian century, is characteristic of an utterance of that sort. Words uttered in a spirit such as that have resulted in an entire lack of trust, or to use the Viceroy's words, in "webs of mistrust in India." It is hardly surprising that such words should have led to that result. It is a fact, and we all know it that not merely the so-called extremists in India but the great bodies of Liberals, Independents and Moderates to-day manifest that same distrust in the British Government as their more left-wing fellows. I will quote some words which I came across the other day in a periodical dealing with affairs in the East; words written by one who certainly cannot be classed as an extremist. They are taken from an article written by Sir Phiroze Sethna, a member of the Viceroy's Council of State, a leading banker and an ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

SIR P. C. SETHNA QUOTED.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, writing in the "Asiatic Review" quite recently, while arguing that the British connection must be maintained, says that Western influences must continue to operate, and insists on the necessity of making substantial constitutional advance or otherwise such hostility may be created against the British connection as to imperil its continued existence. Governmental machinery, he goes on to say, must be reformed and re-adjusted so as to win for the British connection the unanimous support of the Indian people. These are not the words of an extremist or of a political agitator, they are the words of an Indian at present prominently associated with the British rule in India. I want to point to the significance of the words he chooses to use "re-adjusted so as to win for the British connection"—not to regain but

", win for the British connection the willing support of the Indian people."

I suggest that words such as those from such a man are of enormous significance as indicating the nature, extent, and depth of the distrust felt in India at the present time.

To come to the more specific point raised in the motion which has been moved by my hon. friend, that distrust has surely been made abundantly manifest by the widespread sympathy shown in India for the accused in such conspiracy trials as have recently taken place at Lahore and Meerut. Whole classes of people, and whole sections and castes of people do not spontaneously express in all sorts of ways their sympathy with violence, with outrage, with murder unless there is some very deep underlying reason for such an expression of sympathy. The very fact of the widespread character of the sympathy expressed in India in view of these cases is evidence of the nature and extent of that distrust. I want to urge upon the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for India that now surely, more than ever before is the time for the clear manifestation of such qualities as vision and courage on the part of the Government in relation to India. I want to urge that some quite unmistakeable gesture, some definite act which would symbolise the new spirit to which he has pledged himself and to which the Viceroy has pledged himself in regard to India affairs; that there should be some definite act or gesture which should make that abundantly clear to the Indian people. It would be good statesmanship at this time and would repay this country and the men responsible for it a hundredfold.

AMNESTY FOR PRISONERS.

I want to remind hon. gentlemen on this side of the House that the party to which they belong has always quite clearly and quite definitly stood for an amnesty for political prisoners in India, and that only two years ago, at the annual conference of this party, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking for the release of all political offenders who were in Indian prisons, I want to make it clear, as the mover of this motion has already done, that in making that appeal we are not appealing, any more than our fellows at that party conference were appealing, for any less rigorous treatment of clear cases of violence or of clear and definite incitement to violence. We are asking that there should be very careful consideration, indeed very careful reconsideration, of every case which involves merely freedom of political expression and free expression of political opinion. This is a vital matter at the present time." I can think of nothing for which we ought to pray more in relation to this particular problem than that we should win the good-will of the Indian National Congress and their support for this policy of co-operation. Is it conducive to the gaining of that support from the National Congress that a member of the executive committee of that body numbering only some nine or ten men, is in prison on a charge of this kind? I do not want to allude to whole lists of cases, though it would be perfectly easy to do so, illustrating the kind of cases we are asking should be reconsidered and treated differently in future in order to help to break away from this web of mistrust,

CASE OF MR. R. CHATTERJI.

I should like to refer to a case that has been mentioned more than once in this House—the case of Mr. Ramananda Chatterji, the editor of a monthly leading English journal. There appeared a book entitled "India in Bondage," by an American missionary. That book was published in serial form and ran through that journal for a period of two years. It then appeared in book-form early this year, and no steps were taken. But on a second edition being issued, the publisher, Mr. Chatterji, was arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, or pay a fine of 1,000 rupees under Regulation 124-A. I understand that at the trial the prosecuting counsel, or probably the defending counsel, read from the book certain passages quoted from the writings of the present Prime Minister, and the magistrate informed counsel that if the present Minister had used or written those words in India he would have been liable to prosecution for sedition. I understand that the writer of the book, the American missionary in question, has offered to withdraw the book as a whole if any critic can point to serious mis-statements of fact or even to exaggerated statements. It is that sort of thing which we feel is helping in no small measure to exacerbate that distrust which is making so difficult a real full-hearted co-operation at the present time. I might mention the fact that a list of books has been published in this country as having been banned by the police in one district in India, including poetic works of a Poet Laureate of this country and a poet who was an eminently respectable Poet Laureate, Robert Southey. I have not seen any explanation as to what particular part of Southey's works came under the police ban, but I am sure the ghost of the Poet Laureate must be anxiously awaiting some explanation.

PLETHORA OF SENTENCES

I take up one page of a newspaper and glance across the headings at the top of it, It is a page of an Indian newspaper published in English : "A religious preacher sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment." Two columns afterwards : "A professor sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment." In the next column : "What is sedition? Editor sentenced to one years rigorous imprisonment." I do not want to touch on the details of these cases but I wish to urge that almost all of them although there may be facts which do not come out in newspaper reports—are definitely cases in which the question of the legitimate expression of political opinion arises and in regard to which the question of incitement to violence or murder produced long legal arguments during trial. We ask that in cases of that sort the benefit of the doubt should be given to the prisoner rather than against him. We urge that at all costs there should be avoided the sort of deadlock which comes about by one side regarding as necessarily innocent every person charged and the other side regarding as necessarily guilty every person charged.

I want to touch on the particular point of view in relation to this question which has a special appeal to my hon. friends on this side of the House. There is in this country, up and down the movement with which members on this side of the House are associated, much anxiety and apprehension as to the freedom of trade union organisation and trade union propaganda in India. The workers of this country feel that these fundamental rights of the workers in every country in the world must be very carefully safeguarded and that in circumstances such as have obtained in India hitherto, those elementary rights of the working classes, nowhere more needed than in India should be free from the suggestion that they themselves are seditious. I stress the side that arises out of this view of the question, and emphasize what I am sure many hon. members must feel, as I do, that important as the political issues in India are, they are entirely overshadowed, or will be over-shadowed, by the tremendous economic issues.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN MASSES

We are conscious of the appalling condition of the great mass of the people in India. We remember that that mass represents something like one-fifth of the total population of the world. We know something from first-hand knowledge of our fellows who have been out there and have seen it, of the utter degradation of the industrial conditions in some of the important centres of India. We realise the danger of those low standards to our European standards. We realise, as human beings, the danger of a vast population so lacking in stamina, so lacking in the possibility of resistance to disease that they may at any time become a sort of distributing plague centre for the rest of the world. That is the situation in India that is of more importance than any other to those of us who are associated with the working class movement, and I urge on the Secretary of State that in order to meet that terribly urgent problem, nothing should be left undone to ensure the maximum of good-will on the part of those involved in the solution. We welcome the pledges which the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have given, and we urge the Secretary of State and the Government to make it still clearer to the peoples of India that a new spirit has arisen and a new era of real co-operation has dawned.

[To be continued.]

Municipal Notice.

(POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF PAWN BROKERS' LICENSES.)

The auction sale of licenses to carry on the business of Pawn brokers in five Pawn shops within Municipal limits for one year or 3 years at the option of the Committee from 1st April 1930 which had been fixed for Friday the 10th January 1930 is hereby postponed and will be held at 7-30 A.M. on Monday the 10th February 1930 at the Municipal Office,

TERMS

1 One-fifth of the purchase money is to be paid as security deposit on the day of sale and the balance in eight equal instalments payable on the 1st day of June, July, August, September, October, November and December 1930 and January 1931, agreement to be signed and registered under the Indian Registration Act at the purchasers expense as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Committee, failing which, the license will be resold at the first purchaser's risk and expense and the security deposit forfeited.

2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the President for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

3. Punctual payments of instalments on the date fixed will be insisted on and if this condition is, or any other conditions of the licenses are, not complied with the right will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

4. Any other information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

P. BHAUMIK
Secretary,
Moulmein Municipality.

Moulmein
Dated the 7th January 1930.

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR.

Police Advisory Board

The following extracts are from the Minutes of a meeting of the Police Advisory Board held in the office of the Commissioner of Police Rangooo held at 2-30 p. m. on the 20th December 1929.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and action taken notified to the meeting.

A consolidated statement showing the number of cases prosecuted for running the 36 Animal' Game was placed on the table.

U Tin Baw wanted to know the reasons why, buses were prohibited from plying at Innes and Shan Roads and whether such prohibition would not cause inconvenience and trouble to the residents of Sanchaung, Myenigon and Kwethit quarters.

He was informed that the' bus route had been stopped owing to complaints of residents that rash driving has taken place. The road is narrow and several accidents have occurred. Besides this, the route was only opened and allowed during certain hours, i.e., between 8 and 10 a.m. and 4 and 6 p.m, but it was found that' buses were using the road all day. The Commissioner of Police, however, informed the meeting that the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department would go into the cases and put up his report.

U Tin Baw wanted to know the functions of the Police Advisory Board and the duties of its members. He was informed that the Lewisohn Committee had recommended in their report of 1924 that Police Advisory Committee be formed to give advice and general assistance to the Police.

Mr. DuBern complained of the habit of builders strewing pavements with building materials when erecting or reparing buildings. He proposed the following which was seconded by U Tin Baw.—

"That the Rangoon Corporation be requested to take steps to prevent pavements being strewn with building materials; that at least half the pavement should be left for pedestrian traffic, and once the ground floor of a building has been erected, that no building material should be allowed on the pavements."

The proposal was carried.

Mr. DuBern proposed that the Rangoon Corporation be asked to make the residents of Hume Road and Innes Road, cut down their bamboo hedges, as they obscure the view of passing traffic.

Mr. DuBern wanted to discuss the question of powers to be given to the Commissioner of Police and the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, to enable them to inflict petty fines in motor vehicle cases. He was informed that the Traffic Advisory Board had already submitted recommendations to the Local Government.

There being nothing further to discuss, the meeting was closed.

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE.

British Reply to French Memorandum.

London, Jan. 12 : The British reply to the French Naval Memorandum says that it will not conduce to the success of the Naval Conference if the various Governments entrench themselves beforehand in positions based, perhaps, on misunderstandings from which they cannot recede. It says that considerations mentioned in the French Memorandum such as the League Covenant, national secuetary, etc., will naturally be borne in mind by all delegates to the London Conference.

SECURITY AND REDUCTION.

The reply places considerable trust on the fact that fifty-six countries have renounced war and declares that unless a beginning in naval reduction is held justified by a measure of security already achieved through the various post-war treaties the public will be disappointed, The' tendency towards expansion in arms which is only too evident already will develop and nations will seek security in military preparation,

PROGRESSIVE STEPS.

Referring to the French distinction between the Kellogg Pact and the League Covenant the reply declares that Britain unreservedly accepts all her obligations under the Covenant which, however, must not be held to involve a delay in the progressive steps for disarmament.

MEDITERRANEAN POWERS.

The reply expresses the opinion regarding the Mediterrnean Powers agreement suggested by France that inasmuch as all Mediterranean Powers belong to the League of Nations, facilities already exist for a settlement of the controversies, but Government will gladly exchange views on this question with all the Powers concerned.

MR. HENDERSON'S REQUEST TO LEAGUE.

Geneva, Jan. 11 : Mr. Arthur Henderson has requested the Secretary General of the League of Nations to inform M. Colban, Chief of the Disarmament Section of the League Secretariat, that, in view of the important bearing which the London Conference is likely to have upon the work of the League Preparatory Disarmament Committee, the British Government are of opinion that it will be very useful if M. Colban will attend the Canference as an observer without participating in its deliberations.

RANGOON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

GOVERNOR ON POLITICAL SITUATION.

The annual dinner of the Rangoon Trades Association took place on Tuesday evening at the Minto Mansions Hotel under the presidency of Mr. H. Walton Smith. The principal guest of the evening was His Excellency the Governor. Covers were laid for 110.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA AND OUR GOVERNOR."

The toast of the King-Emperor having been loyally received, the President proposed the toast of "The Government of Burma and Our Governor."

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, in responding to the toast, said :—

Mr. Smith and Gentlemen,—It is very good of the Rangoon Trades Association to have invited me for the second year in succession to be present at their annual banquet, and I thank you all for the welcome you have given me. It is an added pleasure to find you, Sir, again in the Chair. It is no small thing so to have won the confidence of the Rangoon Trades Association that they have again done you the honour of electing you as their President, and I offer you our congratulations. I feel that perhaps I ought also to offer you my sympathy. The head of a firm is always a busy man, and by becoming President of an important business association he takes on an additional heavy burden.

You have referred, Sir, to the fact that I have now been two years in Burma and you suggest that I have had enough time in which to get to know and to love the country. You need have no fears on that score. I came to Burma with every intention of liking the country and its people, and it will be no surprise to you when I tell you that I have not experienced the slightest difficulty in carrying out my intention. I have been very happy in Burma, and I have conceived a great affection for Burma and the Burmans and also for Rangoon. (Applause.) Rangoon of course is much in my thoughts to-night since it is the town from which your Association takes its name and where it lives and has its being, and I may say at once that I rejoice with you, Sir, at the improvement which year by year is manifesting itself in this great city both as a place of residence and as a centre of trade. Already we have a port of which we may well be proud, and I think I can claim that in the efficient handling of its import and export trade and in the quick turn round of the ships that come here it is second to none in the Indian Empire. [Loud applause.] And I share to the full your appreciation Sir, of the work now being done for the amenities of Rangoon by the Corporation and by the Development Trust. But even the devil must be given his due, and I should like to remind you that we of the Government can claim some share of the credit. In Rangoon the Government owns a valuable estate. It brings in a net revenue of several lakhs a year, and for many years past it has been our policy not to take that revenue in aid of the general revenues of the province, which I may say are sadly depleted, but to earmark it for the benefit of the people of Rangoon. And the result is that the transformation of Rangoon is going on as it were before our very eyes, and if only Captain Rusball (may I take this opportunity of offering our welcome and our congratulations to our new Lord Mayor ?) (Loud applause.) and Mr, Gavin Scott can hit upon a solution of the vexed question of our water supply, it will not be very long before Rangoon is even more worthy than it is now to be the capital city of this great province of Burma. (Loud applause.)

And it is just because we are so proud of Rangoon that I feel that I must take the opportunity afforded by this large and influential gathering of bespeaking your sympathy in a matter which closely concerns the fair name of this city. You may have read the letter which my Government has recently issued on the housing of the poorer classes—especially the poorer classes of Indians—in Rangoon. I am sure that no one can read what the Rangoon Health Committee wrote in its report about lodging houses in Rangoon without a feeling of shame and not only of shame but also of apprehension, for these lodging houses must be hot-beds of tuberculosis and other diseases. In the letter I have referred to we made certain suggestions for remedy and also as to the method in which we should finance the remedies proposed. You may or may not approve of the precise suggestions we made, but at any rate you will agree with me that the problem is one that must be tackled, and I hope that you will apply your minds to it, and let us have in due course the benefit of your advice.

And now, gentlemen, I do not want to keep you very long, and I must pass on to the most important part of the President's speech, that in which he referred to the present political situation in India and Burma. I think I noticed a note of bewilderment in the President's remarks, and I am not surprised at it. After all you, gentlemen of the Rangoon Trades Association, do not ask for very much. I do not suppose that it is a matter of much moment to you what precise form of government there is in Burma. All you ask, I imagine, is that there should be a stable and reasonably efficient government, and that you should be left in peace to carry on your business of distributing goods in Rangoon and up and down Burma. It is not a very extravagant demand, and I have no doubt that like everyone else who has the interests of the country at heart, it was your hope that India would make peaceful and ordered progress along the path of constitutional reform. When the Viceroy made his announcement, that hope seemed in a fair way to be fulfilled but more recently there has been a set back. It is remarkable that the Indians themselves have produced the enemies that have done this thing. Your President has referred to the attempt on the life of His Excellency the Viceroy. I wish to say as little as possible about that deplorable affair, but I will say this. We in Burma had the honour and the pleasure of entertaining the Viceroy and Lady Irwin a little more than a year ago. The impression they left on Burma is still fresh in our minds, and I say with confidence there is no class or community in Burma which does not view with special horror and indignation the attempt made on their lives. The amazing thing is that there is any one in India so foolish as to believe that any good will be done by outrages of this kind, and it is even more amazing that the Indian National Congress only just succeeded in passing by a narrow majority a resolution condemning the outrage. The President's speech showed how far the Congress has divorced itself from the realities of life and from Indian sentiment and outlook, If further evidence were needed, it would be found in the fact that the Congress was within an ace of according approval to a base and cowardly outrage, for I am certain that the vast majority of Indians are just as indignant at the outrage as we in Burma are.

I do not propose, gentlemen, to say much about the Congress demand for Independence. The charitable view to take is that it is merely an announcement of an extreme form of political theory, but no one need be under any illusion as to what will happen if it attempts to carry out its declared programme. We know by bitter experience precisely what value is to be attached to professions of non-violence, and we know also what misery and unhappiness must be caused by a campaign of civil disobedience to numbers of poor, unfortunate, ignorant people whose only desire is to be left alone to pursue their lives in peace. For let there be no mistake. A campaign of civil disobedience is a challenge to authority, and no Government can afford to let that challenge pass. The first duty of a Government is to maintain law and order, and in self-defence it must use all means at its disposal to put down a movement which is directed against its very existence. (Hear, hear.) That elementary fact is generally recognized in India, and it is not, I think, too much to hope that the effect of the Congress' appeal to the forces of revolution and disorder will be to rally to the support of the Viceroy all the saner and wiser elements of Indian Political thought. However, that may be, I do not think that we in Burma need concern ourselves very seriously with the more sinister implications of the Indian Congress' demand. Reputable politicians in Burma have shown no sign of being led astray by the Indian Congress. They have taken an altogether saner and more practical view. They have accepted as their goal Dominion status within the Empire. They have welcomed the friendly offer of a conference made by His Majesty's Government, and they have expressed a desire (a desire with which I am in full sympathy) that Burma should be adequately represented at the conference. I congratulate them on the political wisdom they have shown. I am sure that their policy is the right one, and I am confident that Burma will continue to resist the temptation to be led, away into the barren and dangerous paths of non-co-operation.

Your President has referred to the Indian Statutory Commission and has asked me whether I can tell you what really has happened and how matters stand. I am sorry that I cannot satisfy your very natural curiosity. (Laughter.) If I did happen to have any inside information, clearly I should not be able to divulge it, but the plain fact is that, I know no more than anyone else in this room. I know only what has appeared in the public Press, namely, that the Commission's report is expected in the spring and that His Majesty's Government has offered to discuss the recommendations in the report at a conference with representatives of India before formulating its own conclusions. I have not the least idea how the minds of Sir John Simon and his colleagues are shaping or what recommendation they will make on that vexed question which I suspect is agitating your minds, namely, the question whether Burma should be separated from India. Nor have I anything fresh to tell you about the views of the Government of Burma on this subject. We have placed all our cards on the table. We have published all the memoranda we submitted to the Commission. We have kept nothing back and have concealed nothing. On the question of separation, quite frankly, our views are that the closer India approximates to self-government the less justification there is for including Burma in India merely for reasons of administrative convenience and that Burma cannot properly be included in a self-governing India except with its own express consent. That is our position in a nutshell, and I never heard anydue dispute the soundness of it. If there are any who take a contrary view, the Congress demand for independence must have given them food for reflection. We believe also that there is practical unanimity among Burmans that ultimate separation is inevitable. The only difference of opinion is whether it should come now or at some future date. If this belief is correct, prima facie there are advantages in the parting coming sooner rather than later. In the first place, I have no doubt that we all hope that the future constitution, whatever it may be, will be a constitution which provides for automatic growth, and that we shall be spared the necessity of further commissions of inquiry. They set everyone's nerves on edge, and cause general disturbance. I do not see myself how all the complicated issues which arise out of the question whether Burma should be separated from India or not can be decided except by a commission of inquiry. Nor do I see how the Statutory Commission can effect a permanent settlement of the financial relations between the Indian provinces and the Government of India as long as it is uncertain whether Burma will remain part of the Indian Empire. From this point of view it seems desirable to take this opportunity, if it is at all possible, to settle the question of separation once and for all. Secondly, you have to remember that the whole position has altered by the appointment of the Statutory Commission. Formerly the question of separation was discussed from time to time in a desultory and more or less academic way. With the appointment of the Statutory Commission, it became a real live political issue. In fact in so far as Burma is concerned, it was the dominant issue placed before the Commission. Things therefore can never again be quite the same as before. Ever since the Reforms were introduced, it has been apparent that the interests of India and the interests of Burma do not always coincide, and where there is divergence, it is inevitable that the interests of the smaller country should go to the wall. This fact has already attracted attention and caused resentment in Burma. My fear is lest that resentment should persist, should increase and should prove more bitter and lest there should come to be bad feeling between the two countries. I should deplore that result. There may be points of divergence, but there must always be a large measure of community of interest between India and Burma. If there is to be separation, I hope that it will be a friendly parting and not a violent wrench, and that it will leave no trace of bitterness behind it. I hope indeed that the two countries will always be bound together by the ties of friendship and of that community of interest to which I have referred. That in outline, gentlemen, is the view which my Government is disposed to take. But I cannot tell you what the view of the Statutory Commission will be. When two countries have been so closely bound together as India and Burma, it cannot be easy to separate them. We cannot really decide the issue until we know what the financial aspect is. There are other difficult issues which must be considered before a confident decision can be made. Those issues are now being examined by the Commission. Let us leave the matter at that.

I have already spoken a long time, and I must bring this speech to a close.

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New Burma

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FRIDAY JANUARY 17 1930

Governor's Speech

THE Governor's speech at the Rangoon Trades Association Dinner is the annual event that generally evokes a good deal of interest. In fact, it has become a practice amounting to a custom to have the Head of the Province as the principal guest of the Dinner every year and this fact accounts for the belief in some quarters that the interests of European trade in Burma and of the Government are identical. It is common knowledge that the Rangoon Trades Association is a body representing European trade in Burma and its annual Dinner is a happy commemoration of the ubilation arising out of the roaring success which the members of the Association achieve in Burma. That the Governor of Burma should identify himself with the annual Dinner of the European traders of Burma lends colour to the wide-spread suspicion that Government and European trade go hand in hand in Burma.

This year the Dinner of the Rangoon Trades Association was held last Tuesday when, according to custom, Sir Charles Innes was made the principal guest of the evening. The Governor's speech at the dinner is interesting in more ways than one. First and foremost, His Excellency made a proud reference to the great improvement which Rangoon, as a place of residence and as a centre of trade, is making. It is undeniable that during recent years Rangoon has made immense strides towards improvement. The development of the port of Rangoon is almost unbelievable, the growth of import and export trade is exceedingly fast, the rapid appearance of modern concrete buildings that take the place of the huts of Rangoon in the olden days would be a shocking surprise to our forefathers in their graves. Yes, Rangoon has become great, but what does this greatness of Rangoon signify? It is an unfailing testimony of the growing prosperity of the foreigners in Rangoon and the consequent increasing impoverishment of the sons of the soil. What share of benefit have the Burmese people in the growing greatness of Rangoon? It is no exaggeration for us to say that large buildings, a great port and roaring trade, of which Sir Charles Innes is proud, all these under the existing circumstances constitute a symbol of economic slavery of the Burmese people.

As regards the political situation in India and Burma, to which reference was made by His Excellency in the course of his speech, we must frankly say that we do share with the Governor the spirit of optimism regarding the future of Burma. It is only right and proper that the administrative head of Burma should appreciate the sane and practical attitude adopted by the popular leaders of the Burmese people as distinct from the revolutionary views held by a prominent section of the leaders in India. We do hope that Sir Charles Innes is sincere in his appreciation of the liberal attitude adopted by the Burmese people at this psychological hour in the political history of India and Burma. The Burmese people are not going to follow the Indian cry for Independence and the consequent adoption of civil disobedience campaign. They are far-sighted enough to limit their aspirations to the realisation of Dominion status, which they demand immediately. It is of no avail for Sir Charles Innes to show lip sympathy alone. If His Excellency is in full sympathy with our "saner and more practical view," then it is incumbent on him to support our claims for immediate Dominion Status. We do not know how far Sir Charles Innes would be able to see eye to eye with the Burmese people in their struggle to get an honourable place in the Empire. However, we would remind His Excellency to remember that Dominion Status delayed means the birth of Independence movement as in the case of Ireland and India. May not history repeat itself in Burma?

We have nothing much to say regarding the Governor's reference to the Separation question. It was the voice of prudence which His Excellency utterred when he stated that when separation came it should be a friendly parting and not a violent wrench. We think this sound advice of the Governor should strike the ears of the Indians more than those of the Burmese people. There could be no bitterness, there could be no violent wrench, if there would be no sinister obstruction to the natural demand of the Burmese people to become a separate entity within the fold of the British Empire. Taken all in all, we are perfectly at one with the Governor regarding the separation issue. What Sir Charles Innes did not mention in the course of his speech is the form of government which Burma should have after being separated from India. The obvious excuse for this omission is that it rests with the Simon Commission and the British Parliament to decide the future form of government for Burma. The separation question is also in the same category, as the Simon Commission and the British Parliament would have to decide it. If Sir Charles Innes could have the courage of his conviction to speak out his mind on the separtion question, he should be equally able to do so in connection with the future system of government for Burma. Silence on the part of the Governor in this direction is significant, if not sinister. We think time will show whether Sir Charles Innes, who has now praised the Burmese people for their "sane and practical view" would be able to follow us in our political struggle right up to its logical conclusion.

PROPOSED ALL-PARTIES' CONFERNCE.

Madras, January 14.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, it is understood, has been very busy since returning to Allahabad in connection with an early calling of an all-parties conference probably at Delhi. He is in communication with prominent Mussalmans, Hindus and Sikhs, and the response so far, it is believed, is most satisfactory and encouraging. Sir T. B. Sapru is expected to visit Patna and Calcutta in the course of this week.

It is understood that Madras Liberals, Justicites and Nationalists expressed their willingness to participate in such a conference

On Current Topics

By Lu Soo Glay

The number of resignations by members from various Legislative bodies is swelling up from day to day, in India. In Burma, however, the Indians are very quiet, with the solitary and noble exception of Mr. S. A. S. Tyabjee, who has sent in his letter of resignation. It shows that there is only one true Indian in Burma while the others are simply exploiters in common with the Europeans. And the Indian exploiter is more dreadful because, he sucks even the bone and throws the dry bone to his own dogs only.

Then how about U Tharrawaddy Pu and his followers? Are they going to obey the the mandate of the Indian National Congress?

I do not think they can forego the three alphabets after their names and then be invited no more to teas and dinners by the Deputy Commissioner, who, in another capacity as District Magistrate, is the boss of the Lower Grade Pleaders of the district. And depleted of M. L. C. alphabets, Tharrawaddy Pu will sink into oblivion. If he does not resign, then he is none other than an imitator of the twenty-oners.

x x x x

The Shopkeepers had their annual pwe and as usual let out a good deal of gas, harmful or otherwise. The President, Mr. Smith is wise in not following the precedent of former years of casting aspersions on the aspirations of the people of the land he lives in for the present and exploits. There is much sense—so rare on such occasions while wine and cups predominate—when he says that an endeavour should be made to trace the root of recent outburst in India against the disalpine of the Government, and a proper understanding arrived at, more particularly in the interests of India and the world's advancement. For Burma he says:—

"There is one thing for which we in Burma should and I think we do feel glad that the difficulties and racial troubles which arise in India are conspicuous by their absence here and it is, we are sure, due to the good understanding which to-day exists between the people of Burma and ourselves."

I hope this spirit will be kept up as there is still much roon for improvement.

x x x x

Mr. Gandhi, though an idealist, is not a dreamer. He is very keen to observe the practical side of any decision. Writing about the Independence resolution and mass civil disobedience to a achieve the former, says:—

"The time must come when there might be a fight to the finish with one's back to the wall. With the present temper of many Congressmen, with our internal dissensions and with communal tension, it is difficult to discover an effective formula. It may be possible to offer individual civil disobedience with the Congress imprimatur but apart from it everything just now is in embryonic stage. A constructive programme is not essential for local civil disobedience for specific relief, as in the case of Bardoli, but for such an indefinable thing as Swaraj people must have previous training for doing things in the all India interest."

Mr. Gandhi adds "if the British Government invites Congress to a conference to discuss and frame, not any scheme, but a scheme definitely of independence, and fulfils other conditions suitable to such conference, I take it Congress leaders will gladly respond. Indeed a conference there must be at some stage or other. Whether such time be far or near depends on how we utilise or waste this year of grace."

The Anglo-Indian scribes who are now heaping abuses on the devoted head of Mr. Gandhi, do not seem to have read the above.

x x x x

Caustic comments passed by the Vernecular papers seem to have scared away our lady tennis enthusiats because I do not see them playing of late.

To me, Ma Myo Thu seems to have made a wrong direction in condemning such a thing as sports for women at the risk of being charged unchivalrous, I am tempted to draw pen against Ma Myo Thu. "A sound mind in a healthy body"—Arogam Paramam Labham—are the maxims the truth of which nobody has yet challenged. Our lady folks need a good deal of exercise to keep up their body fit for the strenuous labours they perforce have to put in, in the Schools and Colleges. Why should not then they play tennis which serves to drive away the tedium of the day's study? "The cock-fighting" game is good only for midgets; they cannot play the game of "Toke-Si" because they have to study at night; the game of "Twe-Phan" is too tame to get a good "extension and perspiration"; "skipping" is not much different from tennis. I am afraid our publicists are labouring under false notions of modesty when they condemn our girl students taking to healthy pastimes and sports.

AEROPLANE TO LINER TELEPHONE

Four men in an aeroplane 1,500 ft. above New York on December 22 had a conversation by wireless telephone with people on board the Leviathan, 200 miles out to sea. As the aeroplane rose from Hadley Field to a convenient height above the city, it got into wireless communication with the Bell laboratories at Whippany, New Jersey. Thence the circuit was completed by land wire to the broadcasting station, and thence to the liner. The call from aeroplane to liner was put through almost instaneously. The voices were almost as clear as over the ordinary long-distance telephone. The conversations lasted about half an hour.

Diplomatic Precedence in Berlin.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

The departure from Berlin of Mgr. Eugenio Pacelli, the Papal Nuncio, after the successful termination of his task of negotiating a Concordat with Prussia, leaves the Diplomatic Crops and the German Foreign Office faced with a somewhat delicate question, says the Berlin correspondent of the Times in a message dated December 23.

Mgr. Pacelli came to Berlin in July, 1920, and was consequently for a number of years doyen of the Diplomatic Crops. There is some speculation as to who will succeed him. Opinion in the Diplomatic Crops is clearly divided. There is a movement, in which the representatives of South American countries are prominent, in favour of adopting the principle observed in Paris of always having the Papal Nuncio as doyen, whatever his seniority.

It would be hard to say which of two reasons inspires this movement more, friendliness to Roman interests or the fact that, if doyen, the distinction would fall by seniority upon M. Krestinsky, the Soviet Ambassador. Owing to the awkward relations—or lack of relations—still existing between Soviet Russia and certain great Powers, not least the United States the prospect of M. Krestinsky's becoming doyen has long been regarded with some embarrassment.

The view of the British Government is understood to be that, in questions of this complicated and delicate kind, it is best to adhere to established practice. This view, it is understood, has been conveyed to the German Foreign Office.

The Congress of Vienna in 1815, which regulated diplomatic precedence, laid down in the final reglement that there should be no alteration in the position of Papal Nuncios prevailing at that time. This was intrepreted, and the interpretation has been followed since, as meaning that in capitals such as Paris, where a Papal Nuncio was then posted, the existing practice of recognizing him as doyen should be retained, but that elsewhere the rule of seniority should be followed. In Berlin at the time of the Vienna Congress there was no Nuncio. The position of doyen fell to Mgr. Pacelli, not as Nuncio, but as the envoy with the longest service in Berlin. To disregard the seniority rule now would be to depart from established practice.

The Protocol Department of the German Foreign Office is understood to be making detailed inquiries as to the opinion of all the diplomatic missions, in the hope of achieving a settlement before New Year's Day.

Illicit Distilling of Country Spirits

BRICK MASON CONVICTED

Taken by surprise by the sudden appearance of a posses of excise officers, a Burman who was in the act of illicity distilling country liquor in a garden near the Ngadatkyi Pagoda, plunged into a pond near by and swimming across to the other side made good his escape.

These details were adduced from the evidence before the third additional magistrate, Rangoon, in the case in, which Maung Htein, described as a brick mason, was indicted for illegally distilling country spirits on the afternoon of December 12 last.

His worship found the accused guilty under section 34 of the Excise Act and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default is suffer 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Tyabji Resigns From Council

Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, M. L. C. has sent a letter of resignation to His Excellency the Government from the Burma Legislative Council in obedience to the mandate of the Indian National Congress.

THE ROYAL MINT.

Big Coinages in 1928.

CRITICISM SUBDUED BY IRISH HUMOUR.

The report for 1928 of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint is marked by the vivacity which is usual in Colonel Sir Robert Johnson's annual statements (Stationery Office, price 6s. net).

The year 1928, the report points out, saw the 1,000th anniversary of the promulgation of the Monetary Laws by King Athelstan at the Council of Grately, and the report reviews the coinage operations carried out before the year 1928. The Grately laws, it says, established a personnel of eight moneyers at the London Mint. These eight may well have been most worthy men. The coinage was at that time a simple affair; the only problems it had to face were the technical difficulties of engraving the dies and striking the coins, and these were very adequately encountered. It was the later generations of moneyers who made a fine art of defrauding the King and the public and carried it to such lengths that in 1125 all the moneyers in the country, with the possible exception of three, suffered the penalty of mutilation, "and that," says the chronicler, "with great justice."

"Lest my right hand, too, be exposed over the Mint Gate," writes Sir Robert Johnsion, "I pass to the annual account of my own stewardship."

THE NEW ALLOY

Speaking of the first issue for circulation in 1928 of the silver coinage introduced by Order in Council of 1927, the report says that these are even yet early days to declare that a complete solution of a very complex problem has been reached. "But it is already clear that at least the worst features of the old alloy do not appear with the new composition, and I can feel confident that a definite improvement has been achieved. There seems no reason, therefore, why the composition of the alloy should not now be disclosed. The whitening effect of nickel is well known, and, although our experiences in working with a silver-copper-nickel alloy from 1920 till 1922 were discouraging, all experiments made in our endeavour to discover a white alloy pointed to the use of nickel as a necessary adjunct. I need not here relate the technical considerations involved, Suffice it to say here that a quaternary alloy, silver 50 per cent copper 40 per cent, nickel 5 per cent. zinc 5 per cent, was adopted for the silver coinage of new design authorized in November 1927."

The coinage of Imperial silver during 1928 was the most considerable for several years past—reaching upwards of 72,000,000 pieces of the value of £4,957,815. This result was due, however very largely to the postponement to the first quarter of the year of the coinage conversion programme for the financial year 1927-28 in view of the proposals for the adoption of new designs. Demands for bronze coin continued to be heavy, and some 82,000,000 pieces were struck for circulation in Britain.

IRISH FREE STATE DESIGNS

The Deputy Master recalls that a year ago he expressed the belief that the designs of the Irish Free State coins would excite controversy. Much criticism, he writes, has been made of the appropriateness of the designs, the charm of Mr. Metcalfe's work has earned warm appreciation from cultured opinion. The "originality of the designs," he adds, "seems also to have made a direct appeal to Irish humour, under the influence of which mere academic criticism has been subdued. One cannot impress a man with the enormity of representing a fowl on a coin when he is tickled into calling a penny ride on a car a 'hen run' and whose principal complaint is that the Irishman's nickel threepence in the plate on Sunday has no longer the same appearance of affluence and generosity as the Scotsman's contribution of the like amount in silver."

The coinage for the Colonies included orders for the Governments of Ceylon, Jamaica, the Straits Settlements, and the Currency Boards of East Africa and British West Africa. The only gold coinage executed here during the year were to the order of the Governments of Egypt and Rumania, that for Egypt consisting of a small quantity of 50 and 20-piastre pieces similar in all respects to those supplied in previous years. The initial difficulties connected with the preparation of the designs for the four denominations of gold coins required by the Rumanian Government were finally overcome, and the modifications of the original matrices and punches received from Paris were effected satisfactorily. The Rumanian authorities desired that the "sequins"—the thin pieces of 50 lei and 25 lei—should be of a yellow colour approximating to that of the old coins of this character, many of them of Turkhis origin, which, it appears, are still used by the peasantry for personal decoration. All requirements were eventually met and the coinage, representing 18,000,000 gold lei of an intrinsic value of over £700,000, was delivered in Bucharest in August 1928. An extensive order for Rumanian token coins has recently been placed with the Royal Mint.

The total number of pieces struck in the Mint in 1928—228,045,024—has been exceeded only in the years between 1916 and 1921, when War and post-War demands for British bronze coins reached unprecedented figures.

The demand for the medal struck to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Armistice exceeded expectations. Applications were received in large members and were particularly pressing up to the date of the Armistice celebrations, though sales have been fairly continuous since. Up to the present 6,822 medals have been sold.

THE GREAT SEAL

Models for the new Great Seal of the Realm were examined by the committee during the year, but the results were not considered satisfactory in all respects, and no final recommendation for actual adoption could be made. However, recent efforts appear likely to lead to conclusive results, and the Deputy Master hopes this year to be in a position to report definite progress in the preparation of this highly important instrument of State. A new model for his Majesty's effigy for use on naval and military and other similar medals was also examined by the committee. But here again criticism was severe and no decision was reached.

For the first time since 1921, the general account of the expenses and receipts of the Mint for 1928 shows an excess of receipts over expenditure. During 1928 the surplus bullion disposed of, together with the value of the metal remaining in store, more than counterbalanced the difference between the issue and withdrawal figures As a result the silver bullion account for the year shows a net profit of some £445,000 The profit on the considerable issues of bronze coin was upwards of £266,000, while large sums were received for the manufacture of Colonial and foreign coinages. On the whole a net excess of receipts over expenditure amounting to over £590,000 is shown in the general account.

NOT AFFECTED BY THE WAR

FRENCH SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

An article by M. Poincare on the characteristicstics of the French system of government, together with some suggestions for its improvement, appears in La Nacion of Buenos Aires.

The article begins by pointing out that although the War had the effect of destroying absolute power in some countries and producing it in others, the French Constitution has remained essentially the same in spite of the severe strains imposed upon it by the War and the years that have followed.

FOLLOWING BRITISH SYSTEM

The original Constitution of 1875 has, it is true, been modified by the limitation of the President's powers, so that his position closely resembles that of a constitutional monarch. There is, in fact, an increasing tendency to follow the British system. The powers and influence of the French President resemble much more closely those of the British and Belgian monarchs than those of the President of the United States.

Turning to the French Parliamentary system, M. Poincare writes: "During and even after the War there were anxious moments during which I could hear the machinery creaking. But nothing was broken and an impressive harmony was maintained between all the instruments of public authority." When at the beginning of hostilities, after the terrible frontier battles, the enemy was approaching Paris and Marshal Joffre with General Gallieni, the Military Governor of Paris, insisted that the Government went away in order not to complicate the defence of the city, there was reason to fear that the exodus would be misunderstood, or lead to general unrest.

The same danger arose on various later occasions, under the losses, fatigues, and disappointments of war, but in the end the Republic, as well as the country, has come victoriously through its terrible tests."

NO ALTERATION IN CONSTITUTION

Dealing with the critical years that followed the Armistice, M. Poincare points out that the difficulties that arose were all resolved without the least alteration in the constitutional fabric.

Even the stabilization of the currency, which in nearly every other European country called for exceptional measures and the assumption of extraordinary powers by the Government, was achieved by normal Parliamentary procedure in France. He adds "I consider that have the right to say that for 15 years my country has thus given irrefutable proof of its adhesion to order and liberty."

Mr. Poincare is not all eulogy, however. "Certain new customs," he says "have been introduced into both Houses, which it must be admitted are certainly dis-agreeable. During the War, Parliament found it necessary to reduce public debate to a minimum and to treat military and diplomatic problems with discretion.

So it was that little by little committees took over the real work of Parliament."

The result to-day, M. Poincare finds, is that instead of committees constituted for a particular occasion there are standing committees for almost every subject. Naturally enough their members begin to consider themselves not only as representatives of the people charged with the control of the Government, but as the holders of executive powers in addition.

WORK OF FRENCH OFFICIALS

In this way opportunity is given for the play of personal and political passions which do not facilitate the work of the Ministries. Moreover, the unfortunate Ministers, compelled to appear before the committees of each House, as well as the Houses themselves, are so harrassed that their work is bound to suffer:

"I do not believe," the writer adds, that there is another country in the world where the system imposes such an amount of work upon those who are in charge of the Government."

M. Poincare concludes by saying that the evil, if resolutely attacked, is capable of easy correction, all that is necessary being a few alterations in procedure that in no way infringe the integrity of the Constitution. France holds the remedy in her own hands. "She will ask of her Governments that they themselves govern, and of her Senators and Deputies that they control and legislate without imagining themselves to be Ministers or Under-Secretaries of State. So everything will be in its place without difficulty."

LONDON NAVAL PARLEYS

Labourites and Liberals Urge Abolition Of Heavy Warships.

London, January 14.

One Liberal and Seventy-six Labour members of the House of Commons have signed a statement urging the Government to make the abolition of war-ships of over 10,000 tons one of the principal aims of the London Naval Conference and even if a minority of Powers do not agree to the proposals to announce that British will not henceforth lay down any warships of over 10,000 tons.

GROWING PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF IMPORTANCE OF CONFERENCE

Rugby, January 14.

The Five-Power Naval Conference will beign its work a week from to-day. Although the Conference will hold practically all its meetings in St. James's Palace, the first preliminary session will be held in the Royal Gallery of House of Lords when the King will deliver his inaugural speech. His words, together with the speeches which will follow from the principal delegates, are being broadcast throughout the country and will be audible also over a large part of the world, for arrangements have been made to relay them in different parts of the Empire, in some European countries and in the United States Seventeen microphones have been installed in the Royal Gallery for the occasion and the King will speak into a special gold and silver instrument which the Marconiphone Company have specially made for his exclusive use.

As the date of the Conference approaches there has been growing public recognition, not only in Britain but in all countries directly interested, of the great importance of the event and the immense responsibility which rests upon the delegates. Profiting by past experience the way of the conference has been prepared by informal and explanatory conversations in the different capitals, which, without forestalling the decisions of the conference, have helped to clarify an understanding of the different points of view and the salient problems with which the Conference will be called on to deal.

Although it is impossible to give any accurate forecast, the general view is that the conference will last several weeks. The personel of the delegations now concentrating in London will make the conference one of the strongest international assembles that ever men in London.

At the opening of the plenary session there will be present as chief delegates the British Prime Minister, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, and the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Bemi.

Secretary of State Stimson will head the imposing delegation from the United States which includes the Secretary for the Navy Charles Adams, General Dawes, Mr. Hugh Gibson, Mr. Dwight Morrow and Senator Reed and Mr. Robinson.

Japan's chief representatives include a former Prime Minister, Mr. Wakatsuki, and the Minister of Marine, Mr. Takarabe.

Mr. Tardieu, leading the French delegation, will be accompanied by among others MM. Briand, Leygues and Pietrie and Italy's representatives, headed by the Finance Minister, Signor Mosconi, will include Signor Pielli and Signor Suvich.

The British Dominions will also have their representatives and Mr. Colban, Chief of the Disarmament sections of the League of Nations, will attend as observer without participating in the proceedings.

The Japanese representatives have been in London some days and have had several conversations with the principal British delegates, including another yesterday with the Prime Minister. Other delegations reach London next week-end. A general desire has been expressed to reduce official entertainments to the lowest reasonable limit, but there will be a Government banquet on the night the Conference assembles and two day's afterwards the delegates will be the guests at the Guildhall of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London.

U. S. DELEGATION EXPECTED TO-MORROW

Rugby, January 10.

The United States Delegation to the London Naval Conference is due to reach England on Friday morning and the French and Italian delegations are expected on Saturday. The Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, will meet the American Secretary of State, Mr. Stinsop, and his colleagues shortly after they reach London and the members of the different delegations are likely to establish contact during the week-end.

There will be a meeting of all the chief delegates in the Prime Minister's residence in Downing-street on Monday morning to settle details of procedure.

In the afternoon the King will receive the members of the delegations at Buckingham Palace. At night they will be guests at a banquet given in their honour by the British Government.—

SPEAKERS AFTER THE KING

Rugby, January 15.

The first plenary session of the Naval Conference, which begins at 11 o'clock in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords next Tuesday morning, is expected to last two hours. Speeches will be simultaneously broadcast from British stations and will be transmitted also on the British Broadcasting Company's Short Wave Station 5IO to enable them to be heard in the Dominions and elsewhere.

After the opening speech by the King, the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald will speak and will be followed in turn by Mr. Stimson, United States, M. Tardiev, France, Signor Grandi, Italy, Mr. Wakatsuki Japan, Mr. Ralston, Canada, Mr. Fenton, Australia, Mr. Wilford, New Zealand, Mr. T. O. Water, Union of South Africa, and Sir Atul Chander Chatterjee, India.—

PAUNGDE MUNICIPALITY

WANTED

Wanted a qualified Inspector of Public Health for the Paungde Municipality on a time-scale pay of Rs. 70-2½-120, efficiency bar at Rs. 120 and Rs. 120-3-150, plus bicycle allowance of Rs. 10 and House allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem, provided that those who have passed the Government of Burma Qualifying Examination for Public Health Inspectors will be paid an initial pay of Rs. 90 in this scale.

The appointment is a permanent one not but pensionable. The selected candidated will be on probation for six months and on confirmation required to subscribe towards the Municipal Provident Fund.

Preference will be given to Burmans.

Applications in applicant's own handwriting, stating age, nationality, present employment, previous experience qualifications, etc., together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service-books (if any), will be received by the undersigned on or before the 31st January 1930.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from officials or members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

Mg Mg
President,
Paungde Municipality.
Paun 15de, 4th January 1930.

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 250
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"
RANGOON. BURMA.

FRIDAY JANUARY 17 1930

Governor's Speech

THE Governor's speech at the Rangoon Trades Association Dinner is the annual event that generally evokes a good deal of interest. In fact, it has become a practice amounting to a custom to have the Head of the Province as the principal guest of the Dinner every year and this fact accounts for the belief in some quarters that the interests of European trade in Burma and of the Government are identical. It is common knowledge that the Rangoon Trades Association is a body representing European trade in Burma and its annual Dinner is a happy commemoration of the ubilation arising out of the roaring success which the members of the Association achieve in Burma. That the Governor of Burma should identify himself with the annual Dinner of the European traders of Burma lends colour to the wide-spread suspicion that Government and European trade go hand in hand in Burma.

This year the Dinner of the Rangoon Trades Association was held last Tuesday when, according to custom, Sir Charles Innes was made the principal guest of the evening. The Governor's speech at the dinner is interesting in more ways than one. First and foremost, His Excellency made a proud reference to the great improvement which Rangoon, as a place of residence and as a centre of trade, is making. It is undeniable that during recent years Rangoon has made immense strides towards improvement. The development of the port of Rangoon is almost unbelievable, the growth of import and export trade is exceedingly fast, the rapid appearance of modern concrete buildings that take the place of the huts of Rangoon in the olden days would be a shocking surprise to our forefathers in their graves. Yes, Rangoon has become great, but what does this greatness of Rangoon signify? It is an unfailing testimony of the growing prosperity of the foreigners in Rangoon and the consequent increasing impoverishment of the sons of the soil. What share of benefit have the Burmese people in the growing greatness of Rangoon? It is no exaggeration for us to say that large buildings, a great port and roaring trade, of which Sir Charles Innes is proud, all these under the existing circumstances constitute a symbol of economic slavery of the Burmese people.

As regards the political situation in India and Burma, to which reference was made by His Excellency in the course of his speech, we must frankly say that we do share with the Governor the spirit of optimism regarding the future of Burma. It is only right and proper that the administrative head of Burma should appreciate the sane and practical attitude adopted by the popular leaders of the Burmese people as distinct from the revolutionary views held by a prominent section of the leaders in India. We do hope that Sir Charles Innes is sincere in his appreciation of the liberal attitude adopted by the Burmese people at this psychological hour in the political history of India and Burma. The Burmese people are not going to follow the Indian cry for Independence and the consequent adoption of civil disobedience campaign. They are far-sighted enough to limit their aspirations to the realisation of Dominion status, which they demand immediately. It is of no avail for Sir Charles Innes to show lip sympathy alone. If His Excellency is in full sympathy with our "saner and more practical view," then it is incumbent on him to support our claims for immediate Dominion Status. We do not know how far Sir Charles Innes would be able to see eye to eye with the Burmese people in their struggle to get an honourable place in the Empire. However, we would remind His Excellency to remember that Dominion Status delayed means the birth of Independence movement as in the case of Ireland and India. May not history repeat itself in Burma?

We have nothing much to say regarding the Governor's reference to the Separation question. It was the voice of prudence which His Excellency utterred when he stated that when separation came it should be a friendly parting and not a violent wrench. We think this sound advice of the Governor should strike the ears of the Indians more than those of the Burmese people. There could be no bitterness, there could be no violent wrench, if there would be no sinister obstruction to the natural demand of the Burmese people to become a separate entity within the fold of the British Empire. Taken all in all, we are perfectly at one with the Governor regarding the separation issue. What Sir Charles Innes did not mention in the course of his speech is the form of government which Burma should have after being separated from India. The obvious excuse for this omission is that it rests with the Simon Commission and the British Parliament to decide the future form of government for Burma. The separation question is also in the same category, as the Simon Commission and the British Parliament would have to decide it. If Sir Charles Innes could have the courage of his conviction to speak out his mind on the separtion question, he should be equally able to do so in connection with the future system of government for Burma. Silence on the part of the Governor in this direction is significant, if not sinister. We think time will show whether Sir Charles Innes, who has now praised the Burmese people for their "sane and practical view" would be able to follow us in our political struggle right up to its logical conclusion.

PROPOSED ALL-PARTIES' CONFERNCE.

Madras, January 14.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, it is understood, has been very busy since returning to Allahabad in connection with an early calling of an all-parties conference probably at Delhi. He is in communication with prominent Mussalmans, Hindus and Sikhs, and the response so far, it is believed, is most satisfactory and encouraging. Sir T. B. Sapru is expected to visit Patna and Calcutta in the course of this week.

It is understood that Madras Liberals, Justicites and Nationalists expressed their willingness to participate in such a conference

On Current Topics

By Lu Soo Glay

The number of resignations by members from various Legislative bodies is swelling up from day to day, in India. In Burma, however, the Indians are very quiet, with the solitary and noble exception of Mr. S. A. S. Tyabjee, who has sent in his letter of resignation. It shows that there is only one true Indian in Burma while the others are simply exploiters in common with the Europeans. And the Indian exploiter is more dreadful because, he sucks even the bone and throws the dry bone to his own dogs only.

Then how about U Tharrawaddy Pu and his followers? Are they going to obey the the mandate of the Indian National Congress?

I do not think they can forego the three alphabets after their names and then be invited no more to teas and dinners by the Deputy Commissioner, who, in another capacity as District Magistrate, is the boss of the Lower Grade Pleaders of the district. And depleted of M. L. C. alphabets, Tharrawaddy Pu will sink into oblivion. If he does not resign, then he is none other than an imitator of the twenty-oners.

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The Shopkeepers had their annual pwe and as usual let out a good deal of gas, harmful or otherwise. The President, Mr. Smith is wise in not following the precedent of former years of casting aspersions on the aspirations of the people of the land he lives in for the present and exploits. There is much sense—so rare on such occasions while wine and cups predominate—when he says that an endeavour should be made to trace the root of recent outburst in India against the disalpine of the Goverument, and a proper understanding arrived at, more particularly in the interests of India and the world's advancement. For Burma he says:—

"There is one thing for which we in Burma should and I think we do feel glad that the difficulties and racial troubles which arise in India are conspicuous by their absence here and it is, we are sure, due to the good understanding which to-day exists between the people of Burma and ourselves."

I hope this spirit will be kept up as there is still much roon for improvement.

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Mr. Gandhi, though an idealist, is not a dreamer. He is very keen to observe the practical side of any decision. Writing about the Independence resolution and mass civil disobedience to a achieve the former, says:—

"The time must come when there might be a fight to the finish with one's back to the wall. With the present temper of many Congressmen, with our internal dissensions and with communal tension, it is difficult to discover an effective formula. It may be possible to offer individual civil disobedience with the Congress imprimatur but apart from it everything just now is in embryonic stage. A constructive programme is not essential for local civil disobedience for specific relief, as in the case of Bardoli, but for such an indefinable thing as Swaraj people must have previous training for doing things in the all India interest."

Mr. Gandhi adds "if the British Government invites Congress to a conference to discuss and frame, not any scheme, but a scheme definitely of independence, and fulfils other conditions suitable to such conference, I take it Congress leaders will gladly respond. Indeed a conference there must be at some stage or other. Whether such time be far or near depends on how we utilise or waste this year of grace."

The Anglo-Indian scribes who are now heaping abuses on the devoted head of Mr. Gandhi, do not seem to have read the above.

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Caustic comments passed by the Vernecular papers seem to have scared away our lady reunia enthusiats because I do not see them playing of late.

To me, Ma Myo Thu seems to have made a wrong direction in condemning such a thing as sports for women at the risk of being charged unchivalrous, I am tempted to draw pen against Ma Myo Thu. "A sound mind in a healthy body"—Arogam Paramam Labham—are the maxims the truth of which nobody has yet challenged. Our lady folks need a good deal of exercise to keep up their body fit for the strenuous labours they perforce have to put in, in the Schools and Colleges. Why should not then they play tennis which serves to drive away the tedium of the day's study? "The cock-fighting" game is good only for midgets; they cannot play the game of "Toke-Si" because they have to study at night; the game of "Twe-Phan" is too tame to get a good "extension and perspiration"; "skipping" is not much different from tennis. I am afraid our publicists are labouring under false notions of modesty when they condemn our girl students taking to healthy pastimes and sports.

AEROPLANE TO LINER TELEPHONE

Four men in an aeroplane 1,500 ft. above New York on December 22 had a conversation by wireless telephone with people on board the Leviathan, 200 miles out to sea. As the aeroplane rose from Hadley Field to a convenient height above the city, it got into wireless communication with the Bell laboratories at Whippany, New Jersey. Thence the circuit was completed by land wire to the broadcasting station, and thence to the liner. The call from aeroplane to liner was put through almost instaneously. The voices were almost as clear as over the ordinary long-distance telephone. The conversations lasted about half an hour.

Diplomatic Precedence in Berlin.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

The departure from Berlin of Mgr. Eugenio Pacelli, the Papal Nuncio, after the successful termination of his task of negotiating a Concordat with Prussia, leaves the Diplomatic Crops and the German Foreign Office faced with a somewhat delicate question, says the Berlin correspondent of the Times in a message dated December 23.

Mgr. Pacelli came to Berlin in July, 1920, and was consequently for a number of years doyen of the Diplomatic Crops. There is some speculation as to who will succeed him. Opinion in the Deplomatic Crops in clearly divided. There is a movement, in which the representatives of South American countries are prominent, in favour of adopting the principle observed in Paris of always having the Papal Nuncio as doyen, whatever his seniority.

It would be hard to say which of two reasons inspires this movement more, friendliness to Roman interests or the fact that, if doyen, the distinction would fall by seniority upon M. Krestinsky, the Soviet Ambassador. Owing to the awkward relations—or lack of relations—still existing between Soviet Russia and certain great Powers, not least the United States the prospect of M. Krestinsky's becoming doyen has long been regarded with some embarrassment.

The view of the British Government is understood to be that, in questions of this complicated and delicate kind, it is best to adhere to established practice. This view, it is understood, has been conveyed to the German Foreign Office.

The Congress of Vienna in 1815, which regulated diplomatic precedence, laid down in the final reglement that there should be no alteration in the position of Papal Nuncios prevailing at that time. This was intrepreted, and the interpretation has been followed since, as meaning that in capitals such as Paris, where a Papal Nuncio was then posted, the existing practice of recognizing him as doyen should be retained, but that elsewhere the rule of seniority should be followed. In Berlin at the time of the Vienna Congress there was no Nuncio. The position of doyen fell to Mgr. Pacelli, not as Nuncio, but as the envoy with the longest service in Berlin. To disregard the seniority rule now would be to depart from established practice.

The Protocol Department of the German Foreign Office is understood to be making detailed inquiries as to the opinion of all the diplomatic missions, in the hope of achieving a settlement before New Year's Day.

Illicit Distilling of Country Spirits

BRICK MASON CONVICTED

Taken by surprise by the sudden appearance of a posses of excise officers, a Burman who was in the act of illicity distilling country liquor in a garden near the Ngadatkyi Pagoda, plunged into a pond near by and swimming across to the other side made good his escape.

These details were adduced from the evidence before the third additional magistrate, Rangoon, in the case in, which Maung Htein, described as a brick mason, was indicted for illegally distilling country spirits on the afternoon of December 12 last.

His worship found the accused guilty under section 34 of the Excise Act and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default is suffer 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Tyabji Resigns From Council

Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, M. L. C. has sent a letter of resignation to His Excellency the Government from the Burma Legislative Council in obedience to the mandate of the Indian National Congress.

THE ROYAL MINT.

Big Coinages in 1928.

CRITICISM SUBDUED BY IRISH HUMOUR.

The report for 1928 of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint is marked by the vivacity which is usual in Colonel Sir Robert Johnson's annual statements (Stationery Office, price 6s. net).

The year 1928, the report points out, saw the 1,000th anniversary of the promulgation of the Monetary Laws by King Athelstan at the Council of Grately, and the report reviews the coinage operations carried out before the year 1928. The Grately laws, it says, established a personnel of eight moneyers at the London Mint. These eight may well have been most worthy men. The coinage was at that time a simple affair; the only problems it had to face were the technical difficulties of engraving the dies and striking the coins, and these were very adequately encountered. It was the later generations of moneyers who made a fine art of defrauding the King and the public and carried it to such lengths that in 1125 all the moneyers in the country, with the possible exception of three, suffered the penalty of mutilation, "and that," says the chronicler, "with great justice."

"Lest my right hand, too, be exposed over the Mint Gate," writes Sir Robert Johnsion, "I pass to the annual account of my own stewardship."

THE NEW ALLOY

Speaking of the first issue for circulation in 1928 of the silver coinage introduced by Order in Council of 1927, the report says that these are even yet early days to declare that a complete solution of a very complex problem has been reached. "But it is already clear that at least the worst features of the old alloy do not appear with the new composition, and I can feel confident that a definite improvement has been achieved. There seems no reason, therefore, why the composition of the alloy should not now be disclosed. The whitening effect of nickel is well known, and, although our experiences in working with a silver-copper-nickel alloy from 1920 till 1922 were discouraging, all experiments made in our endeavour to discover a white alloy pointed to the use of nickel as a necessary adjunct. I need not here relate the technical considerations involved, Suffice it to say here that a quaternary alloy, silver 50 per cent copper 40 per cent, nickel 5 per cent. zinc 5 per cent, was adopted for the silver coinage of new design authorized in November 1927."

The coinage of Imperial silver during 1928 was the most considerable for several years past—reaching upwards of 72,000,000 pieces of the value of £4,957,815. This result was due, however very largely to the postponement to the first quarter of the year of the coinage conversion programme for the financial year 1927-28 in view of the proposals for the adoption of new designs. Demands for bronze coin continued to be heavy, and some 82,000,000 pieces were struck for circulation in Britain.

IRISH FREE STATE DESIGNS

The Deputy Master recalls that a year ago he expressed the belief that the designs of the Irish Free State coins would excite controversy. Much criticism, he writes, has been made of the appropriateness of the designs, the charm of Mr. Metcalfe's work has earned warm appreciation from cultured opinion. The "originality of the designs," he adds, "seems also to have made a direct appeal to Irish humour, under the influence of which mere academic criticism has been subdued. One cannot impress a man with the enormity of representing a fowl on a coin when he is tickled into calling a penny ride on a car a 'hen run' and whose principal complaint is that the Irishman's nickel threepence in the plate on Sunday has no longer the same appearance of affluence and generosity as the Scotsman's contribution of the like amount in silver."

The coinage for the Colonies included orders for the Governments of Ceylon, Jamaica, the Straits Settlements, and the Currency Boards of East Africa and British West Africa. The only gold coinage executed here during the year were to the order of the Governments of Egypt and Rumania, that for Egypt consisting of a small quantity of 50 and 20-piastre pieces similar in all respects to those supplied in previous years. The initial difficulties connected with the preparation of the designs for the four denominations of gold coins required by the Rumanian Government were finally overcome, and the modifications of the original matrices and punches received from Paris were effected satisfactorily. The Rumanian authorities desired that the "sequins"—the thin pieces of 50 lei and 25 lei—should be of a yellow colour approximating to that of the old coins of this character, many of them of Turkhis origin, which, it appears, are still used by the peasantry for personal decoration. All requirements were eventually met and the coinage, representing 18,000,000 gold lei of an intrinsic value of over £700,000, was delivered in Bucharest in August 1928. An extensive order for Rumanian token coins has recently been placed with the Royal Mint.

The total number of pieces struck in the Mint in 1928—228,045,024—has been exceeded only in the years between 1916 and 1921, when War and post-War demands for British bronze coins reached unprecedented figures.

The demand for the medal struck to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Armistice exceeded expectations. Applications were received in large members and were particularly pressing up to the date of the Armistice celebrations, though sales have been fairly continuous since. Up to the present 6,822 medals have been sold.

THE GREAT SEAL

Models for the new Great Seal of the Realm were examined by the committee during the year, but the results were not considered satisfactory in all respects, and no final recommendation for actual adoption could be made. However, recent efforts appear likely to lead to conclusive results, and the Deputy Master hopes this year to be in a position to report definite progress in the preparation of this highly important instrument of State. A new model for his Majesty's effigy for use on naval and military and other similar medals was also examined by the committee. But here again criticism was severe and no decision was reached.

For the first time since 1921, the general account of the expenses and receipts of the Mint for 1928 shows an excess of receipts over expenditure. During 1928 the surplus bullion disposed of, together with the value of the metal remaining in store, more than counterbalanced the difference between the issue and withdrawal figures As a result the silver bullion account for the year shows a net profit of some £445,000 The profit on the considerable issues of bronze coin was upwards of £ 266,000, while large sums were received for the manufacture of Colonial and foreign coinages. On the whole a net excess of receipts over expenditure amounting to over £590,000 is shown in the general account.

NOT AFFECTED BY THE WAR

FRENCH SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

An article by M. Poincare on the characteristicstics of the French system of government, together with some suggestions for its improvement, appears in La Nacion of Buenos Aires.

The article begins by pointing out that although the War had the effect of destroying absolute power in some countries and producing it in others, the French Constitution has remained essentially the same in spite of the severe strains imposed upon it by the War and the years that have followed.

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The original Constitution of 1875 has, it is true, been modified by the limitation of the President's powers, so that his position closely resembles that of a constitutional monarch. There is, in fact, an increasing tendency to follow the British system. The powers and influence of the French President resemble much more closely those of the British and Belgian monarchs than those of the President of the United States.

Turning to the French Parliamentary system, M. Poincare writes: "During and even after the War there were anxious moments during which I could hear the machinery creaking. But nothing was broken and an impressive harmony was maintained between all the instruments of public authority." When at the beginning of hostilities, after the terrible frontier battles, the enemy was approaching Paris and Marshal Joffre with General Gallieni, the Military Governor of Paris, insisted that the Government went away in order not to complicate the defence of the city, there was reason to fear that the exodus would be misunderstood, or lead to general unrest.

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GROWING PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF IMPORTANCE OF CONFERENCE

Rugby, January 14.

The Five-Power Naval Conference will beign its work a week from to-day. Although the Conference will hold practically all its meetings in St. James's Palace, the first preliminary session will be held in the Royal Gallery of House of Lords when the King will deliver his inaugural speech. His words, together with the speeches which will follow from the principal delegates, are being broadcast throughout the country and will be audible also over a large part of the world, for arrangements have been made to relay them in different parts of the Empire, in some European countries and in the United States Seventeen microphones have been installed in the Royal Gallery for the occasion and the King will speak into a special gold and silver instrument which the Marconiphone Company have specially made for his exclusive use.

As the date of the Conference approaches there has been growing public recognition, not only in Britain but in all countries directly interested, of the great importance of the event and the immense responsibility which rests upon the delegates. Profiting by past experience the way of the conference has been prepared by informal and explanatory conversations in the different capitals, which, without forestalling the decisions of the conference, have helped to clarify an understanding of the different points of view and the salient problems with which the Conference will be called on to deal.

Although it is impossible to give any accurate forecast, the general view is that the conference will last several weeks. The personel of the delegations now concentrating in London will make the conference one of the strongest international assembles that ever men in London.

At the opening of the plenary session there will be present as chief delegates the British Prime Minister, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, and the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Bemi.

Secretary of State Stimson will head the imposing delegation from the United States, which includes the Secretary for the Navy Charles Adams, General Dawes, Mr. Hugh Gibson, Mr. Dwight Morrow and Senator Reed and Mr. Robinson.

Japan's chief representatives include a former Prime Minister, Mr. Wakatsuki, and the Minister of Marine, Mr. Takarabe.

Mr. Tardieu, leading the French delegation, will be accompanied by among others MM. Briand, Leygues and Pietrie and Italy's representatives, headed by the Finance Minister, Signor Mosconi, will include Signor Pielli and Signor Suvich.

The British Dominions will also have their representatives and Mr. Colban, Chief of the Disarmament sections of the League of Nations, will attend as observer without participating in the proceedings.

The Japanese representatives have been in London some days and have had several conversations with the principal British delegates, including another yesterday with the Prime Minister. Other delegations reach London next week-end. A general desire has been expressed to reduce official entertainments to the lowest reasonable limit, but there will be a Government banquet on the night the Conference assembles and two day's afterwards the delegates will be the guests at the Guildhall of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London.

U. S. DELEGATION EXPECTED TO-MORROW

Rugby, January 10.

The United States Delegation to the London Naval Conference is due to reach England on Friday morning and the French and Italian delegations are expected on Saturday. The Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, will meet the American Secretary of State, Mr. Stinson, and his colleagues shortly after they reach London and the members of the different delegations are likely to establish contact during the week-end.

There will be a meeting of all the chief delegates in the Prime Minister's residence in Downing-street on Monday morning to settle details of procedure.

In the afternoon the King will receive the members of the delegations at Buckingham Palace. At night they will be guests at a banquet given in their honour by the British Government.—

SPEAKERS AFTER THE KING

Rugby, January 15.

The first plenary session of the Naval Conference, which begins at 11 o'clock in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords next Tuesday morning, is expected to last two hours. Speeches will be simultaneously broadcast from British stations and will be transmitted also on the British Broadcasting Company's Short Wave Station 5IO to enable them to be heard in the Dominions and elsewhere.

After the opening speech by the King, the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald will speak and will be followed in turn by Mr. Stimson, United States, M. Tardiev, France, Signor Grandi, Italy, Mr. Wakatsuki Japan, Mr. Ralston, Canada, Mr. Fenton, Australia, Mr. Wilford, New Zealand, Mr. T. O. Water, Union of South Africa, and Sir Atul Chander Chatterjee, India.—

PAUNGDE MUNICIPALITY

WANTED

Wanted a qualified Inspector of Public Health for the Paungde Municipality on a time-scale pay of Rs. 70-2½-120, efficiency bar at Rs. 120 and Rs. 120-3-150, plus bicycle allowance of Rs. 10 and House allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem, provided that those who have passed the Government of Burma Qualifying Examination for Public Health Inspectors will be paid an initial pay of Rs. 90 in this scale.

The appointment is a permanent one not but pensionable. The selected candidated will be on probation for six months and on confirmation required to subscribe towards the Municipal Provident Fund.

Preference will be given to Burmans.

Applications in applicant's own handwriting, stating age, nationality, present employment, previous experience qualifications, etc., together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service-books (if any), will be received by the undersigned on or before the 31st January 1930.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from officials or members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

Mg Mg
President,
Paungde Municipality.
Paun 13de, 4th January 1930.

Continued from page 5

I said just now that I thought I detected a note of bewilderment in the President's speech. It is of course a difficult time for the reasons I have just given you. But there is not very long to wait before we get the Commission's report. In so far as the questions that agitate Burma are concerned we can be content that they have been remitted for examination to a perfectly impartial commission, and we know that His Majesty's Government has made an offer which indicates its desire to approach the recommendations of that Commission in a friendly spirit of co-operation. That offer has been accepted in Burma in the spirit in which it was made, and I have noticed other encouraging signs in recent months. A friendly atmosphere is always elusive. Let us capture it while we have the chance. If only we can work together in such an atmosphere, official and non-official, Britisher and Burman, then believe me, gentlemen, we can all be optimists as to the future of Burma. Gentlemen, let me assure you that I am one of those optimists. (Loud applause).

Rangoon Turf Club

(Selections for Saturday)

1ST RACE
12-45 p. m.
1. Tun Aung
2. Mya Taung
3. Thadoenwai
F. Moya

2ND RACE
1. Hmyar
2. Hottentot
3. Full Moon✓
F. Duchess✓

3RD RACE
1. Maygala✓
2. Obo Star
3. Yowaru
F. Bo Thaw Da

4TH RACE
1. Win Maung Gyi
2. Lightning II
3. Moe Thi Da
F Kyi Kyi Mya

5TH RACE
1. Lucky Tin
2. Bo Wa
3. Win Byan✓
F. College Sein

6th RACE
1. Nyun Nyun Sein
2. Quilina
3. Coronet
F. Darling Than✓

7th RACE
1. Maaya✓
Sunny Jim✓
Drummer
F. Crowning Gift

8TH RACE
1. Diamond Star
2. Vie✓
3. Hla Thaung
F. Wembley

9TH RACE
1. Tha Aung
2. Pinsticker
3. Thein Mauk✓
F. Kawila

10TH RACE
1. Billet Doux
2. San Hlaing✓
3. Htaik Nyun
F. Bilbery✓

11TH RACE
1. Chandrably
2. Medine
3. Go Go
F Minerva✓

THE RICE MARKET

14-1-30

The Local Rice Market was better by about Rs. 5 than yesterday. Outside quotations were 9 Small Mill January at 365 and 3 months at 370 Poozoondaung Big Millers sold Small Mills quality February 200 Tons at 360 Kanoungtoe quality special 500 Tons at 350.

January 500 Tons at 362—8 and white meedone February 1000 Tons at 382-8 Small Millers sold Small Mills quality Immediate Milling 50 tons at 365 February 100 tons at 367-8 and white Meedone. Before 25th January at 397-8. Other nominal prices were S Q Nagasein January 377-8 S. Q. Meedone 420 Loonzain Ngasein 315 Meedone 350 February S. Q. Meedone 400 Lonzain Meedone 335.

The Godown Rice Market quotations were Mill Sugandi 370-395 Long Boil 370-390 Boil Milchar 380-390. Full Boil Ngasein 355-365 Rangoon Milchar 365-370 Boil Yathalay 380-385 White Yathalay 360-365. Old Shwebo rice 420-470 White Bran 65 Boil Bran 50 Boil Broken 200-230.

The paddy was quoted at 135 137 Mandalay 137-138 Prome 138-139-140 Boat and 155-156 Meedone.

15.1.13.

The Local Rice market was better by about Rs. 5, than yesterday. Outside quotations were 9 Small Mill January at 367.8 and 3 months at 372.8. Poozoondaung Big Millers sold Small Mills quality February 500 tons at 365 while the Small Mills millers sold their own quality Immediate milling 100 Tons at 367-8 370 Ngasein milchar January 100 Tons at 367-8 and February 300 Tons at 367-8, 370. Other nominal prices were White Meedone Immediate milling 400-405. All January 397-8 S Q Meedone 395 S Q Ngasein 380 Lonzain Ngasein 320 Meedone 345. White Meedone February 387-8-390 S Q Meedone 400 Loozain meedone 335. The Godown Rice Market Quotation were Mill Sugandi at 375-400 Long Boil 375-390. Boil Milchar 375-390 Full Boil Ngasien 355-365. Boil Yathalay 380-385 Rangoon Milchar 367-8-370 Boil Broken 200-230 Boil Bran 47-8 White Yathalay 365-375 New Shwebo Rice 410-415 and old Shwebo rice 420-460.

The paddy Market was steady, prices being 135-137 Mandalay 137-138. Prome 138-139-140. Boat arrival 155-156 Meedone.

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LEGISLATURE BOYCOTT.

MADRAS CONGRESSMEN'S OPINION.

Madras, Jan. 1: The formation of a new political party on national progressive lines with a view to contesting at general elections was discussed at an informal gathering of certain Congress members of the Madras Council at the residence of Mr. S. Satyamurthi this morning. The general feeling was that this should be done within Congress if possible and without if necessary. Regarding the decision of the Lahore Congress on the boycott of legislatures, the consensus of opinion was that it was unfortunate and uncalled for. There was, however, an agreement that it was obligatory on the members returned on the Congress ticket to resign their seats immediately, in obedience to its mandate.

MORE RESIGNATIONS

Calcutta, Jan. 11: Mr. Loknath Mookerjee, a Congress Member, has resigned his seat in the Council of State.

Patna, Jan. 11: Srikrishna Sinha, Leader of the Swaraj party, has resigned his seat in Bihar Council and Mr. Sideswar Prasad Sinha that in the Assembly.

Patna, Jan. 11: Mr. Ramdayalu Sinha has resigned his seat in the Behar Legislative Council.

SIXTY-SIX RESIGNATIONS SO FAR

Allahabad, Jan. 11: Intimation has been received at the A. I. C. C office of the resignation of sixty-six members, so far of the central and provincial legislatures. Most of the members of the provincial councils sent in their resignations to the leaders of parties and hence there had been delay in those resignations taking effect and reaching tha office. Bengal leads so far with twenty-six resignations. In the Assembly have resigned Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr, Sherwani Mr, Prakasam, Mr. Doraswami, Iyengar, Mr. Hansraj, Mr Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Mr. Sris Chandra Dutta Mr. Jogiah Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty.

In the Council of State have resigned Messrs Mahendra Prasad, Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, Seth Govinddas, Doctor Rama Rao and Mr. Ram Prasad Mukerji.

Inter-Schools Sports at Letpadan

On the 30th December 1929, a Meeting was held at the Municipal Office Letpadan to consider the question of holding Sports for all Schools, within the Municipality. The Meeting decided to hold an Inter-School Sports on the 18th January 1930 for all School children in the Town numbering about 1500 pupils.

The following Office bearers were appointed:—

Patron Captain M. J. Clark.
President. U An Thee.
Treasurer. U Maung Gale,
Secretary. U Ba Thin.
Starters. U Nyein, U Lwin and Mr. Hirjee
Judges. U Ba Su, U Ba Mai, U Maung Gale, U San Myint. U Sein Tun Byu U Hla Aung and U Tin.
Clerks of the course. U Sein Lun, U Kyaw and U Sein Ke.
Announcer. Maung Su Khaing.
Time and record keepers. Saya Nyo, Saya Than Tin and Saya Thant.

SUB-COMMITTEES

Finance Sub-Committee. U An Thee. U Lwin, U Ba Su, U Nyein, U Mg Gyi and U Maung Gale (Convener),

Field and Sports Sub-Committee. U Aung Tun [Convener] U Sein Tun Byu, Saya Sein, Saya Pwe, U San Shwe, U Hla Aung, U San Mya, U Mya, U Hla Tin, U Sein Ke, U Tin and Dr. N. K. K. Kannan. (5 Members will form a quorum.)

Reception Sub-Committee. U Ba Tin, Mr, Yoe Wan Kyone, U Ba Thwin, U Sein Tun Byu, Saya Mg Mg, Mr. Ghose, Saya Pwe Saya Aung Tun, Saya Tun, Saya Ba Tin and Saya Thein (Convener). 4 Members will form a quorum.

Prize Sub-Committee. U Ba Mai and U Ba Thin,

The Hon'ble U Ba Tin, Bar-at-law, Ministers for Education has kindly consented to give away the prizes after the sports.

Myitkyina Government High School

MINISTER'S INTERVENTION, THE SOLUTION

To the Editor, NEW BURMA

Sir, The Director of Public Instruction says that a Hindu should be the Head Master of the Government High School at Myitkyina; "Truth" wishes to see a Burman there. Looking at the list no less than three names of Hindu Head Masters are found; all of them have passed in Burmese and possess professional qualifications, the want of which by the present Myitkyina Head Master was pointed out by "Truth." Why not send one of these Hindu Head Masters where a Hindu Headmaster is wanted and appoint a Burman in his place? This should satisfy both the Director of Public Instruction and "Truth."

We hope the Hon'ble Minister of Education will intervene and by adjusting matters remove national grievance and incidentally prevent questions, resolutions and cuts in the next session of the Legislative Council.

Dominion Status.

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Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR.

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Investments ...	Rs. 8,20,472	28,65,055
Liquid Assets ...	Rs. 10,28,910	34,75,007
Advances ...	Rs. 26,24,967	70,95,183
Dividends Paid ...	Rs. 61,750	406,000
Net Profits ...	Rs. 1,17,554	2,08,116
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Sealed tenders in duplicate will be received by the Officer-in-charge, Medical Store Depot, Rangoon Cantt: up to 12 noon, on Tuesday the 15th January 1930 for the supply of Medical and Miscellaneous stores to the Government Medical Store Depot, Rangoon Cantt: for the year 1930-31 in quantities noted against each in the schedule.

2. The tenders will be opened at that hour in the presence of tenderers who may choose to attend.

3. Forms of tenders and schedule of stores may be obtained from this office, free of charge, on application in writing.

4. The tenderers must deposit in the nearest Government Treasury earnest money at the rate of two per cent on the total value of tender [Schedule] and produce the Treasury Receipt with the Tender.

5. Tenders may either be placed by the tenderers in the box kept in the verandah of the depot for that purpose or handed over to the officer-in-charge personally.

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7. The Officer-in-charge, Medical Store Depot, Rangoon Cantt: does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. ARNOTT.
Major, R.A.M.C.,
Officer i/c, Medical Store Depot,
Rangoon.
Medical Store Depot,
RANGOON
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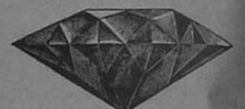

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OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

1. Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a.m. on the 10th January 1930 for the erection and supply of an open steel shed, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 18789 (eighteen thousand seven hundred and eighty nine) only. All other particulars including the conditions of the contract and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

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Rural Burma

or

The Burman Behind the Plough

BY U HLA MAUNG, B.A.

[Continued from last Sunday issue]

The first chapter was published in our issue of last Sunday and the following is the second chapter. We hope to publish each chapter of the article every Sunday. A perusal of the following chapter will convince the readers that the author spared no pains to collect different authoritative statements from different sources. The political problems of the country have over-shadowed the economic questions, which the author desires to bring to the notice of the public.

CHAPTER II.

BURMA POLITICS AND AGRICULTURE.

That every educated man and woman of this country should keep himself or herself well informed as to the conditions of the Burman peasantry cannot be well denied. If we want "Golden Burma," we must reconstruct rural masses on a sound economic basis.

Our next question is what that basis must be. For that end in view, a Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed in January 1926 with the Marquess of Linlithgow as the President. The terms of reference were:—"Generally to examine and report on the present conditions of agriculture and rural economy in British India and to make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture and the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the rural population and in particular, to investigate ; (a) the measures now being taken for the promotion of agricultural and veterinary research, experiment, demostration and education, for the compilation of agricultural statistics, for the introduction of new or better crops and for improvement in agricultural practice, dairy-farming and the breeding of stock : [b] the existing methods of transport and marketing of agricultural produce and stock; [c] the methods by which agricultural operations are financed and credit afforded to agriculturists ; (d) the main factors affecting rural prosperity and the welfare of the agricultural population and to make recommendations.

It will not be within the scope of the Commission's duties to examine the existing system of land ownership and tenancy or of the assessment of Land Revenue and irrigation charges, or the existing division of functions between the Government of India and the Local Governments. But the Commission shall be at liberty to suggest means whereby the activities of the Government of India may best co-ordinated and to indicate directions in which the Government of India may usefully supplement the activities of Local Government."

The Commission after hearing evidence in India, Burma and England has just published its report and its recommendations with reference to Burma are hailed by many in our country with great enthusiasm.

In order to detect the sources of the handicaps to any process of rural reconstruction in Burma, it is well-fitted to examine its present agricultural conditions. Referring to the agriculture of the country as laid down in the Administrative Report for the year 1918-29, the "Rangoon Gazette" says :

"An important event during the year and one that caused provincial anxiety was the fall in the price of paddy, the average price for boat paddy at Rangoon dropping to Rs. 161 or Rs. 24 less than any price quoted for the previous eight years. The cultivator managed to dispose of his paddy at fairly satisfactory prices ; the bulk of the loss fell on the traders. The year opened in July with the price of paddy steady at Rs. 190 per 100 baskets. In September-October, the price fell to Rs. 170, but there was a rise in December to Rs. 190. The advent of the new crop resulted in a sudden drop to Rs. 161, but the price rose to Rs. 170 which remained steady till the end of February. The prohibition of the import of foreign rice into Japan in March and April when the price dropped to Rs. 160, was followed by a small rise to Rs. 165 which was maintained till the end of May. In June the price dropped to Rs. 155, but recovered slightly, and at the close of the year under report rice was being sold again at Rs. 160. The decline in the price of paddy is attributed to various causes. The sessamum crop was better than that of the preceeding year, but the ground-nut crop was a bad one owing to the long series of breaks in the middle of the monsoon." (December 7, 1929)

The following is the extract from the speech made by the Chairman of Dawsons Bank Ltd., at its annual general meeting held at Pyapon on December 20, 1929 :

"BURMESE OPTIMISM :—The Burmese farmer had had a succession of years of high prices for his crop. In the last two years prices had been below this high level which he had come to regard as normal. His incorrigible optimism had prevented him from taking the necessary steps to bring about adjustment either in his mode of life or in his disbursements: nor was this an easy thing to do even if he had been thoroughly convinced of the need for it, but it was a process which was now being forced upon him from without and he would adapt himself in time successfully to the new prices and conditions as he had done in the period from 1915 to 1919. The race was swift and those who could not or would not make the necessary adjustment and who would in consequence fall by the wayside would probably represent only a small minority.

The Burmese rice miller, on the other hand, seemed to have more lessons to learn. He was newer to his business than the farmer and it was a business which required numerous and exacting qualifications which he, at present, did not possess. Such rudimentary notions as the necessity to provide for annual depreciation of plant or the making of suitable provision for working capital had not seriously impressed him and he had taken to rice milling as young men had taken to dacoity, in the spirit of an exciting adventure. The depression in the rice trade would probably take a more heavy toll in this field of Burmese activity but a "shake-out" of the weak men would drive these lessons home and the results in the end would be all to the good.

THE DEPRESSION IN BURMA.—There was so much said of the depression in the rice trade that it had almost become customary when talking of it to invest one's remarks with an air of gloom. The sentiment was a little exaggerated and when it appeared in this form, viz ; that our markets were imperilled, that the peril was increasing and that it ought to be diminished, it was not difficult to prove the exaggeration by comparing export figures for the current year with past years ; but a slogan of this description might serve a purpose if it stirred all concerned to new efforts and especially if the result of it was that they succeeded in "getting" "things done".

"Cheaper paddy and more of it" which appeared to be the slogan of the Burma Chamber of Commerce was more inspiring as it suggested not only the solution but also the direction from which the main effort should come in order to attain it. The Agricultural department was crippled by the want of funds but if things were to be done and done quickly much would rest on the energy of the department and the successful co-operation with it on the part of the Burmese Agriculturist.

BURMA'S PULL.—It was not easy to understand why any one should be gloomy about Burma's prospects. It produced a food commodity which sustained almost one half of the population of the globe located in South Eastern Asia from India to Japan. The greatest producers of this food viz., India proper, China and Japan could not produce enough for their own needs and large proportions of the population of these countries lived on cheaper grains because they could not afford to purchase rice. It has been estimated that nearly two-thirds of the population of India lived on millets and other cheaper grains. It was a well known act that in time of peace and prosperity, (this had not yet come to China) the consumption of rice went up by leaps and bounds and that the demand for this commodity was elastic while the supply of it was inelastic and that countries which had the good fortune to have an exportable surplus were using more and more of their own products as time went on and their populations increased to satisfy their home consumptions. The market in the South-Eastern Asia was moreover, for geographical and other reasons secure from western competition while western markets were open to the competition of the cheaper eastern products and more particularly of Burma product. Geographical reasons operated also to protect the great Indian market for Burma against serious competition from Siam and Indo-China and they knew that India was subject from time to time to famines, mitigated though these might be by the development of irrigation and other works and that at such times she could herself take all or nearly all Burma's surplus; and lastly they had this outstanding advantage that in Lower Burma there never was a failure of the crop—a failure never having been known to history.

This was a long string of peculiar advantages for Burma to possess, which placed its prospects on foundations that gave confidence for the future but these advantages were apt to be overlooked during periods of temporary depression and it was salutary upon occasion to bring them to mind.

IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS.—Turning to immediate prospects there were indications that the new crops was a better one than that of last year but indications also suggested that the market would open at a lower price. The restriction of credit by Chettyar Bankers had been very generally felt and this together with the fact that the crop had matured earlier pointed to an earlier marketing of the crop and probably to a short period of low prices. This meant that those who did not possess holding power and there were only a few who did, would recover less for their crop than last year and that agriculturist whose resources were small was therefore likely to suffer, which was unfortunate."

Before the Agricultural Conference held at Akyab in 1929, Mr. F. B. Leach, I.C.S., made the following among other speeches :—

"Agriculture is always likely to be the main industry of this district, and it is essential that every effort should be made to improve the methods of cultivation if the prosperity of the district is to be maintained. The district possesses great assets in the fertility of the soil, which produces heavier crops than are obtainable in most parts of Lower Burma, and in its easy access to the harbour of Akyab, which reduces the cost of transport, but Arakan paddy now has to compete with the paddy of many other countries, and unless determined efforts are made to improve the local strains, and the method of cultivation, it will not be able to hold its own." (Rangoon Gazette—December 18, 1929)

"295. Burma is a polyglot province with an admixture of population in which the Burmans are naturally in numeral majority. But the trade and commerce is in other hands. The mineral wealth of the country is being exploited by Europeans; its rice trade is in the combined hands of Europeans and Indians; while India supplies its labour force not only for the oil and mineral industry but also for harvesting the paddy."—Report of the Central Committee on India Reforms.

At a meeting of agriculturists held at Hlegu, Insein District on the 22nd December 1929, U Khin Maung, Senior Agricultural Assistant remarked: "The rapid improvement of communications and the great progress of international trade have already placed Burma in the position of a link in the chain of the world's economics. Such being the case she can now no more be immune to the effect of changes in the world markets like in pre-British days. She must exchange her produce for her requirements from other countries. In this process of international exchange the cost of production and the quality of her produce are the determining factors for her success in her economic relation with other countries of the world.

Now Burma being an agricultural country the cost of the production of her agricultural produce and the quality of the same are the two determining factors for her success in her economic relation with other countries. Her existing implements, methods of cultivation and crops must be improved; her exhausted soils must be enriched by the judicious use of manures, fertilizers and other means; cheap credit system must be introduced; the size of her measuring baskets must be standarized; the existing costly systems of marketing must be reformed and modern ideas must be introduced to the masses in her rural areas if she were to survive in the struggle for existence, in this world of intense economic competition.

To solve all these problems is undoubtedly a tremendous task. Yet I am optimistic in this connection, and believe that it is possible to solve them all at least to an appreciable extent in a few years' time if we could manage to have agricultural organizations in all the principal villages and towns through out Burma with a strong central organization at Rangoon."

The future of Burma agriculture, on which a greater percentage of the people depend for their livelihood, is a problem which we are facing now. We do not mean to say that nothing is at present, being done for the agriculturist. By the establisment of co-operative societies and an agricultural college at Mandalay, Government has done and is doing a good deal, but we require a real national effort to bring the Agriculture of our country into line with that of other countries and make it the success it ought to be.

"There would appear to be no reason why the agricultural trader should need protection, or why, even if he did so, it should be given to him. Any person who cares to do so may set up as a trader and, if he is more efficient and successful than his fellow-traders, they have no ground for cavil. Similarly, if a hundred farmers prefer to buy and sell on their own account rather than through middlemen who charge unduly for their services, there would appear to be no reason why they should not take this course.

As a matter of fact, experience has shown that it is not even in the traders' own interests to attempt to restrict the growth of co-operation among the farmers. Traders themselves produce nothing. They are dependent for their prosperity on the producers among whom they live. If the farming classes, who are the main producers of Burma, are rapidly growing in wealth and prosperity and annually earning an increasing income, they will be continually stretching forward to a higher standard of living and to the discovery of new wants, and this naturally results in an increasing trade of which the commercial classes must reap the benefit.....

All of them must be fully aware that it is upon the maintenance of the agricultural production of the country that their present and future prosperity depends. .....

It will not have escaped their notice that the progressive increase in the amount of rice exported is due to the extension of the area cultivated and to the improvement in the means of communication and not to the increased productivity of the soil. The acre outturn for paddy is admittedly slowly falling, the population is increasing fast, the best waste lands have already been occupied and the limit of expansion in area is in sight. It is, therefore certain that without a change of system, the present progressive increase in the amount of rice exported must ere long be converted into a progressive decrease. Burma has practically nothing but its rice, so far as the great majority of its people are concerned, with which to pay for the flood of manufactured goods poured into the country every year. The maintenance and the future increase of its over-sea trade would, therefore, appear to depend entirely upon the development of its agricultural resources."

[Harold Claytoo].

The dust storm that has been raised by the political agitation all over the country seems to have passed away ; at least the atmosphere is sufficiently clear to make it possible to see things in their proper perspective. It is now time for us to understand what must be done to solve the problems of our national life. We cannot expect anything good out of our quarrels over political bones.

We must guard ourselves against political obsession. It is easy to catch the imagination of the people by political agitations; but, unless we are able to develop some constructive idea upon the questions that are of vital importance to our national life, the life of the nation cannot sympathetically respond to forces released by political methods. Recall the days of the Wunthanu movement of 1923. Nothing of permanent value was achieved. Even in those days it was realised that the attainment of the political goal depends on the prosperity of the rural masses. Then, simultaneously, with the declaration of some of the associations as unlawful ones, the leaders disappeared from the field of action leaving a set of young men and women to contend against the forces that were brought into existence. Gradually the country relapsed into a chaotic state.

Many programmes that were designed by the various political councils were not carried out. This failure teaches us many lessons. Successful organisation rests upon a correct understanding of the precise problems affecting the rural masses. As this was not fully realised, it became difficult for workers to formulate their policies.

Whatever may be the extent of the failure of political agitation, it has succeeded in riveting the attention of the country to the most lamentable conditions which surround rural life in almost every part of the country.

We know where we are and now is the time for us to reconstruct our rural conditions on a strong economic basis.

(To be continued)

BURMA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Proposals submitted to the Burma Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee

The following proposals, have been submitted by the Burma Agricultural Society to the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee.

A careful perusal of the questionnaire set by the Burma Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee reveals the fact that the Committee have gone into the question of Banking in Burma very exhaustively and are fully aware of the agricultural conditions of the Province, the burdens under which the industry suffers at present, and the remedial measures that must be taken, especially as regards the necessity for the establishment of an Agricultural Bank to finance the rice industry in particular and other indigenous industries already existing or to be started in the near future.

We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a few general observations on the conditions of the rice industry at present and on the urgent necessity for the establishment of a Provincial Bank to finance agriculturists both with a view to give them sustained monetary help and to help them to overcome with confidence the ups and downs of the Rice Market.

It is a matter of common knowledge that conditions of the rice industry have undergone vast changes during the last 15 years. General labour wages are now 15 to 30 per cent higher, transplanting charges have risen from 12 to 15 pre cent, the price of cattle has risen from 36 to 40 o/o, reaping and threshing charges have nearly doubled, transport charges have increased and further living expenses have increased by 40 o/o, though we all know what a frugal man the cultivator is.

While expenditure which has risen from 25 to 50 o/o during the period immediately following the great war, has remained almost stationary on the high level, the price obtained for agricultural produce in the selling market has come down to pre-war level during the last two years.

In view of the increased expenditure all round, and decreased income from his produce, the cultivator requires larger advances for initial expenses and other expenditure until he has marketed his crops. He is, however, at present unable to obtain advances for this necessary expenditure, except at exorbitant rates of interest which may range from 30 to 60 per cent per annum. This cripples him throughout life and in consequence makes him discontented, thus preventing him from carrying on his occupation with zest and interest. In many cases the cultivators are hampered in their work by not getting the necessary advances either sufficiently or in time even on payment of exorbitant rates of interest.

The only way, therefore, to help the cultivators and these directly concerned with the trade and industry, is to establish a Bank, which, while working on safe and concervative lines, will finance them during the working season and in bad times on reasonable rates of interest and fair terms and conditions.

The cultivator requires two kinds of advances, long term and short term loans. Money obtained on long terms will be used for improvements of land such as making bunds, irrigation and drainage chanels and digging wells; bringing new land under cultivation; buying improved implements and redeeming land mortgaged on crippling terms. Short term loans are required for meeting expenses of cultivation and harvesting.

The Society is aware of the difficulty of meeting such advances by the same agency. We, therefore, are of opinion that it is essential that two Banks, one to provide long term and the other short term credit, are necessary. We should like to point out the urgency for Government to take the necessary steps without further delay to organise the provision of long term agricultural credit. It is not necessary to wait for the passing of a special act of the Legislative Council and the drawing up of elaborate bye-laws. We see on reason why a company for the purpose of making long term loans on mortgage of agricultural land should not be registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Act. Such conditions or restrictions on its conduct of business as Government might think it necessary to impose if it were to give it financial assistance could be embodied in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company.

A LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY

The business of the land mortgage company would be took make loans to land owners, grantees, etc., on the security of a first mortgage of land, such loans being for terms of five years and upwards and they being usually made repayable by instalments over a long series of years, say 15 to 20 years. Crop loans i.e., short term advances for a few months for cultivation purposes, would be made only to land owners who had already mortgaged their land to the company.

In particular the proposed land mortgaged companies to be formed in Burma would make loans preferably for the purpose of Improvement of land i.e., by facilities for irrigation, by erection of buildings, by planting trees like rubber or fruit trees and so forth. The replacing of existing loans at higher rates of interest would also be undertaken.

The company would raise its funds as follows:—

1. By share capital divided into
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2. By accepting fixed deposits.
3. By issuing bonds.
4. By issuing mortgage debentures carrying Government guarantee.

The company would not accept deposits repayable on demand at all. That is the business of a Bank and should not be undertaken by a concern which locks up its resources in long term loans. The bonds would simply be promises to pay after a series of years, probably 10 years. They would differ from fixed deposit receipts by being negotiable, and transferable either by delivery (bearer bonds) or by executing a transferdeed as for stocks and shares. They would be issued for round sums of 50, 100, 500 and 1000 rupees and would pay stamp duty.

The mortgage debenture would be issued as "stock" i. e., for any amount desired. Trustees would be appointed and the Government would be invited to guarantee interest on the mortgage debentures perpetually, but not the capital sum. Government should nominate one or more Trustee or at least approve those proposed by the Government.

The loans made by the company should be of four classes:—

1. Loans of 50,000 and upwards for long periods at 9 per cent per annum.
2. Loans from 5000 to 50,000 for long periods at 10 per cent per annum.
3. Loans up to 5000 for long periods at 12 per cent per annum.
4. Short term loans do. 15 per cent do.

The company should issue its bonds at 7½ or 8 per cent and its mortgage debentures at 6 per cent. It would require a working margin of at least 3 per cent. per annum between its average rate of interest paid to its creditors and the rate charged to borrowers; hence the above rates would be the lowest possible in Burma for many years.

We would propose that the Government pass a special act giving the company the same facilities for the recovery of loans as are given under the Co-operative Societies Act.

It is desirable to make an experiment with forming the first company of the kind proposed in the place most likely to suceed. A good Board of Directors could easily be found in Rangoon. Therefore we suggest that the first mortgage company should have its head quarters in Rangoon and extend its operations to the districts which the Board could conveniently control, such as Insein, Pegu and Hanthawaddy Districts.

AN AGRICULTURAL BANK.

Further we would suggest the immediate establishment of an Agricultural Bank for the Province to provide short term credit to those agricultural people who have no dealings with land mortgage companies. The Bank will raise its funds just as the Land Mortgage Companies do, but it will also accept deposits on current account.

The Bank should issued loans at moderate rates of interest i.e., if interest is paid on the loan raised by the Bank at 5 to 8 o/o the borrower should not be charged more than 12 to 15 o/o. The advances should be made on the mortgage with possession of crops and other security.

In order to insure that the crops and other security so mortgaged is not mortgaged to otheres legislation should be made to provide that the Bank has the sole right to the entire crops and other security and the value obtained by its sale to the extent of the mortgages due to the Bank for interest and repayment according to the terms on which the loan was made. Legislation should be further enacted to empower the Bank to distrain, seize and dispose of the crops and other security as necessity arises without having to have recourse to the ordinary processes of law.

English Martyr's Ceatification

The Times Rome correspondent telegraphed on December 13:—

The preparations for the beatification next Sunday of 136 English martyrs are being rapidly pushed forward. The work of decorating St. Peter's has already been completed, while the special pictures and banners painted for the occasion by Professor Galimberti will be hung up to morrow.

The principal picture represents the "Glory" of the whole group of martyrs. In the front are figures representing a Benedictine, a Franciscan, a Jesuit, and a number of the minor friars, with, in the centre, a secular priest. In the foreground is painted the Earl of Arundel and in the background a woman. All the martyrs are represented resting on the clouds in the act of rising to the heavens. Underneath the clouds is to be seen a panorama of London with a view of the Tower. The two banners, which are to hang from the loggias near the Altar of the Confession, depict episodes in the lives of the martyrs.

NON-BURMAN HEAD-MASTERS

To the Editor, NEW BURMA.

Sir,—The Indian Central Committee have recommended Provincial Autonomy for Burma. The All-Parties Conference have approved of Dominion Status. The Indian National Congress are out for Independence. The Simon Commission whose report is expected in March will at the very least recommend Provincial Autonomy for Burma. Such being the case we should begin to take steps to make adjustments in view of the impending great changes.

On looking through the List we find that the Head Masters of the Government High Schools at Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein and Akyab are held temporarily by Non-Burmans. Has the time not come to get the children of the soil to man these posts? If Burmans can be trusted as Ministers of Education, Forests, Home-Members, Judges of the High Court, etc., could they not be appointed as Head Masters of these schools? His Excellency, the Governor, at the last Convocation said that there were many openings for young University Graduates. We ask His Excellency where the openings are, when these posts have been closed since the schools were established by the continued appointment of Non-Burmans, one of whom is not a Graduate. Does it mean that a Burman Graduate is not as good as a Non-Burman Non-Graduate? Have Burmans been tried in these posts and found unsuccessful? Have Government not failed in their duty in keeping Burmans out of these posts?

DOMINION STATUS.

INEQUITABLE CHAMBER READING RULES.

An Open Appeal to the High Court

U Saw Hla Aung of Akyab writes:—

Under the rules of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, no person is entitled to be admitted as a pleader of the Higher Grade in Burma unless he has passed the Second Grade Pleadership Examination held by the Commissioner of Examinations, and has also completed his one year of 'Chamber Reading' in a chamber of an advocate of 10 years standing. To such examination are admitted (1) persons who are quite freshers to the legal profession with the qualification of F. A. or I. A. of any recognised University, and (2) also practising lawyers of the Lower Grade who have practised for at least 7 years, and who produce a certificate of good conduct and professional ability from judges before whom they have practised. Amongst the candidates of the latter class who have passed the said examination are to be found persons who have grown old at the Bar with practice ranging from 10 to 20 years. Like them there are hundreds and hundreds of the practising lawyers of the Lower Grade in Burma who are preparing for the examination now with all the disadvantages of the old age in preparing for examination. It is now in respect of the 2nd class of candidates who are practising lawyers and are required under the strict letter of the rules aforesaid to undergo a course of 'Chamber Reading' just as freshers who are intending to make a start in the legal profession this appeal is made as the indiscreet application of the rules aforesaid to them causes obvious injustice. They are inequitable.

It is not the object of the writer to contend that that said rules as to 'Chamber Reading' is unnecessary. It is conceded in fairness to the originator of the rules that they are beneficial and desirable in the interest of the beginners in the profession and in the interests of litigant-public who have occasion to utilise their services. Indeed, it is unfortunate that these rules could not be enacted earlier for reason of paucity of Advocates. In the legal profession, whatever the grade or class examination a fresher may have passed, it will be expecting an impossible of him to be able to discharge his duties to his clients as are expected of a man versed in law unless he has seen such work done by Seniors at the Bar or has himself done the work for some time at the cost of his clients. For a couple of years in the beginning of a career of a lawyer he is always at a disadvantage to his seniors in time of practice at the Bar no matter that those seniors be of a lower Grade of lawyers than himself. Only the experience gained of actual practice at the Bar goes a great way towards helping in the handling of cases regardless of grade examination a lawyer may have passed, Difficulties that confront a fresher of all grades and classes in the start of his practice are the same. And 'Chamber Reading' gives those freshers only just enough knowledge to make the fit for a start in the profession if they have the necessary perseverence and diligence. It is submitted that it is a bare truism that all lawyers whether they had 'Chamber Reading' or not can gain their experience only at the cost of their clients. No matter, how perfect a traning a man may boast of having received in Chambers either in England or in the East, it must be admitted that only the experience which he gains at the cost of his clients can give him that confidence in himself without which no lawyer can succeed in his profession. 'Chamber Reading', therefore though essentially necessary for a fresher before he knows A.B.C. of the professional essentials ere he thinks of standing on his own legs, cannot be of any use to old practitioners who had passed that stage of difficulties of a fresher and had weathered even through usual professional tempest.

Again the rules in question are unfair to the practising lawyers in that they do not take into consideration the practice by which they generally remained attached to the Chambers of some experienced Pleaders or Barristers before the rules came into force when they made a begining in practice. Under the rules in question such previous trianing received by them are not taken into account. As usual with the beginners in the practice, all of them or if not a great majority of them must certainly have had their training under some lawyers before they started practice on their own account. And they have now grown to manhood after they have passed through all the ills and devils that confront a beginner, and they cannot in justice be treated as professional babies just in the same way as freshers out from the College. To require them to be feeding bottles and to say that they must pretend that they are unable to walk themselves is to say the least asking them to deceive themselves. The obvious unfairness of the rules to practising lawyers lies in the fact that they are treated in the same way as treatment would be given to a man in the street in matters legal in that they are told plainly that their past knowledge of law and experience in the handling of cases and other legal business is not above that of an ordinary layman, though they are persons who are handling murder trials and also important suits up to the value of Rs. 5000. It will not be out of place to mention here that in places where there are not sufficient numbers of Higher Grade Pleaders, they are allowed to practise in the same way as Higher Grade Pleaders, and even in places where there are sufficient number of the former, the Lower Grade Pleaders are allowed to appear before the District Courts in special cases.

Now under the rules it would appear clear that so far as the test of legal knowledge of the laws applicable to cases before District Courts, is concerned the passing of the Second Grade Examination by them is considered a sufficient test. When a Lower Grade Pleader has passed the said examination, the High Court has the proof as to his legal knowledge. What is wanted further of him is that he must produce certificate from an advocate under whom he has read in Chambers that by reason of his diligence and perseverence, he is in his opinion a fit man to be allowed to practise as a Higher Grade Pleader. This certificate is wanted as the Honourable Judges wanted to be satisfied that such a fresher would in actual practice be able to show legal abilities when once a start is made by him on his account. It is submitted that the proof of one's diligence and perseverence lies in one's ability in conducting and handling of cases. That being so, the production of certificates by a Lower Grade Pleader of good conduct and professional abilities from Judges before whom he has practised before he is allowed to sit for the Second Grade Examination ought to be sufficient. The certificate from an advocate before the man started his practice is but a pious hope about his pupil which may prove untrue in actual life, whereas the certificates of the judges are sure proof of his diligence and perseverence.

That the High Court recognises the value of practical experience of a practising lawyer is also clear from Rule—1 of the Advocate Admission Rule of the year 1925 by which a Barrister who had had no 'Chamber Reading' for two years is admitted as an Advocate of the High Court if he has completed his 3 years of practice as a second Grade Pleader. The soundedness of this practical rule cannot be disputed. The enforcement of this rule will to a great measure do away with objections in some quarters against acting on the certificates of 'Bhamber Reading' which Barrister Barristers can secure without actual reading on payment of lump fees. There can be no doubt that experience gained by practical handling of work is far superior to experience gained by playing only a second fiddle in Chambers. So, it is here submitted that in case of applicants for admission to the roll of Higher Grade Pleader their experience for 7 or more years at the Bar as Third Grade or Lower Grade Pleaders should be considered as equivalent to one year of reading in the Chambers of an advocate. To the knowledge of the writer, nowhere in India is a practising lawyer of 7 years standing required to read in Chambers. The present rules regarding 'Chamber Reading' in Burma in case of applicants to Higher Grade Pleaders Roll apparently were meant to apply to the case of freshers. It is believed that the case of practising pleaders was not apparently considered them. It is hoped that the Honourable Judges will be pleased to consider the obvious injustice to the practising lawyers, and allow them exemption from the operation of the rules if they are satisfied that they are fit persons from the recommendation of the District Judges before whom they are practising. In cases where such pleaders have not practised before the District Judges by reasbn of the fact that they are stationed at Township or subdivisional Headquaters, the District Judges will have no difficulty for the purpose as they can easily ascertain the worth of a man from report of his Judges and from the study of cases in which they have appeared.

It will be of interest to note also that the Third Grade Pleaders are the persons who felt aggrieved at the new classification made by the High Court after wholesale relaxation of rules made for the admission of Third Grade Pleaders, as the Burmese equivalent of the new classification of them as Lower Pleaders is not only degrading but also extremely insulting to them in their social life. And the whole lot of them who are appearing for the second Grade Examination are the persons who felt aggrieved at that and wanted to be out of miserable lot. But by reason of the rules now under discussion, they have to look for Chambers for reading for a year. And as there is still a paucity of advocates competent to receive them in their stations and even in District Headquarters, it becomes necessary for them to leave ther established practices at their stations to waste a year of their time in the Chambers of qualified Advocates who may be a briefless rub. This aspect of their lot apparently has not been brought to the notice of the Honourable Judges. It is hoped that this open appeal to the Honourable Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoou on behalf of them for removal of unnecessary imposition on their lot will meet their attention and also of the pleaders for whom this representation is made and that steps will be taken to reconsider the rules so that they may receive encouragement and impetus in their endeavour to qualify for higher status, which will be of distinct advantage to the litigant-public.

LITERARY

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MG. TUN THAN EDITOR.

Round Table Conference.

VIEWS OF M. P.'S.

Some prominent Labour M. P.'s, wishing success to the Indian National Congress sent the following messages to the President:—

MAJOR D. GRAHAM POLE, M. P.:—

Indians of all shades of opinion have alway resented the preamble to the Government of India Act 1919. There is now a unique opportunity. We have a Lobaur Government installed at Westminister, with a courageous and imaginative Secretary of State who regards himself as the representative of Indian interests. An invitation has been offered to all political parties in India to meet the Government here and in a frank and full discussion in a Round Table Conference not merely to place their views before the Government but to advice them as to what are, in their opinion, the best steps to take to solve that most intricate of problems, the future Government of India. I would beg my friends in India to accept this genuine offer, honestly and frankly made, and send a delegation to London composed of their best men who are prepared to meet the Secreatry of State in the same spirit he has shown.

What is the alternative? A barren agitation, spasmodic riots and in the unfortunate possibility of a change of Government here—a policy of repression and "Black-and Tan" Government that will maken of India another Ireland. That will merely play into the hands of the die-hards and put back for generations the day of freedom and equality for India, for which some of us have given much of the best of our lives.

This is the opportunity we have been working for years. Do not let us down. On the contary I beg of you to accept this invitation, and so strenegthen the hands of the friend of India, and complete the "wreck of the Birkend head".

MR. A. FENNER BROCKWAY M. P.:—

I hope the Indian National Congress will realise that there is in reality a new spirit in the attitnde of the British Government and that it will decide to take part in the Round Table Conference and insist there upon Dominion Status. The need on the British side is that the new spirit should expressed in the administration of justice. Congress can reply upon a group of friends here pressing for an ending of the persecution of political opinion and for an amnesty.

MR. WILLIAM LAWTHER, M.P.:—

The Indian National Congress has an unique opportunity of helping to bring before the great mass of the people in this country, their considered judgment and opinions by accepting the invitation to the proposed Round Table Conference. Might I put it in this form: before coming to the House of Commons. I was a miners' representatives and the miners in this country never neglected an opporatunity of putting forward their views before an assembly. My message to you, my comrades of the Indian National Congress, is to follow the pathway, by way of a Round Table Conference, there to place your views on those subjects for which you have laboured so long and earnestly.

MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, M. P.—

The present time seems to me to offer more hope and encouragement to the Indian people than any previous periods. I trust that nothing will be allowed to interfere with the fullest co-operation between all parties concerned. I can assure you of the deartest sympathy and appreciation of the demand for Dominion Status from all the member of the Labour Parliamentary Party with whome I am acquainted. The Round Table Conferenee is an absolutely genuine invitation.

MR. JOHN SCURR, M. P.:—

The time has come for every man and woman who sincerely desires the welfare of the people of India to do everything they can to promote a real understanding between the two nations. I have always stood for the realisation of Dominion Status for India at the earliest opportunity; and it has been a personal matter of regret that the councils of Extremists on both sides have produced such a cloud of misunderstanding. The labour movement in this country desires to render justice to the peoples of India. It is wholeheartedly in favour of self-government. How this ideal can best be carried out can be settled by the proposed conference between the representatives of the peoples of India and of Britain. I trust sincerely that as a result of complete co-operation between these representatives, the world may be able to hail India as a self-governing nation before the British Labour Government leaves office. By love alone can justice conquer; by hate we only drift to worse disasters.

MR. JAMES BAR, M. P.:—

I am most anxious to see India attaining full Dominion Status. Adapting a well known poem of Robert Burns, I would say.

"Never but by Indians hands.
"Shall Indian wrongs be righted.

MR. WILL THORNE, M. P.:—

During my rorty years in the Socialist and Trade Union movement. I have always been in favour of the right of self-determination for the Indian peoples. I think the British nation have everything to gain and nothing to lose by making the Indian peoples responsible for their own Government.

MR. EARNEST THURTLE, M. P.:—

I hope the National Congress meeting at Lahore will effectively demonstrate India's determination to achieve national freedom, and will at the same time show the world that she knows how to maintain national unity for the purpose of reaching this objective.

Indian leaders must necessarily be the best judges of the policy and tactics to be pursued in furtherance of the national cause, but as an outsider, I would like to express the hope that it may be possible for the Congress to decide to be represented at the forthcoming Round Table Conference, in order that all whom may concern may know, without misunderstanding, the programme for which the Congress stands.

MR. PETER FREEMAN M. P.:—

While realising the immense task before us, the many difficulties and obstacles to be overcome, the Labour Party is emphatic and united in its determipation to see that justice shall be done to India and the claims, Dominion Status, and self-government shall be realised. And these shall be given practical effect at the earliest possible moment. Only when India is freed from her bondage can that International Brotherhood by democratic Government for which the Labour Party stands be brought about. At this critical moment we emphasize that decision. We shall stand by your declaration and our pledges whatever happens.

MISS ELLEN WILKINSON, M. P.:—

The workers of England regard the workers of India as comrades in a common struggle for freedom from Capitalism, and Imperialism I urge the Indian leaders to cooperate with the British Labour Government as I feel sure in that was less the best hope of securing not only Dominion Status but quality ofstatus. The time must come for both people when caste on the one side and colour-prejulice on the other must give way to the ideal of freedom and equality for all.

MR. E. S. PALMER, M. P.:—

As a Labour member of the British House of Commons, I am glad to be supporting a Government having proper appreciation of the Indian National Congress point of view. The highest hope and aspirations of the Indian people are nearer realisation to-day than ever Self-determination is the general principle under which a Labour Government must operate and there can be no doubt India's demand for Dominion Status will be conceded at an early date.

MR. MONTAGUE, M. P. [Under Secretary of State for Air:—

It is very good of you to ask me to contribute a message, but I am afraid that it will not be possible for me to see any way to do so in view of my official position. I am sure you understand my difficulty.

MR. WILLIAM GRAHAM, M. P. (President of the Board of Trade):—

I note what you say regarding a message of encouragement, but as we will readily understand members of the Government are precluded from giving these messages. The subject is, however, constantly before the Secretary of State for India, and it is our common hope that a satisfactory solution will be found at a very early date.

DR. MARION PHILLIPS, M. P.:—

Members of the Labour Party took forward to the entrance of India into the British Commonwealth of Nations as a self-governing Dominion. Therefore they have welcomed very warmly the proposal for a Round Table Conference after the presentation of the Simion Report and urge their Indian brothers to participate to the fullest extent. A Representative Conference will, we believe, help materially towards the establishment of Dominion Home Rule. May I, as an Australian, and the eager hope that it will not be long before India and Australia, the Commonwealth of the East and of the South, are standing side by side in a world-wide federation with the British peoples of the West?

MR. J. HORRABIM, M. P.:—

I hope very much that the representatives of the Indian National Congress, opinion will accept the invitation to a Round Table Conference and that it will lead to a better understanding between English and India peoples and provide a basis for a realisation of India's just demand.

MR. WILFRED WELLOCK, M.P.:—

The outstanding fact in the pre-

Continued on page 8

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SUNDAY JANUARY 18 1930

Jobbery

ONE of the many reasons why the Municipal Committee of Mandalay had to be superseded by Government was that the members of the Municipal Committee, mostly the supporters of the Government and popularly known as **Bahus**, were guilty of appointing their relations to those posts which they could not rightly claim and which they could not work with efficiency. That is for **Jobbery**, a most contemptible crime that a public body of men can commit and worthy of the highest condemnation. The bureaucratic Government was often guilty of that commission in times past. But with the advent of the Reforms and specially after the supersession of the Mandalay Municipal Committee, one would have thought that such commissions would not be repeated. Things, however, seem to be worse than before.

In August last, the Secretary to the Government of Burma (Education Department) called for applications for five temporary Assistant Surgeons, the 4th November 1929 being fixed as the last day for applications. Before the closing date, Doctors Maung Maung Gyi and E Hmu were appointed as Assistant Surgeons, leaving behind among others those who had studied in Calcutta with Government stipends and had been made to sign bonds to serve the Government on passing out. We cannot understand why preference was given to Doctors Maung Maung Gyi and E Hmu, except that Dr. Maung Maung Gyi happens to be a brother-in-law of the Hon'ble Minister for Education and Dr. E Hmu, a son of a retired official.

Similarly, in the Public Works Department one Mr. Roy alone was appointed as Assistant Engineer leaving aside other Burmese candidates who passed out as B.Sc. in Engineering in the same year as Mr. Roy How an Indian gets preference over Burmese candidates in Burma is known only to a few. The reason, we are told, is Mr. Roy has an uncle working in the Department.

To crown all, the last week's **Burma Gazette** published an appointment notification of a young officer of the Burma Civil Service as Additional District Magistrate of Tharrawaddy. Gratified as we are at the admission of the Government that a young Burman of nine years' service has been found fit to fill the responsible and high post of the Additional District Magistrateship, we cannot withhold our protest at what appears to us to be a jobbery. By such an appointment the young officer has superseded many senior officers of long standing and others with better qualification and claims. We know his zeal and enthusiasm to suppress the **Wanthanus** and we still remember his offer to leave the Co-operative Department with a view to help Government to suppress the **Wanthanu** movement better. But that alone should not be a criterion for such an high appointment. And he is not the only officer who has had to deal with the **Wanthanus**. If the Government is not aware of the successes of other Burmese officials, it is because the other officials do not think it necessary to ingratiate themselves, in doing their ordinary duties.

Except that the young officer was a prominent personality at the various functions of the Golden Valley Club and at the parties in honour of the Ministers and the Home Member, we do not see any outstanding quality of his towering above his colleagues in the Secretariat. Is this a necessary qualification for higher appointment? If so, the Government should state it publicly, so that the other officers may know what are the essentials for promotion in the Services.

In this connection we would like to remind the Government of the Queen's Proclammetion of 1857, which runs thus :—

> "It is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to office in our Service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge. In their prosperity will be our strength ; in their contentment our security ; and in their gratitude our best reward."

Such jobberies, we emphasise, cannot give contentment to those even in the Services and thus it would be idle of the Government to expect security and gratitude from the members of the services and the people as well. We do not like to go further to expose the dubious and reprehensible manner in which appointments are sometimes made in Government service. We would only remind those concerned to consider the disparaging effect which their ill-advised steps would ultimately produce in the country. In the interests of efficiency, which the apostles of bureaucratic government themselves are wont to emphasise every now and then, we would urge the higher authorities to put a dead stop to this dire practice of jobbery, which is now showing distinct signs of rearing itself in Burma.

News & Views

Charity in Politics

Usually when we think of charity, our mind draws for us a picture of almsgiving. But in politics, charity becomes a bigger thing than the image of that mental picture. Charity in politics signifies a readiness to overlook the human faults of others. The lack of this quality in our public life is more or less the fundamental cause of creating divisions and sub-divisions in our camp. How charitable are we in the conduct of our public affairs? This should be answered by the leaders of each party. What is wanted is not that charity which is almsgiving, but charity which overlooks the other fellow's faults and gives credence to the inadvertences of the human being. Hastiness in forming judgement in public life is a grave fault that should be tempered by charity. Human nature has always been hasty to condemn and slow to praise, except when the spectacular, not the permanent, pleases the popular fancy. If our leaders could practise some charity in their public life, we hazard the hope that before long solidarity among ourselves would be assured.

Waistward Ho!

We notice in a certain fashion paper of the West that the return of long skirts in the dress of women is steadily visible. We are glad that this is so. But what strange things fashions are (Friday)a women of the West could be seen dragging a train a good many yards in length behind her. This was a criminal waste of cloth, as the leavings alone might have clothed so many women. But now, the leavings of a child's frock might clothe a fashionable lady. For this, the economists may rejoice but the moralist would deplore. Nowadays, the upper and lower openings of ladies' dress in the West are steadily travelling towards the waist:—Waistward Ho! We once read a puzzle about two serpents of equal length engaged in the operation of swallowing each other from their tails. The question was what would happen if the operation were carried far enough. In the same way, the rushing towards each other of the two circles of European woman's dress is an interesting subject for speculation. What will happen if the process continues indefinitely? We will leave it at that but we would simply remind our modern Burmese ladies to be careful in the adoption of fashions.

Is it a dodge ?

Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim, the novelist, who arrived in Rangoon last Monday on a pleasure cruise to the East on the motor yatch "Stella Polaris," was said to have been much impressed with what he saw in Burma. In a press interview, the novelist expressed admiration for the well-kept roads of Rangoon and the number of motor cars that plied on them. He paid a visit to the Shwedagon Pagoda, but he could not avail himself of the opportunity of entering it, as he was unable to walk bare-footed. Our sympathy goes to the novelist for his inability to walk bare-footed, which made him miss the opportunity of visiting the Shwedagon Pagoda. But he did not blame himself for his inability to walk bare-footed. As a novelist, Mr. Oppenheim must be full of imagination, for he said, "I think it is a dodge of the Burmans to keep Europeans out." This shows that the prohibition of foot-wearing at the Shwedagon Pagoda is, to a Western mind, nothing but an excuse to prevent Europeans from visiting the Pagoda. Need we make further comments on the perverted views of the Western people regarding the customs of the East?

Burmese Language.

On the 14th December, U Pe Maung Tin, M. A., B.Litt. I. E. S., Professor of Oriental Studies in the University of Rangoon, delivered a lecture at Toungoo in Burmese on "The Beginnings of Burmese Language and and Literature." We are glad that the value of and importance of the Burmese language are being steadily realised in the country. The need for enlightening the people regarding the place Burmese language has to fill in the new life of the Burmese people cannot be too strongly emphasised. The lecturer stated that with the progress of civilisation, the Burmese language progressed, until it became the Court language of the Burmese Kings. He narrated that the beginnings of the Burmese language were associated with Pali, Sanscrit, old Mon and the now extinct Pyu. He further pointed out that language was an important factor in the growth of nationalism and emphasised on the influence of language upon the growth of a nation, taking as examples of this statement the Greek and the English languages. He asserted that it was the duty of every Burman to make a critical study of Burmese, inasmuch as the very essence of the progress of the Burmese nation depended on the development of its language and literature. The Professor further pointed out that it was incumbent upon every Burmese citizen to hand down to the succeeding generations, through the medium of Burmese, wherever possible, his contribution to knowledge and wisdom. We think this noble purpose can be realised when we succeed to place the Burmese language in its rightful place. In other words, we should strive to make it the language of the State. In fact, a self-governing Burma would have to possess a laugnage and that cannot be any other thing than the Burmese language. Will there be a Language League, or some similar thing, to save the Burmese language from the impending deterioration and to make it a language of schools and court ?

Congress Mandate in Burma

The readiness to obey the Congress Mandate is also demonstrated in Burma. Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji has resigned his seat in the Burma Legislative Council in faithful obedience to the decision of the Congress to boycott the Legislatures. Though we are not prepared to consider the decision of the Congress as prudent, we must congratulate Mr. Tyabji on his ability to act in consonance with this rythme :—"There is not to reason why, but follow the Congress cry." But, then, what about the other Indian M.L.C's in Burma ? It is significant that Mr. Tyabji, out of many, should be the only Indian M.L.C. to obey the Congress Mandate. The obvious interpretation of this peculiar fact is that the Indians in Burma are quite a different people from those in their own country. Congress or no Congress, the Indians in Burma are determined to follow the course that best suits their own interests. Yet, there are some Burmans, who are credulous enough to believe that the inclusion of Burma within the sphere of political India would be beneficial to Burma, wrongly believing that the Indians in Burma would also be guided by the political bodies of India. We hope the present instance would enable this credulous section of the Burmese people to see the false position which they have been taking.

Appointment in Local Bodies.

Except Rangoon, in all the Local Fund Offices, such as Municipal Committees and District Councils, there is a system of recruitment and promotion which is usually followed. Take for example the Special Examination for Secretaries, which is regarded as the criterion for judging the qualification of candidates in recruitment and promotion. But in the three important Local Fund Offices in Rangoon,—Corporation, Port Trust and Development Trust,—the system of recruitment and promotion has not been well standardised. In fact, appointments in these bodies are made without any system of examination. What is being done generally in these bodies is to appoint a man who satisfies the whims of the officer or the members concerned. Yet, it is generally stated that the rural bodies in Burma have no experienced and qualified hands.

Posting of Officers

We think it is the usual practice of the Government to avoid posting a gazetted officer to those places where he or his wife has relatives or interest in properties. The reason for this caution is obvious, and a strict enforcement of this policy would be highly commendable. But, a correspondent writing to us draws our attention to the presence of a gazetted officer in the Henzada Subdivision where the wife of the officer has a very wide circle of relatives both near and far in addition to the interest in her vast properties. We are further told that the Inspector-General of Police is responsible for going against the commendable policy of preventing the posting of gazetted officers to the places where there are relatives and properties. We need not point out the obvious consequences that could result from keeping the officers in the stations where they have their properties and relatives. Perhaps it is an over-sight in the office of the Inspector-General of Police. Of course, the remedy is to rectify the mistake.

Architecture in Burma

MR. WARD'S ADDRESS TO THE ROTARY CLUB

Mr. B. R. Ward, A.R.I.B.A., addressed the Rangoon Rotary Club members on "Architecture".

Mr. Ward said.—

The following is an endeavour to place in some concise address an idea of the problems which Architects and Business men must face in Rangoon to-day. If some of the following statements appear platitudinous, if I place before you ideas that you have always felt would alleviate the situation, or ideas which have had your applause—it is only because I feel that mitigations which are easily attainable are still woefully lacking.

The subject is tremendous and I can but lightly touch upon it by dividing the address into three main headings as follows:—

(1) ARCHITECTURE IN RANGOON
- [a] A general survey,
- [b] Some criticisms.
- [c] Some mitigations,

(2) SUGGESTED BROAD LINES OF IMPROVEMENT
- [a] Town planning.
- (b) Strict Architectural Control.
- (c) Better Building construction.
- (d) Improvements in materials.

(3) THE MODERN MOVEMENT IN ARCHITECTURE.
- (a) Good Architectural design (some principles of interest).
- [b] The Architect's business.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

Rangoon is, I think, the only town in the east which can be said to have been town planned originally. I am told that the plan of the town was drawn up by a Dr. Montgomery of the Hon. East India Company's Medical Service, assisted by Lieut. Fraser, of the Bengal Engineer.

The Sule Pagoda was taken as a centre and the main axis of the whole town-plan was Sule Pagoda-road. A gridiron pattern was achieved by moving Erst and West with the following dimensions.—Three 115' 0" blocks with two 30' 0" roads between them, then a 50' road, three more 115' 0" blocks with two 30' 0" roads then a 100' road. On the East, this latter road is the present Phayre-street. Admirable as the attempt at planning was, it was small in scale, and a very natural lack of foresight was shown. The original pattern was followed as far West as Godwin-road and as far East as Judah Ezekiel street, but in about the nineties it was found most impracticable and a different pattern with a minimum road width of 40 or 50' was made, I do not pretend to quote correct figures or dates but would point out broadly, the early elements of town planning.

IN A TRANSITION STAGE.

There was a period when Rangoon achieved the dignity of a Secretariat and a High Court. There is very little that can be said for either building except for the amazing encrustation of Architectural motives of a dozen dead styles. The Rangoon General Hospital though suffering from the same complaint is planned with definite thought and under the cloak of extremely bad decoration the structure has significant form.

Architecturally Rangoon is to-day in a transitional stage. The Architect is only just coming into his own.

Lord Leverhulme, when passing through Rangoon a short time ago, remarked that the city struck him as having some of the finest buildings in the East and made a flattering reference to one of the latest buildings which he said made the approach to Rangoon imposing.

Lord Leverhulme's remarks are purely because of the late developments, as the general asthetic level in Rangoon is low, and that of utility lower. It was, I believed as late as 1923 that Architectural control by local authorities achieved some significance.

The craftsmen of this country instead of improving, have deteriorated sadly through the copying of debased architectural motives, and few efforts are made to utilise the excellent craftsmen which are undoubtedly still to be found. In support of this I would point to the Chinese and Burmese pandals, which have been erected from time to time, and to the Burmese natural sense of colour. Persons uneducated in every way with regard to architecture have been permitted to build. A few good architectural treatments by trained men have been travested. A view of Rangoon from any height will show a squalor—an architectural nightmare—clusters of building which have not even the advantages of being picturesque may be seen. I would quote here an extract from Bruno Taut's book "Modern Architecture." Bruno Taut is recognised both in England and on the Continent as being one of the leading contemporary architects.

USE OF "FACADE".

"For those who are only capable of visualising the surface of architecture—the "facade" so to speak—all remains facade. This term has become the figurative expression for the veiling of makeshifts and doubtful moral characteristics, in respect of individuals, firms and political parties. The expression "facade" has already been adopted in Germany in the sense of a disguise, a mask, intended to conceal personality, as if to say the wolf in sheep's clothing. And if there must be a question of deception or falsehood, one might of course come to prefer a falsehood which hides respectability to an outright vulgar lie; a genuine style, even with only a faint trace of charm, to a modern unpleasant frankly deceptive one. In all these matters history will maintain its accendancy and will suffocate without any resistance the essential life. Anyone who desired to buy fairly good furniture about the year 1900 found himself in similar plight. Only the artically designed appointments by Prof. So-and-So were considered beautiful. There was nothing purely designed nor any unexpensive on the market, and thus the genuine old furniture with its age-worn charm and moderate price, was a real Godsend. Unfortunately old houses cannot be purchased like old chairs, and transferred from one place to another, and—again unfortunately—old houses cannot be built. The most we can do is to pull them down.

As in the face of an unchangeable law of nature we must bow to the fact that in Architecture there will always be some, who, like wholesale outfitters and costumiers, will have saleable models and designs in stock, people who are ever on the loog out for the newest fashin and "dernier cri," which, accordingly, they are able to convert into cash."

The Rangoon Development Trust and the Municipal Corporation of Rangoon endeavour to discipline as much as possible the wrowth of building in Rangoon, the latter by its by-laws which limit materials, heights, etc., of buildings. There is a restricted issue of licences to persons desiring to design and build. Drawings for all buildings must be submitted to the Buildings Engineer for approval, and he sees that buildings are built according to the approved plan. An advancement has been made here, as has been lately brought to my notice, it is now necessary, to submit a detail to the scale of ¼" to a foot of the main elevation of a building. This I consider a wise precaution.

SUGGESTED LINES OF IMPROVEMENT

It has been suggested that the future planning of Rangoon city be recommenced with the Shwedagon Pagoda as the centre and that a grid-iron plan similar to the original but more up to -date be carried out; but, to adapt existing roads to modern requirements overshadows that project. With the residential areas being developed as fast as they are to-day and with motor transport growing in bulk, the problems of communication area great. Promeroad which runs through a thickly populated residential quarter is the only real North and South communication and that unfortunately ends on a jail. An alternative route is suggested and that is to continue the the Kemmindine-road north along the eastern bank of the Hlaing river. This will then mean another north communication between the river on the west and the Railway on the east. The road on the west side of the racecourse is, I believe, one day to be extended north-west to Kokine road near Victoria Lake.

East and West communications to the north of Montgomery-street and Commissioner-road are most necessary.

In the present business section of the town streets which were designed almost a century ago are now most inadequate Motor car parking is fast becoming difficult. The problem which is forced upon us may be solved by buildings high buildings and that would immediately, if the present streets be adhered to, block out light and air. The future business section of Rangoon as I see it will consist of tall airy buildings with large open spaces spread on all four sides of each building, buildings to be twice the height of any here now. These open spaces may be partly planted with grass etc. and they must be in area proportionate to the height of the building. I know the vision appears Utopian, but with fast modern transport, telephones, etc. It is becoming less necessary for office buildings to be huddled together. Certain roads would be used for transport etc. and others with covered ways for pedastrians. These ideas are not orginal but are broadly based on general schemes of city planning now being seriously considered in England and abroad.

Sule Pagoda-road should be at some time or other under strict control, Heights should be standardized and some uniformity of design insisted upon. Architectural control must become more strict.

There are, I believe, night schools teaching building construction and attendant crafts—these schools must be encouraged and indeed should be brought to the highest standard. Architects should, as is done in other countries, take students into the office at small wages and teach them at least the rudiments of design.

With the great field for selection of new materials and the lessons betterly learned by experience of kutcha buildings can we not demand better building construction? Advancement in the stardard of building construction is, I consider, remarkably slow in Rangoon. It seems to me that numbers of business men in the past have regarded cheaply finished buildings as economical. This is an erroneous conclusion. By cheaply finished I mean finished with inferior materials and not the best on the market. There is a clause in all good Architects specifications, that states that all materials are to be the best of their nature, the world "best meaning that no better can be obtained.

The following would I feel be a step in the right direction.—British goods throughout, better bricks, better roofing materials, (corrugated iron cannot be economical,) better suface materials. Bad external plaster which observes the monsoon rain is to be deplored, more durable materials throughout, and so on.

THE MODERN MOVEMENT IN ARCHITECTURE.

The following is a quotation from Le Corbusier one of the leading Architects in France. His book "Towards a new Architecture" is for everyone to read. Frederick Elthels, a well known contemporary Engineer in England, has had the book translated and republished,

"You employ stone, wood and concrete and with these materials you build house and palaces. That is construction. Ingenuity is at work.

But studdenly you touch my heart, you do me good, I am happy and I say "that is beautiful." Architecture. Art enters in.

My house is practical. I thank you as I might thank Railway engineers or the Telephone service. You have not touched my heart.

But suppose that walls rise towards heaven in such a way that I am moved, I believe your intentions. Your mood has been gentle, brutal, charming or noble. The stones you have erected tell me so. You fix me to the place and my eyes regard it. But behold something that expresses a thought. A thought that revels itself without word or sound but solely by means of shapes which stand in certain relationship with one another. These shapes are such that they are clearly revealed in light. The relationship between them have not necessarily any reference to what is practical or descriptive. They are a mathematical creation of your mind. They are the language of Architecture. By the use of inert materials and starting from conditions more or less utilitarian you have established certain relationships. which have aroused my emotions. This is Architecture."

Planning is the most essential part of an Architect's work—the plan itself from which the elevation is projected. The plan proceeds from within to without. The plan is the generator. Without a good plan nothing exists, with a bad plan the building is an economical failure under a mass of decoration.

There are plans which look beautiful on paper but which cannot elevate logically. Today we know that symmetry and standardization are most often economical.

We must place doors on reasonable axis, and windows to give correct fenestration. We must have circulation that is corridors, passages, economical. The house must be a machine to live in. The office a machine to work in. We must group elements—for example: stair-cases and lift wells properly grouped make for economy of circulation—lavatories in block one above the other makes for economy in plumbing.

I heard a complaint the other day that in a certain building there appeared to be lavatories wherever the Architect found some waste space—that is space wasted by the Architect. We build with a steel frame with beams at such intervals as to give economical spans. We use standardised mesh reinforcement for the floor slabs. The steel is protected with brick and concrete etc., and it is here that the Architect's aesthetic sense has full play for he is now truly designing in three dimensions.

In this city of Rangoon like all other Cities of the East where a sense of rest and quiet is most necessary to combat the heat markedly horizontal lines in design are most necessary, deeply recessed vertical shadows are necessary together with quiet well proportioned deeply recessed arches. To obtain the horizontal lines projecting cornices throw cool shadows. To obtain the vertical lines we may use columns as the columns encase the steel stanchions. The Arch is a well known Eastern feature, with much precedent:

There is a difficult problem in this city when a facade faces the monson weather, verandahs take up most valuable space, they must be eliminated where possible, the life of venetians or louvres is not long. The New Port Trust Office have a feature which appears to solve the problem admirrbly. A screen of terra cotta jails of certain thickness forms a honeycomb pattern as a protection against the sun and monsoon. This was designed to obviate the wasteful verandah space.

Whatever is restful to the eye has at least one attribute of beauty and it is here that I would draw attention to the many horrors of our city where fancy has been free particularly in this respect to Sulé Pagoda road.

it may be argued that fashion rules the art of building. To show the emptiness of that ardument it is only necessary to point out some of the greater works of past ages. Parthenon The Colliseum. The Pittipalace, the old Newgate prison, the Shwedagon Pagoda. All those buildings expressed their function and period. Cannot we wish our modern buildings express our page? We want the following.—

First class planning,
First class designing,
Modern equipments under which I would list :—A garage. modern lighting shielded from the eyes; sanitary arrangement of the most modern type, housed in rooms floored and lined with hard synthetic materials ; electric clock system ; ample space for records in steel shelving ; a compact, cold store ! walls finished so that dust does not easily collect ; simple and restful colour schemes ; materials of lasting quality and so on.

Most of these things should be both in office and domestic buildings.

In a tropical country broad simple masses relieved by deep shadows spell the governing factors in design. Colour may be introduced judiciously to great advantage. The more brilliant the sun the more brilliant the colour. Imagine a party of Burmans in fully coloured lunghis moving down Ludgate Hill on a winter's morning. How extraordinary they look!

ARCHITECTS BUSINESS

It is well said that Architects having to work with other people's money must consider their clients and like politicians cannot be too far ahead of the moment.

With business methods of to-day, with the large combines, trusts, and the public bodies, schemes involving large sums of money must be carried out by experts, who are able to give every attion to details in design so that once building operations commence to job builds smoothly, there is no unreasonable delay and few of those bugbears "extras".

There is no doubt that the modern man, that is the client of to-day now shows as never before in history indications of a spontaneous and unforced interest in aesthetic matters, he is being unconsciously schooled by economy and the trim efficiency of apparatus and machines about him which govern his daily life. Steel shelving and cabinets, good bodywork in motor cars, the lines of a speed boat or aeroplane, a well shaped briar pipe are things most satisfying to the right thinking man. The client has ideas and it is the Architect's privilage to guide him with expert advice. To-day it is only by close co-operation between the clients and the architects and I might say unselfish co-operation that efficiency and economy of cost can be reconciled and the modern Architect asks for no more than efficiency and economy as foundations for beauty in design.

THE RICE MARKET

16-1-30

The Local Rice Market has further gone up by about Rs. 5- to 7-8 than yesterday. Outside quotation were 9 small mill January at 372-8 and 3 month at 380. Big Millers did no business to-day small millers sold their quality old Nagasein January 50 tons at 380. Poozoondaung small mill quality 500 tons at 367-8 and Ngasein Milchar 100 tons at 372-8. Other nominal prices were S. Q. Ngasein January 385. S. Q. Meedone 420. Loozain Ngasein 382-8 Meedone 350. small mill Ngasein 374-8 375. White Meedone 406-405. February S. Q. Meedone 405. Lonzain Meedone 394. The Godown Rice Market quotations were mill Sugandi 385-405. White Yathalay 375-385. Boil Long 375-380. Boil Yathalay 395-405- Full Boil 355- 367-8 Boil Bran 42-8 Boil Broken 200- 240 Shwebo old rice 420- 460 and new. 415-420 The demand for which clean rice was good while the demand for boil rice was fair.

The paddy market was better by about Rs. 1. to Rs. 2. than Yesterday. Prices were 137- 138 Mandalay 139-140 Prome 139-141-Boat and 155-156 meedone.

The Local Rice Market was Steady Outside Quotation were 9 Mill January at 372-8 and 3 months at 377-8 Kanoungtoe Big Millers sold white Meedone before 20th January 100 Tons at 410 while the small millers sold their own quality before 20th January 200 Tons at 372-8 375. White Meedone 50 Tons at 410. Poozoodaung Small Mill quality 200 Tons at 362-8 and Ngasein Milchar 300 Tons at 374 375 other nominal prices were all January White Meedone 405 402-8 S Q Ngasein 385 S Q Meedone 420. Loozain Ngasein 382-8 and Meedone 350. In the Godown Rice Market Mill Sugandi 380 405 Long Boil 380 395 Boil Milchar 380 397 Full Boil Ngasein 360 372-8 Half Boil Ngasein 345 355 Boil yathalay 370 390 white yathalay 370 390 Rangoon Mill Milchar 370 to 377-8 Boil Broken 190 230 Boil Bran 45 478 White Bran 67-8 68-8 Shwebo Old rice 420. 460 New 415 420 Good business was reported in 1 inferior quality, as sellers were few in Superior quality.

The Paddy Market Continued to be firm prices were 137 138, Mandalay 139 140. Prome, 140 141 142. Boat and 155 159 meedone.

Special Supplement

Burma Gazette

Rangoon, dated 18th January 1930.

Mr. W. I. J. Wallace, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner, is transferred From Magwe and is posted to Taungdwingyi to continue his training.

On completion of his treasury training, Oo Kyaw Kolne, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, remains at Sagaing to continue his training.

Mr. A. K. Potter, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Insein and is posted to duty in connection with remission of land revenue in the Pegu District, with headquarters at Pegu.

Mr. F. W. Scott, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, was permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave, and was posted to Forest Settlement duty in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts.

Mr. J. J. Bennison, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the duty to which he was posted in this department Notification No. 545, dated the 24th December 1929, on the 13th January 1930, forenoon.

U Kyaw (3), Extra Assistant Commissioner made over, and U Kyaw Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, Judicial Department, on the 31st December 1929 after noon.

U Po Saw (4), A. T. M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the first class in the Akyab District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

U Pu, B.L., Assistant Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the Yamethin District.

Mr. P. A. Sutherland is permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave and is reposted as officiating Superintendent of the Central Jail, Tharrawaddy, vice Mr. J. M. Richards, transferred.

On relief by Mr. Sutherland, Mr. J. M. Richards, officiating Superintendent, Central Jail, Tharrawaddy, is transferred from Tharrwaddy to the Indian Police Service appointment to the Indian Police Service in Burma, is appointed to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, on probation, and is posted to the Provincial Police Training School, Mandalay, for training.

U Ba E, Myook, is permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave and is posted to the charge of the Kyaikmaraw Township, Amherst District, in place of U Lwin 4, Myook, transferred.

U Du Wun, B. A., is appointed to be a Subordinate judge, on probation.

U Du Wun, Subordinate Judge, Additional Judge of the Township Courts of Pegu and Waw, is appointed to be an Additional Magistrate in the Pegu District, in addition to his other duties,

U Ba On, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in the Pyapon District.

Mr. James So Bone, Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Myingyan District.

The undermentioned gentlemen are re-appointed to be Magistrates (Honorary) of the third class in the Henzada District with effect from the 4th January 1930 :—

1. U Pu, Trader, Lemyethna.
2. U Maung Maung, Trader, Lemyethna.
3. U Po Min, Headman, Lemyethna.

The abovementioned gentlemen will hold office up to and including the 3rd January 1933.

The undermentioned gentlemen are re-appointed to be Magistrate Honorary of the third class in the Henzada District :—

1. U San Kay, Trader, Lemyethna.
2. U Ba Tun, Trader, Lemyethna.

The abovementioned gentlemen will hold office up to and including the 3rd January 1933.

U Ke Money-lender Lemyethna, is appointed to be Magistrate Honorary of the the third class in the Hanzada District.

U Ke will hold office up to and including the 3rd January 1933.

U Taw, Head Broker, Shanpwe Quarter, Mandalay, is appointed to be a Magistrate [Honorary] of the third class in the Mandalay District, in place of U Maung Gyi, T, P. S., deceased.

U Taw will hold office up to and including 31st March 1932.

U Ba 9. Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Tharrawaddy District.

The undermentioned gentlemen are re-appointed to be a Magistrates (Honorary) of the third class in the Myaungmya District with effect from the 5th January 1930 :—

1. U Ba Saw, Trader and Village Headman, Moulmeingyun.
2. U Seia Trader, Moulmeinyun.
3. U Maung Khin, Land Owner and Rice Miller, Moulmeingyun.
4. U Khat, Trader, Moulmeingyun.

The abovementioned gentlemen will hold office up to and including the 4th January 1933.

U Du Wun, Subordinate Judge, is appointed to be a Magistrate of third class in the Pegu District.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, a member elected to the Burma Legislative Council by the Constituency of the East Rangoon Indian Community [Indian Urban] of his seat on the said Council

His Excellency the Governor is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of Rule 26 of the Burma Electoral Rules, to call upon the Constituency of the East Rangoon Indian Community (Indian Urban) of the Burma Legislative Council to elect, on or before the 11th February 1930, in accordance with the aforesaid rules, a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy on the said Council by reason of the resignation of Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji.

Mr. Gnanapragasam Manikam, Superintendent in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Home and Political Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar of the offices of the Chief Secretary to Government, Home and Political Department, and of the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, in place of Mr. H. W. Boyne, Registrar, transferred

Mr. W. Pilcher, Registrar of the office of the Secretaries to Government, Education and Local Government Departments, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, on medical certificate, with effect from the 12th February 1930.

Mr. P. J. Sim, Registrar of the offices of the Secretaries to Government, Finance and Revenue Departments, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, on medical certificate, with effect from the 7th February 1930.

Mr. W. Leck Thompson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police and is posted to the charge of the police of the Mergui District, in place of Mr. A. G. Adams, District Superintendent, of Police, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Robert Broughton-Smart, B. A. who has been selected by His Majesty's Secretary.

Mr. L. G. Nunes, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, was placed on deputation to the United States of America by the Secretary of State for a period of one month and three days in interruption of the leave granted to him.

Leave on average pay for fourteen days is granted to Mr. F. S. E. England I.S.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, Shwebo Canal Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th September 1929.

On the expiry of the leave granted him in this department Notification No. 4, dated the 11th January 1930, Mr. F. S. E. England, I. S. E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is posted, for the purpose of study, to the Provincial Training College, Meiktila, for the period from the 1st October 1929 to the 4th October 1929.

Leave on average pay for twenty-six days is granted to Mr. F. S. E. England, I.S.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, with effect from the 15th October 1929.

Mr. M. Dharama Raj, B.L., Superintendent, office of the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Education Department, is appointed to be Assistant to the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner, Burma, with effect from the 1st December 1929.

On the expiry of the leave granted to him in this department Notification No 6, dated the 11th January 1930, Mr. F. S. E. England, I.S.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is posted to duty in the Shwebo Canal Remodelling Division, Northern Irrigation Circle.

Mr. C. S. McKertich, Superintendent of Land Records, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 7th January 1930, forenoon.

The services of U Ko Ko Gyi, Temporary Engineer, in the Public Works Department, Burma Irrigation Branch, re dispensed with with effect from the afternoon of 31st October 1929.

Mr. Tan Po Myee, Subordinate Judge, is transferred from Taungdwingyi and is posted to the headquarters of the Shwegyin Township, Toungoo District, as Judge of the Township Courts of Shwegyin and Kyaukkyi and Additional Magistrate, in place of U Tun Myaing (2), Subordinate Judge, transferred.

U Tun Myaing (2) Subordinate Judge, is transferred from Shwegyin and is posted to the headquarters of the Taungdwingyi Township, Magwe District, as Judge of the Township Courts of Taungdwingyi and Myothit and Additional Magistrate, in place of Mr. Tan Po Myee, Subordinate Judge, transferred

U Hla Tin, B.L., Assistant Judge, made over, and U Tha Hoyin, K.S.M., Barrister-at-Law, District and Sessions Judge, received, charge of the District and Sessions Court of the Yamethin District, on the 6th January 1930, before noon.

Mr. A. W. Robertson, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be an Additional Judge of the Township Court of Magwe, in addition to his other duties.

He shall try such cases as the Township Judge may make over to him for trial, but shall not exercise the Small Cause powers conferred on the Court.

U Khin Maung Pyu, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be an Additional Judge of the Township Court of Pyapon in addition to his other duties.

He shall try such cases as the Township Judge may make over to him for trial, but shall not exercise the Small Cause powers conferred on the Court.

Mr. R. H. S. Healy, I .C. S., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be an Additional judge of the Township Courts of Meiktila and Mahlaing, in addition to his other duties.

He shall try such cases as the Township Judge may make over to him for trial, but shall not exercise the Small Cause powers conferred on the Courts.

Mr. C. V. Crow, Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service, is appointed to be an Additional Judge of the Township Courts of Toungoo, Yedashe and Tantabin, in addition to his other duties.

He shall try such cases as the Township Judge may make over to him for trial, but shall not exercise the Small Cause powers conferred on the Township Courts of Toungoo and Yedashe.

U Kan (2), Subordinate Judge, is, on return from leave posted to the headquarters of the Pegu District, as Additional Magistrate, Pegu [Subordinate Judicial Service post], in place of U Maung Maung (1), Subordinate Judge transferred.

U Maung Maung (1), Subordinate Judge, is transferred from Pegu and is posted to the headquarters of the Bassein District, as Additional Magistrate, Bassein (Subordinate Judicial Service post], in place of U Ba Sein Subordinate Judge, transferred.

U Ba Sein, Subordinate Judge, is transferred from Bassein and is posted to the headquarters of the Toungoo District, as Additional Magistrate, Toungoo (Burma Judicial Service post), in place of U Tha Mya Assistant Judge, transferred.

U Tha Mya, Assistant Judge, is transferred from Toungoo and is posted to the headquarters of the Mandalay District, as Additional Magistrate, Mandalay, in place of U Myin 1, Assistant Judge, proceeding on leave.

U Tha Mya, Assistant Judge, Additional Magistrate, Mandalay, is appointed to be an Additional Judge of the Subdivisional Court of Mandalay, in addition to his other duties.

He Shall try such cases as the Subdivisional Judge may make over to him for trial.

U Tun Aung, Assistant Judge, made over, and U Ba Saing 11, Barrister-at-Law, District and Sessions Judge, received, charge of the District and Sessions Courts of the Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway Districts on the 2nd January 1930, after noon.

U San Kun, Assistant Judge, is on return from leave, posted to the headquarters of Sagaing District, as Judge of the Subdivisional Courts of Sagaing and Myinmu and of the Township Courts of Sagaing and Tada-u and Additional Magistrate, in place of U Maung O, Assistant Judge, transferred.

U Maung O, Assistant Judge, is transferred from Sagaing and is posted to the headquarters of the Shwebo District, as Judge of the Subdivisional Courts of Shwebo Kanbalu and Ye-u and of the Township Courts of Shwebo and Wetlet and Additional Magistrate, in place of Mr. K. C. Singu, B.L., Assistant Judge, proceeding on leave.

U Tin, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, is transferred from Myingyan and is posted to the Land Records Office, Yamethin, as additional assistant to the Superintendent of Land Records.

Leave average pay for one month is granted to Mr. J. W. Lynam, Superintendent of Excise, Maubin District, with effect from the 7th November 1929.

On the expiry of the leave, Mr. Lynam is reposted as Superintendent of Excise, Maubin District.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee.

MARINE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and of all cessures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospective employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

CONDITIONS IN NEPAL

Abolition of Duty on Cotton and Salt

THE NEW PREMIER'S PROCLAMATION

Maharajh Bhim Shamsher, Jung, the new premier of nepal has begun his administration by announcing a number of concessions, including the abolition of the import duty on salt and cotton. He has issued a Proclamation, in the course of which he says:—

"It is a matter for much felicitation that our friendship with the British Government continues as cordial as ever. I shall try my very best to foster and improve this much esteemed and traditional friendship. We count it as a priceless asset in our national existence.

"Our friendship with Tibet will it is hoped continue to be maintained.

"Home affairs are of the most vital and immediate concern to us. Our army is a prime necessity for a country with a tradition such as ours. If will therefore, be my sacred duty to maintain a well-disciplined army in the most efficient conditon."

WATER SUPPLY

"In regard to internal affairs I wish to refer to certain matters. It is now 38 years since Maharaja Sir Sum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana installed pipe water for Keatmandu and the suburbs. The demand for pure water having considerably increased, the supply from the taps has become insufficient. Arrangements have, therefore, been made to bring a much more copious supply from the two other springs by means of a separate pipe line, and work in this connection will be proceeded with at once.

"Salt, like water, is a necessity Salt imported into this country is subject to an import duty. As it will be of advantage to the people if salt is allowed duty free, the present duty will be abolished."

COTTON DUTY.

"Another commodity of immediate necessity to the people is cotton. This also is subject to import duty. Formerly, cotton grown in the hills sulfeed for the manufacture of home-made cloth for the population. As imported cloth became cheap and cotton dearer, the production of cloth in this State suffered, In order that people may get cotton cheaply, the import duty will be abolished, and an effort will be made to restart the cultivation of cotton in this State.

"In the hills during winter, grazing for cattle becomes scarce and the hill people take their cattle to the feraj and return to the hills when winter is over and the grazing is abundant. The grazing dues levied on the hill people will now be abolished.

"The protection of cows is enjoined in our religin. In connection with grazing rates imposed on cows bullocks rnd buffaloes, arrangements are being made to abolish these rates. To protect forest denudation from indiscriminate grazing, blocks of forest in different places will be fixed for the purpose, in rotation."

APPEAL TO ARMY

In a Proclamation addressed to officers and men of the Nepal army, the Premier states:—

"I have sanctioned an increase in your pay by a rupee per mensem, with effect from the current month, to all of you, from zamadar down to the rank and file. You have heard me say that to such traditions as we have, a military force stands to adorn the country. Just as the country retains its glory by its military force, so does the glory of the military force lie in the excellence of its training and discipline.

"Officers and men of the army, you should give due attention to this fact and truly and loyally serve your country.."

LITERARY

COLONIAL AUTHORS are invited to submit MSS of all descriptions for immediate consideration—with a view to Magazine use or book publication. £50 Cash Prizes for poems. Music and Lyrics also published. No reading fees; prompt publication. Current. Catalogues and specimen copy of "Writer's Own Magazine" (9d monthly) free. Arthur H. Stockwell Limitted, 29, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR.

MEERUT CONSPIRACY CASE

COMMITTAL ORDER

Meerut, January 14.

The committal order in the conspiracy case was read in extenso by Mr. Milner-White, Magistrate, this evening. Summing up the case against all the accused, except Mr. Dharamvir Singh, who has been discharged, the Magistrate said it has been definitely proved that :—

1. The Communist International was founded in 1919 as the suppreme head of all Communist organisation throughout the world.

2. Its chief aim is to establish workers' republics in every country.

3. For this purpose it has its fixed policy—the exciting of violent revolution in all countries.

4. In particular it has turned its attention to India and determined to cause a revolution which has for its immediate object the overthrow of the sovereignty of the King-Emperor in British India.

5 With this object it has formed a conspiracy with persons and bodies in Europe and India and elsewhere to excite Indian workers and peasants to revolution.

6 These persons and bodies whome I may call conspirators have laid down a general plan of campaign under the direction of the Communist party of India and workers' and peasants parties.

7. The immediate work of these parties is to gain control of the working classes by organising them in unions, teaching them the principles of Communism inciting them to strikes in order to educate them and teach them solidarity and in every way to use every possible method of propaganda and instruction.

8. Workers are thus to be taught mass organisation with a view to a declaration of a general strike followed by a revolution.

9. Peasants are to be organised in a similar manner so as to form an effective reserve force for the proletarian masses and to effect an agrarian revolution.

10. In pursuance of these aims a Communist party of India and four worker's and peasants' parties in Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab and United Provinces were formed.

11. These bodies were given financial aid from Moscow and their policy was dictated from Moscow directly and via England and the Continent through communications conducted in a secret and conspiratorial manner.

12 In addition to this several persons, such as Allison, Spratt and Bradley, were sent out to India for the express purpose of organising work and fomenting revolution.

13. In pursuance of directions and with the financial help thus obtained these bodies have organised unions, conducted demonstrations, edited papers, instituted youth movements, intitiated and conducted strikes and used all possible methods of propaganda.

14. Their express aim in all these activities has been to overthrow the sovereignty of the King in British India with a view to the establishment of a Socialist state under she dictatorship of the proletariat and the supreme command of the Communist International.

15. In these activities all the accused, with the exception of Dharamvir Singh, are shown to have taken part with full knowledge and approval of their aims and objects and directly or indirectly in league with conspirators outside.

16 They, therefore, formed part of a conspiracy to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India and are, therefore, liable to be tried under Section 121 of Penal Code. Thirty-one accused are thus committed to sessions for trial.

The Magistrate coucludes with acknowledging the assistance he had received from Mr. Langford James, for his lucid exposition, from Mr. Mitter, who acquitted himself well under the most trying circumstances in summing up the whole case for the prosecution at a moment's notice, from Mr. Khaira-Nabi who displayed his knowledge of procedure and Mr. Horton, investigating officer, whose patience and skill in working up and marshalling this mass of evidence are only equalled by his ingenuity in the solving of cyphers. The defence counsel had not had to do much at this stage.

Referring to occasional charges made of wholesale forgery or tampering with documents, the Magistrate says: "After seven months' close companionship with the documents Mr. Horton has produced, I can only say I have not had any reason to suspect tampering or any kind of unlawful activity in a single instance. I am convinced none has taken place. It is a common thing to attack the C.I.D. I leave this case with the firmer belief than ever in their integrity and their fairness to the accused."

CASE AGAINST EACH ACCUSED

The Magistrate devotes about a hundred foolscap pages to explaning the case against each accused in the conspiracy case.

Dealing with Philip Spratt, the Magistrate refers to his connection with the Communist Party of India, in which capacity he toured all over india and was instrumental in bringing about the formation of the Punjab ane U. P. parties. The correspondence between Europe and India passed largely through his hands, and financially he was supported from England by the Communist Party there, as shown by the actual money traced to him.

Muzaffar Ahmed was a member of the Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bengal and took his share in reorganising the Communist Party of India in 1928. He had maintained connexion with the conspirators abroad and a very important letter of M. N. Roy was addressed to him. With Spratt he was instrumental in securing the formation of the United Provinces party, and he was particularly prominent in the Calcutta scavengers' strike.

Shamsul Huda was connected with the Bengal Party and moved a resolution at the All-India Workers' and Peasants' Conference in December, 1928. In his speech to the dockworkers in October 1928, he said that the time of English, Government in India had come to an end.

Dharni Kanta Goswami was Vice-President of the Bengal Jute Workers" Union, which was affiliated to the Workers and Peasants' Party. The fact that he severed connection with the Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bengal a few days before his arrest ca not absolve him, for he did so from no change of policy.

Ajudhia Prasad was an active member of the conspiracy from the beginning to the end and had been identified as the person who used to visit a well-known Communist Sarma, in Pondicherry in 1924-25 and was a frequent recipient of letters from abroad bearing on the conspiracy, especially from M. N. Roy via Colombo and Madras.

S. V. Ghate was the outstanding figure of the Bombay group and was mentioned as one of those who at the first conference in Cawnpore in 1925 helped to capture the Communist Party from Satya Bakta. Like many other accused, he participated in the Lenin Day demonstrations, and his activities in connection with foreign correspondence furnish a strong against him.

K. N. Joglekar was an active member of the Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bombay and, in conjunction with Nimkar and others, pressed resolutions in the National Congress for the overthrow of British Imperialism by organising the forces of workers and peasants to resort to direct action or a general strike. His most striking achievement was the capture of the Girni Kamgar Union, followed almost by a general strike in Bombay. His words and doings put beyond doubt his part in the conspiracy and an immense mass of Communist literature was found with him, showing the source of his inspiration.

R. S. Nimbkar, a prominent member of the Bombay group, was a frequent speaker during the Bombay strike and helped to control the Girni Kamgar Union, of which he was the Vice President. He was deeply involved in the conspiracy from a very early date.

S. S. Mirajkar had a record in some respects parallel to Nimbkar and Joglekar. He was another active worker in the general strike. and his speeches clearly showed he was using the strike as a means of Communist propaganda and preparation for a revolution.

G. D. Adhikari was connected with the Continental group before arrival in India in December 1928. He acted as a cover address for M. N. Roy. He seemed to have been regarded as a specialist to organisation and tactics, and was obviously well aware of the conspiratorial method of corresponding through means of seamen.

S. A. Dange was the only accused who admitted himself to be a Communist. His writings and speechs showed intellectual appreciation of the theory and practice of Communism. He was executive committee member of the Workers' and Peasants' Party. Bombay. As a statistician, he was particularly useful, and his activities were all directed to the same subversive end whether in the Communist Party or the Workers' and Peasants' Party or the Trade Union Congress, and in correspondence within and without India.

B. F. Bradley took part in all the activities of the conspiracy and, although in one of his strike speeches he denied he was a Bolshevik, he was certainly a Communist. His arrival in India was announced earlier in one of the cryptic letters and the money which ostensibly came to him from his mother and brother really came from the Workers' Welfare League, England. In India his activites were mainly confined to trade union work, performed under the direction of the Workers' and Peasants' Party-Bombay, and the helped to draft a circular letter advocating affiliation of the trade unions to the Red International Labour Union. He sent regular reports to Potter Wilson concerning labour affairs in India.

Mir Abdul Majid, like Usmani, had been to Russia and was the centre of whatever small actively the Communist Party in India displayed and, if he had not been arrested, he would certainly, have attended the All-India Workers' and Peasants' Conference. He had also been instrumental in forming the United Provinces party and he controlled the Punjab Press Workers' Union and was also prominent with Sohan Singh Josh in managing Naujawan Bharat Sabha.

Sohan Singh Josh made arrangements for the Workers' and Peasants' Conference at Lyallpur in September 1928, and his merits were recognised by his election as President of the All-India Conference in 1928. As President he advocated affiliation with Moscow and recited the slogans, "Long live a proletarian revolution, etc.

Shaukat Usmani [accused in the Cawnpore case] was welcomed back from jail by the Communist Party when he declared he was still a Communist. He took part in the Hijrat movement and went to Afghanistan and thence to Moscow. When arrested, there were found on his person the address of Julius, who managed the Europen end of the lascar system of communication, and a receipt for invisible ink. The evidence overwhelmingly suggests that he did go to Moscow to attend the Sixth World Congress, which was supported by Adhikari, s letter to M. N. Roy.

Puran Chand Joshi stood midway between the members of the Communist Party and the Workers' and Peasants' Party, India. His activities were mostly confined to Delhi and the U. P. in an address to the Allahabad Youth League, attended by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, he condemned the Congress for adherence to non-violence and urged an armed mass rising.

Gopendra Chakravarty was an active and conspicuous member of the conspiracy.

Gopal Chandra Basak had Communist literature in his possession, and he presented a thesis to the First All-India Socialist Youth Congress on the formation of an organisation of youths of Marxist views.

Chaudhri Dharamvir Singh was Vice-President of the U.P. and Delhi parties, and himself delivered a speech echoing Communist sentiments, but he stated that as a politician he joined the Workers' Party as he joined every party in his constituency which would advance his popularity, without knowing much of its aims, but later on he discovered that it was a Communist organisation and he dropped it quietly. His speeches were frothy claptrap, which distinguished so many political speeches in India. The evidence taken by itself justifies a sufficient primafacie case against him, but taken in conjunction with his explanation, it was not sufficient to secure conviction, especially in face of his definite declaration for the Gandhian programme and non-violence.

H L. Hutchinson arrived in India in September 1928 in the same boat as Mrs. Nambiar, wife of A. C. Nambiar of the Berlin group. He addressed meetings under the suspices of the Bombay Youth League, one of which was presided over by Usmani, all the time arguing that the only hope of freedom was in the unity of the Indian revolutionary movement with the working classes of the world. Similar activities are mentioned against Hutchinson, and further he was editor of the "New Spark and Vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union.

M. G. Desai was editor of the Spark after, having served in the Bombay Chronicle and the National Herald offices. Several articles from the Spark were quoted by the Magistrate who observed that the accused was engaged in preaching Communism through it, actuated by a desire to rouse the working classes forcibly to take Government into their own hands.

A. A. Alve was said to have had a good deal of the trade union activities performed in concert with other conspirations and directed to the same end as theirs.

K. N. Sehgal was a genuine member of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, Punjab, and attended the Lyallpur Conference, where he suggested the flag to be red.

Gr. R. Kasle, a member of the Girni Kamgar Union, confined himself to strikes and in particular to the general strike in 1928. He held Nimbkar as his guru.

Gauri Shankar was Secretary of Kisan and Mazdur Sangh, Meerut, and secured Kedar Nath Saihgal to preside over the conference there. He constantly received letters and instructions from Joshi and Muzaffar Ahmed.

L. R. Kadan was member of the U. P. and Delhi Peasants' Party and had a long standing connection with the Bombay party, and his activities generally showed he was a genuine member and fully accepted its principles and objects.

Dr. V. N. Mukerjee also helped in the formation of the U. P. and Delhi party and his views were towards Communism.

Kishori Lal Ghosh's case presented some difficulties. He was not a member of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, Bengal, yet he acted in several matters with the members of that party. It was proved, and he did not deny it that he took part with other accused in the Lillooah strike, the Chengail strikes and the Bauria strike. But he was not present at any of the other meetings at Lillooah until the Workers' and Peasants' Party had taken up the strike. His speeches were of a trade unionist character, and he was for evolution and not revolution, but he hinted that, if granted, it might be a revolution. Possession of Communist literature and his co-operation with the Workers' and Peasants' Party deepened suspicion, but more than suspicion was still required' Johnston any Ryan, two visitors from the League against Imperialism and another society, were received in Calcutta by Kishori Lal, who had also correspondence with the press services between India and Berlin. He further allowed Spratt to make use of his address for letters and Spratt, too, had hopes of him. His explanations were not sufficient to destroy the case against him.

S. H. Jhabwala had his main sphere of activity in trade unions, and he had not the „Communist hatred of religions, family or humanitarianism. But he presided over the Lenin day meeting and suggested the adoption of Leninism against tyranny, He attended the Trade Union Congress Delih meeting and was mentioned by Spratt as useful member of the party. In several other speeches he eulogised the Russian revolution and afterwards became Vice-President of the Kamgar Union. He had some intimate connections with the League against Imperialism to the extent of getting the union affiliated. His belated severence from the conspirators could not relieve him of responsibility for his work of 1927-28. "Whether in view of that severance and half-hearted recantation of Communist doctrines Government should be asked to exercise clemency is not for me (the Magistrate to decide."

Thengdi, the oldest of the accused but with no sign of mental powers impaired, was President of the Peasants' Party, Bombay, since its inception and had full knowledge of its programme.

R. R. Mitra was Vice-President of the Jute Workers' Union, affiliated to the Workers' and Peasants' Party, and participated in organising several strikes and his speeches showed him as throughly soaked in Marxian ideas in favour of complete independehcee for labourers.

S. N. Banerji akended the Jharia Conference and voted throughout with Spratt, Bradley, Muzaffar Ahmed, Foglekar and others. He joined Spratt in forming the Ishapur Ordinance Workers' Union.

CONGRESS RESIGNATIONS FROM LEGISLATURES

Allahabad, January 16

The all-India Congress Committee Office has received intimation of the resignation of 110 members in the Central and local legislatures.

Burma Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, a member elected to the Burma Legislative Council by the Constituency of the East Rangoon Indian Community [Indian Urban] of his seat on the said Council

His Excellency calls upon the constituency of the East Rangoon Indian Community (Indian Urban) of the Burma Legislative Council to elect, on or before February 11, a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy. He has appointed January 25 for the nomination of candidates for election, January 28 as the date for the scrutiny of nominations, and February 8 as the date on which a poll shall, if necessary, be taken.

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MG. TUN THAN EDITOR.

Continued from page 5

sent Indian situation is that the Government has found a way of escape from what seemed like an impasse. In very difficult circumstances, It has made possible co-operation between leaders and itself India having boycotted the Simon Commission and the National Congress of last year having demanded Dominion Status within a year and threatened a drastic change of policy in case of default while at the same time the constitutional position in Great Britain was such that no Goveanment, and especially a minority Government, would make any declaration of policy on the Indian question until after the publication of the Simon Commission's Report, [which could not take place until the new years,) the Labour Government appeared to be in a cleft stick. The Government extricated itself in a bold and courageous way. One might also say in a clever way. It issued a statement, through the Viceroy which suggestsa new policy, which suggestion was supported by the decision to call for a further study of the relationship between British India and the Indian States. In addition it made a definite advance as to procedure. While the Goveernment's hands were tied in regard to the policy, it was free to modify the procedure foreshadowed by its predecessor.

The Government having thus offered India the Round Table Conference for which she had often asked, it appeared to us that at last the way was opened to a lasting settlement of the Indian question. I personally welcomed the Goverpment's statement and offer and I am confident that India will do the same. And I would ask India to remember that the Labour Government has gone to the limits of its power within the confines of the Constitution in the course of action it has taken. Thus one can secarcely imagine that the Government's offer will be refused Assuming India's acceptance therefore, it remains for India and all the friends of India to cooperate together to secure a lasting settlement of this issue, which constitutes one of the outstanding problems of the age.

Soviet Marriages

NOT RECOGNISED BY ENGLISH LAW

In view of the General English rule law that the validity of a marriage is governed by the law of the country where it is celebrated, the decision of Mr, Justice Hill in the Divorce Court on Tuesday that a marriage in Russia between Russian subjects is no marriage in English law is of no small importance. Hitherto the only class of marriage not recognised by the English courts have been those which are essentially polygamous and those which are opposed to the law of consanguinity.

Mr. Justice Hill has now defined marriage in the English legal sense as the voluntary union of one man with one woman to the exclusion of all others, which is indissoluble except by death. By Soviet law a marriage might be dissolved before 1927 by mutual consent accompanied with registration at a registration office, or at the request of one party accompanied with the automatic recording of a decree of divorce by a competent court, which had no discretion to refuse a decree and no power to inquire into the grounds.

Mr. Justice Hill in effect draws the following broad distinction between the character of marriages in England and Russia. In England the promise is to remain husband and wife till death; only the Court on specific grounds about which it must be judicially satisfied can dissolve a marriage here during the lifetime of the spouses. In Russia the promise is to remain husband and wife until death, or until one of the parties exercises the opinion of divorce. The opinion is exercised by the individual, the dissolution being recorded as a matter of course by an Act of State without any judicial process.

So he held that a Moscow marriage in 1924 was no marriage, and added that any difficulties that might arise from refusing to recognise the validity of a Russian marriage were caused by the Soviet law, which had "cut itself adrift from the view of marriage hitherto held by civilised countries." He invited an appeal, and it is probable that this decision, affects so seriously the comity of nations, will be reviewed in the Court of Appeal—"Manchaster Guardian".

Mathematics Solves Colour Problem

New York, January 15.

The West Point Military Academy has solved the colour problem by the use of mathematics. Alonzo Parh, of Chicago, the sole Negro cadet, has been honourably discharged for failing to pass in a special examination in mathematics. Although the officials repeatedly denied unfairness, it is no secret that the discharge has solved a difficult situation.

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၁။ ဂယ်ဆီအတွင်းခွံရှိ စာများကို၊ ခွင်ကျ သေသပ်စွာ ဖြုတ်ခွင်နိုင်သော အလျား ၁၂ လက်မ၊ အနံ ၈ လ တင်ထြိမ်တ [illegible] လက်ဖြင့်(ပရူ) ရိုက်နှိပ်နိုင်သော (လက်နှိပ်ပရူ)စက် တလုံး။

၂။ ရှိုင်ရယ်ဆိုက်လက်လှည့်.စက်လှည့်ခွဲစက်ကြိုးတလုံး။ အကိုးငွေ–၂၀၀

၃။ လက်ဆို–ကျောက်စက်တလုံး၊ကျောက်ပြား ၂ ခုပါရှိပါသည်။ အကိုးငွေ ၂၅၀။

၄။ အထက်ပါစက်များသည် ရိုတိုနှင့်လည်း သုံးနိုင်သဖြင့် ရိုတိုနှင့် အသုံးပြုရန်ကွန်း(ဒ်)ခေါ် (Conz) ဖြင်း–၅–ကောင်အား ရိုတိုတလုံး။ အကိုးငွေ–၁၅၀။

မာရက်လ် (Marelli) ခေါ် ဖြင်း–၅–ကောင်အား ရိုတိုထလုံး။ အကိုးငွေ ၁၀၀။

၆။ အင်္ဂလိပ်နှင့်မြန်မာ ၂ ဘာသာအတွက်စာလုံးများထည့်၍ခဲရန် စာခွက်များ၊ ကိုလည်းအကိုးနှုန်းဖြင့်သာ ရောင်းရန်ရှိပါသည်။

သုရိယဉာဏတေဇ စာတိုက်

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TERMS

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2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the President for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

3. Punctual payments of instalments on the date fixed will be insisted on and if this condition is, or any other conditions of the licenses are, not complied with the right will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

4. Any other information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

P. BHAUMIK
Secretary,
Moulmein Municipality.

Moulmein
Dated the 7th January 1930.

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Mg Mg
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Tele. "HEALING," Calcutta.

ဥပဒေတန်းဖွင့်-စာရေးဝင်ကြီး၊

အထက်အပြည်ပါစာရေးဝင်ကြီးဖွင့်ခြင်းဥပဒေ၊ ရွာသူကြီးထက်ပိုပြစ်ခြင်းဥပဒေ၊ မြို့ပိုင်ဥပဒေ၊ တောင်ပဒေ ၄ ပွဲထွေဥပဒေပေါင်းများစွာတို့ပါဝင်ပြီး ဝတ်ထုံးတော်ကြီးဦးထူးရေးသားအပ် ဥပဒေဖွင့်၊ လူအများတို့ထွေတ်မကင်းနိုင်သည်။ ဥပဒေများနှင့် စီရင်ထုံးများကိုသာ-အမျိုးမျိုးထည့်သွင်းပုံနှိပ်ထားသည်ဖြစ်ပါသောကြောင့်၊ ဝယ်ယူကြည့်ရှုရန် အထူးသင့်ထုံးထုပါကြောင်း၊

အထိုး ၅ထွေ်

မစ္စတာမောင်မှိုင်းဏီဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဇင်းစာရေးကြီးထွင်ဆောင်းပါးအမျိုးမျိုး၊ ဩဘာသ၊ကဗျာ၊ထေးချိုး၊ဥွေးချိုး၊ဝေဟိုးသံချိုးသံထေးကွဲခွန်းထေ၀်၊မထူး၊ရုကန်၊ရထု၊ သဖြန်၊ အိုင်ခွင်းဆွဲသွင်း၊ပိုင်ခင်းတမ်းခြင်း၊ တေးထပ်၊ထေးဆစ်နှင့်ဘွဲ့၊ကြွေငိုကဗျာ၊ ဖိုထိုးကဗျာတို့ဖွေ့၍၊ ဝတ္ထုများပါ အမျိုးမျိုး ခွဲခွဲစိတ်ရေးသားထားသော စာရေးကြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ထွေ့ရာဈေး ၆-၁၂၀၊

စာရေးအနုညဉ်းထပ်သာရိန်၍ ၆- နှင့်ရောင်းပါသည်၊

ကျောပန်ပြည်ယောဓာရိုးများနှင့်ဝန်း ၀

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရေး၊

ကျောပန်ပြည်၌၊နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ထူးသော ဂုဟန်းတော် အရှင် ဦးဥက္ကမကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိုး ၁း အမျိုးဦးများအကျိုး၌၊ ကျောပန်ပြည်သူတို့၏ အလေ အထွေ့ထံသား နည်းယူသွယ် အသွယ်တို့ကို ရပေါင်းရေးသားသော စာရေးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၀၀၊

ဦသမာဓိထက်ထိုးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရေးကြီး၌ကိုယ်နိုင်ငံ၊ အမြဲတံနိုင်ငံဝယ်သော ဗွတ်ထားကြီးများ ဝိခုံထုံးနှင့်၊ အထက်-အောက်မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ စီရင်ထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါဝိုက်၍၊ ပြည်သူအများတို့ အထွေ်ထံတို့ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန်၊ သင်တောရေးအဖြစ်၊ ဝတ်ထုံတော်သဲဦးဝ-တိ-အော-ရေးသား၊ အင်သော စာရေးဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသန့်ရှင်းပြီးဖြစ်သောကောင်းအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထားပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၄ထွေ်၊

ကျောပန်ပြည်ဟောဓာရိုးများနှင့်ဝန်း ၀

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရေး၊

ကျောပန်ပြည်၌၊နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ထူးသော ဂုဟန်းတော် အရှင် ဦးဥက္ကမကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိုး ၁း အမျိုးဦးများအကျိုး၌၊ ကျောပန်ပြည်သူတို့၏ အလေ အထွေ့ထံသား နည်းယူသွယ် အသွယ်တို့ကို ရပေါင်းရေးသားသော စာရေးဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၀၀၊

ဦသမာဓိထက်ထိုးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရေးကြီး၌ကိုယ်နိုင်ငံ၊ အမြဲတံနိုင်ငံဝယ်သော ဗွတ်ထားကြီးများ ဝိခုံထုံးနှင့်၊ အထက်-အောက်မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ စီရင်ထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါဝိုက်၍၊ ပြည်သူအများတို့ အထွေ်ထံတို့ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန်၊ သင်တောရေးအဖြစ်၊ ဝတ်ထုံတော်သဲဦးဝ-တိ-အော-ရေးသား၊ အင်သော စာရေးဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာသန့်ရှင်းပြီးဖြစ်သောကောင်းအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထားပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၄ထွေ်၊

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အကြီးဆုံးလျှော့ဈေး။

ထွန်ခဲ့သောဂရာစ်ကြေးဖြစ် က်ပုံ
ကြောင်းဈေးများနှင့်ရောင်းချသော
ပွဲခိုင်ထပ်။သောနေ့နှစ်ခြင်းဆောင်စေဆိုးစနိုး
ဂရာစုံသည်။စဟုတ်ထက် ထိုထားသူများ
ထွက်များစွာသင့်လျော်မှသည်။

နံထိပ၊ တင်ပို့ပ၊ နှဖျိုး ထုထည်ငုံ၊

ပေးရင်းအထိုးငွေတစ်ရာ၀ ၁)

ထံရလျှော့ဈေးထဆုပ်)

၃-အုပ်ထဲတစ်ခါတည်းယူလျှင်း ၅ပဲ၊
စာအုပ်ဆောင်းစာအုပ်များ ၃၄ ၁၀၀
ထိုးကို တခါတည်း၀ယ်ယူလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့
ပေးမှာဖြစ်သည်၊ ထူပိုထပ်ကိုး

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဗွဲထိပ် ထုထူးကြော်၊ တောင်
ထက်စောင်းထုန်းဆိုင်နံမတ် ၆၂ စာအုပ်
ထုံသည် ထိုတိုင်း၊ ခေါ် ဝေါင်မြစ်နံအား၊
ဘုန်ပိတ်ဖို့တိုက်၄ ရောင်းရထွက်ရှိသော စာ
အုပ်အပျိုးပျိုးတို့ကို၊ ဆိုင်မှ ထိုထိစာတွေ့ပါ
အခြေခြင် ရောင်းချနိုင်ရန် ခန်ထားထိုက်ပြီး
မြစ်ဖါသောကြောင့်အထိုင်ကြသောရထုန်း
ဂရိထွေအဖေါ်ပေးတို့သည်။ ၎င်းဆိုင်ဟူ ထိုထိ
ထိုင်ခြင်ဖေးစာတိုက်ကဖြစ်စေး အထွေပ်တ
ထွေ့ဘထားဝယ်ယူနိုင်ပါကြောင်းနှ်

[illegible]

မောင်စံသူဆိုဘွန်နန်းချွဲဘာသင်း၊

အမရပုရမြို့ကောင်းဝေးစဉ်၊ စာဆိုတော်
ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ ဆစီအထူးအန္ဓနန်းအ
ဆွဲအခဲ့ အပြောင်း ဆေကောင်း ဟူသမျှသော
ထိုးသုံးနှုန်းမှုတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊
ကဏ္ဍာရေးနည်းနှံသူညီးနှင့် ထူမျှ-အပျိုတို့၏
ထေ ကျင့်ခဆောင်းထည်း မည်ဆိုက်သော ဝ၁
ဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိုထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုင်ပြု
ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။

ရေးရင်း ၁ကျပ်၊ ထူထူးရေး ၈၁၊

ပဲကူးဆုဇင် နန်းထွင်းစာတိုက်တော်ကြီး၊

(ငင်းစာတိုက်တော်ကြီးဌာန၊မပွတာသဆာဒွါင်း
ကြီးသည်၊အသောင်ဆောင်သောဆုဇင်တို့
နှင့်ပြည်နှိုင်းပြုဖြင်၍ သေးချိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-
ခွန်းထဆက်၊ ထက်ဘ ကဏ္ဍာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊
ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆုဇင်းနှင့် ကဏ္ဍာ
ထက်ဘ၀ါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁ပဲ၊

မထိခက်နန်းထွင်းစာတိုက်တော်ကြီး၊

မပွတာမောင်နှိုင်းပြုဖြင်ဆင်ဂိုက်နှိုပ်အပ်
သော၊အထက်ပါစာဆုပ်များဖြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း
မြတ်ထက်ထက်၊နန်းတော်ထွင်းခိုက်၊ ဖြရသော၊
စာတိုက်ဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ၄င်းဆုရင်းနှင့် ၄ူးကြီးမတ်
ကြီး၊ မင်းသား-မင်းသွီး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၌ စ၍၊
ဆိုင်ရာဆိုင်ရာ တင်ထျောက်နန်းတို့ဌာ၊ ထေး
နက်သောစကားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဘ စိထူးထား
သဖြင့်၊နောက်သားနေ့ဒ်ထာတို့တထီ၌နှင့်
ပုံရန်ကင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၀-၄ပဲ၊
ယာရထူးရေး ၈၁၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဤဥပဒေစာအုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်
ရေးနှင့် စင်ထျဉ်းသည့် ဥပဒေပေါ် များနှင့်
ဒေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ
ဒေတို့ကိုသာရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းရုံ၊ပေါင်တိုင်ပင်
အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ခဲ့ဦးဘိန်းမောင် ရေးသား
ဒေါ်ထအုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထုနှအခါ ဥပ
ဒေ အုပ်ထိုးသည့်ဒေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည်ရှင့်အ
ညီညင်းဆင်းရဲသားမရွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်
ရန်အရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တအုပ်ကျစြ
ကိုယ်ပိုင်အဖြဝယ်ယူဆောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ထျပ်-၀ပဲ၊

ထျေ့ရေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

ပဲကူးဆုဇင် နန်းထွင်းစာတိုက်တော်ကြီး၊

(ငင်းစာတိုက်တော်ကြီးဌာန၊မပွတာသဆာဒွါင်း
ကြီးသည်၊အသောင်ဆောင်သောဆုဇင်တို့
နှင့်ပြည်နှိုင်းပြုဖြင်၍ သေးချိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-
ခွန်းထဆက်၊ ထက်ဘ ကဏ္ဍာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊
ထားသောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆုဇင်းနှင့် ကဏ္ဍာ
ထက်ဘ၀ါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁ပဲ၊

မထိခက်နန်းထွင်းစာတိုက်တော်ကြီး၊

မပွတာမောင်နှိုင်းပြုဖြင်ဆင်ဂိုက်နှိုပ်အပ်
သော၊အထက်ပါစာဆုပ်များဖြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း
မြတ်ထက်ထက်၊နန်းတော်ထွင်းခိုက်၊ ဖြရသော၊
စာတိုက်ဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ၄င်းဆုရင်းနှင့် ၄ူးကြီးမတ်
ကြီး၊ မင်းသား-မင်းသွီး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၌ စ၍၊
ဆိုင်ရာဆိုင်ရာ တင်ထျောက်နန်းတို့ဌာ၊ ထေး
နက်သောစကားဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဘ စိထူးထား
သဖြင့်၊နောက်သားနေ့ဒ်ထာတို့တထီ၌နှင့်
ပုံရန်ကင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ၀-၄ပဲ၊
ယာရထူးရေး ၈၁၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဤဥပဒေစာအုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်
ရေးနှင့် စင်ထျဉ်းသည့် ဥပဒေပေါ် များနှင့်
ဒေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ
ဒေတို့ကိုသာရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းရုံ၊ပေါင်တိုင်ပင်
အမတ်ဝတ်ထုံတော်ခဲ့ဦးဘိန်းမောင် ရေးသား
ဒေါ်ထအုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထုနှအခါ ဥပ
ဒေ အုပ်ထိုးသည့်ဒေတ်ကာလ ဖြစ်သည်ရှင့်အ
ညီညင်းဆင်းရဲသားမရွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်
ရန်အရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တအုပ်ကျစြ
ကိုယ်ပိုင်အဖြဝယ်ယူဆောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၃ထျပ်-၀ပဲ၊

ထျေ့ရေး ၁၀ကျပ်၊

ခရေမုနှင့်။

ရတနာသုံးပါး ဆရာမိဘကိုမမေ့နှင့်။

ဆရာဝန်တဦး။အမြဲစောင့်ရှောက်နေသကဲ့သို့
ထင်မှတ်ရသော ဆေးပေါ်လာပြီ။

[illegible]

ခါသေဆေးကိုမမေ့နှင့် ၈ ၄၀၆၈။

အသားကို။ မပူမစပ်ဘဲပျောက်သော

အာမခံပွေးဆေးကို မမေ့နှင့်-၀-၈။

သဉ်းနှာ သဉ်းကိုက်ဆေးကို

မမေ့နှင့် အာ့ိုး-၄၀၆၈။

ဦးထုတ်ကြီး။ ကိုးထင်းထုန်းရင်
ဟဉာဝနုနဆေးတိုကီ၊ ထက်ဝတ်ဖွဲ့[illegible]

ဝကိန်းဝဏ္ဍ၊

ဝကိန်းဝဏ္ဍကို စီရင်ရေးသားသော
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ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝကိန်းဝဏ္ဍ၌-ရတနာပုံဝဏ္ဍ၊
ရူပနန္ဒီဝဏ္ဍတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီး
ထျင်ဘတ်ချင်းသာ ဝဏ္ဍဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဏ္ဍ
သွားဒွာများစွာဝတ်သားရုံဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ
တို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့းမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤဝဏ္ဍသွားဒွာ၊ ထူများ၏တိတ်ကို၊ ဝဏ္ဍ
ဘတ်ရင်းပင်ထိမိုင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည်
ဖြင့်၊အထွေသ်းအဆွေးနှင့်ထည်း ပြည်နှာက်စွာပါ
ရှိပါသည်ဟုတိရှာပုံတို့ဒွာ၊ သဘ်တများပွား
များ၍၊ စိတ်ဆေးမြတ်ကြွေမည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြင်လူ
ပြည်တွင်းနေရှိကိုန်၍ နှကိုယ်ကြိုက်၊ ထူကြိုက်၊
ဆိုက်ရှိကိုစွာ ကျင့်နှုန်ပြင်ပေသော အရာကိုအ
ထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝဏ္ဍဘတ်ရင်းပင်သဟို
ရပြီးထျင်၊ အသက်ရှင်ဝဲ့-အကြံသဖြင့် အ
ကျိုးရှိဝေရန်၊ စိမ် ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ တအုပ်ထျင် ၁၀ဝဲ၊

ထျေ့ရေး ၄ဝဲ၊

ကောသာဘိရိမင်းထိုးနှုန်းဘွင်းစာတ်
ဘတ်ကြီး၊

ရှေးဟောင်း ဒွောင်ဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ
များကို၊ ထိသွယ်-ဖတ်သွယ်-နည်းဘိုးသွယ်-
အထိမွာ တိုးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်
ချယ်ထွယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဏ္ဍကြီးဖြစ်
ပါသည်၊

ထအုပ်ထျင်အ[illegible] ၁၀ကျပ်၄ဝဲ၊

အိပေါမင်းတရားကြီးအဆွဲဖြစ်

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်း ဒေသာ်ဆုံး ပိုးဆုပ်ချုပ်
မင်းထုပ်သွားသော၊ ဝိဒိတို့၏အရှင်သခင် အု
ခင်မင်းမြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာဆု
ပျိုးတွင်း အိမ်ထားရန်သင့်ဟုပါ၍၊ အမြန်ဖွာ
ကြပါ။

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[illegible]

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နတ်နိုဝါဘ အပိုင်းအခြား၊ မြန်မာမင်းဘိုဆုပ်
ချုပ်ပုံနှင့်၊ ဆရာဆုပ်ချုပ်ပုံများ၊ သူဦးရေအရွေ့
ဘော်ဒွေများ၊ ရပ်၊သုံးပုံဘိုးဘုံ၊ ဇာတ်းသွားဘိုက်
နှင့်တဘွဘော်ဂျ်ဘွာကို၊ ဂျာ်သားရုံ အရေး
ကြီးသည့်အရာဘိုးကို ရပေါင်း၍၊ သစ်တော
ရေးဆမတ်ဘောင်း ဝတ်သုံးထေဝဲရကြီး ဦးဝု
ရေးသား ထားသော စာဆုပ်မြစ်၍၊ ကြည့်ရှု
သုသ်ကောင်းပါကြောင်း၊

ဆထိုး ၁ဝကျပ်၄ဝဲ၊

ဗီးပွားရေးထက်စွဲ

ဂင်းကျွန်းဌာအဆူးပြောခုနိုမယ်ပုံတိုင်းဘ
ဆုထိပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ထေရုနောက်ဆုံး အကြွေခံသူပင် ဝ
ထပ်အနည်းငယ်သာ ကျန်ရှိစေသည်ဖြင့်၍
ရုထျွေးဖြေ ဂဝဲ ဘွှင့်ဂျောင်းနေ့ပြီးအရှိန်း
မှာပါ။

ကဗျာသာရထွေးသင်္ကြိုတ်းကျွန်း၊

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ရှင်းထင်းသေချာစွာဖြစ်ဝေရန်စီစဉ်ထားသော
စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

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Evolution of Dominion Status

ကယ်ထရက်လယ်ထွဲနိုစက်။

ယခုနှစ်တွင် အထက်ပါစက်နှင့် လုပ်ကိုင်၍နေရာ
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ကြောင်းသိရှိရုပါ၍။မဝယ်ရသေးသောမိတ်ဆွေများ စပါး
ပြတ်လျှင် ပြတ်ခြင်း စ၍လုပ်ကိုင်နွှင်ရန် ယခုက မှာမှသာ
လျှင်အချိန်မှီရနိုင်ပါခင်ည်။အဂါးထွနိုလိုပါကစုံစမ်းကြပါ။

မြေပိုင်ရှင်များ၏အကျိုး သည်ပိုး ဆောင်ရွက် လို
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လယ်ထွနိုစက်များကို။ ဤအမြေတကြွမိတည်းပေး၍ အ
ထက်ကာရိကကဲ့သို့ ဝယ်ယူခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ပါဘဲ—ဤနေ့ခြင်း
နှင့်ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ရန်အမြန်လာရောက်စုံစမ်းကြပါ။

မြန်မာပိုင်မြန်မာပြည်လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်မီးတိုက်။

တဦးတည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်။

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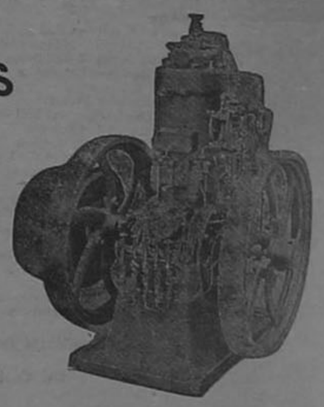

ဘိုးသင်ဒါ

ရေနံချေးစက်များ။

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်မြို့မီးပေးသွင်းခြင်း။ဘုရားမီးပျေစ်
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Evolution of Dominion Status

Two schools of thought hold the field in India to-day as regards her political ideal. The question is whether India should aim at complete independence of Britain and the Empire or at the status of the Self-Governing Dominions. The position of those who are for Dominion Status is that fundamentally their goal is not different from that of Independence. An examination of this claim, both historically and as it can be substantiated to-day in the position of the Dominions, will perhaps clarify the minds of some with regard to the question of our political goal, writes S. P. Sarma in New India.

The old attitude of Britain towards the Colonies was that they were merely detached portions of the realm. The settlers therein were considered to be pucca Englishmen who, however, could not exercise their civic rights in England only on account of distance. Of this view, the Navigation Acts and the notorious Stamp Act of 1765 were the typical outcome. The latter led directly to the American War of Independence—an event which made Britain realize that the colonists had ceased to be mere Englishmen abroad but had acquired local interests and attachments which had to be respected. The immediate result, in the case of the other Colonies, was the rigorous enforcement of the policy of subordination to the Mother Country. Legislative power was previously being delegated to subordinate Legislatures in the Colonies, but the practice was discontinued after the war. Canada however was an exception. She had been given representative institutions, but the Executive was not responsible to the Legislature. This led to constant deadlocks—even as we are seeing in India to-day—from which the country was saved only by the famous Durham Report and the grant of Responsible Government in 1867. But such a step went against the current of contemporary political thought in Britain in regard to colonial affairs. It was then widely believed that the Colonies were only the outlying provinces of Britain who were to be governed in all matters from London. Political autonomy in regard to domestic affairs, therefore, granted to one member of the group was considered to be the first step to the final disintegration of the Empire. Responsible Government was granted to the Cape Colony in 1872, and the Federation of Australia came about in 1900. Yet, far from the Colonies desiring to break with Britain, they considered her as the Mother Country and cherished a regard for her. This attachment in turn made political thinkers in Britain conceive of an Imperial Federation as the form of Government best suited for the Empire. And the idea persisted with some measure of strength till about 1920.

Alongside of the centripetal forces liberated by the grant of Responsible Government to one portion of the Empire after another, there were centrifugal forces also in operation. The first three Imperial Conferences were more or less appendages to the three great Imperial festivals, the Jubilee of 1887, the Jubilee of 1897 and King Edward's Coronation in 1902. But the subsequent ones were more business-like, and settled a large number of common problems. Thus it was agreed in them, that in regard to the military and naval defence of the Empire, each Dominion was to preserve complete control over its forces but was to assist in times of common danger. It could negotiate trade treaties directly with independent Powers but not without the full knowledge of Britain. In matters of immigration also, it was competent to define and carry out its own policy. The one great limitation on its powers was in respect of foreign affairs. Britain, and she alone decided them. Thus the position in 1917 was well expressed in these words by General Smuts:

"Whatever we may say and whatever we may think, we are subject provinces of Great Britain. That is the actual theory of the Constitution, and in many ways which I need not specify to-day, that theory still permeates practice to some extent. I think that is one of the most important matters that will have to be dealt with when this question of our future constitutional relations on a better and more permanent basis comes to be considered. The status of the Dominions as equal Nations of the Empire will have to be recognized to a very large extent." [Imperial War Conference, 1917.]

The most remarkable developments in the position of the Dominions have taken place only since the War.

In 1914, when Britain declared war, she did not consult any of the Dominions and this gave rise to bitter complaints by them. Thus Mr. Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia, said in 1916 that he had had "no say whatever about Imperial policy. Now that cannot go on. There must be some change." His successor, Mr. Hughes, said that 'the power to involve the Dominions in war was to reduce their self-governing powers. It was to compel them to impose heavy taxation on themselves. There must be some change, and it must be radical in its nature." It was in recognition of such protests that Mr. Bonar Law said as Colonial Secretary in 1916:

"It is not a possible arrangement that one set of men should contribute the lives and treasure of their people and should have no voice in the way in which those lives and that treasure are expended. That cannot continue. There must be a change." (Quoted in The British Commonwealth of Nations by H. Duncan Hall, p. 162.]

But as to what the change should be, there was wide difference of opinion. Mr. Lionel Curtis and his group of the Round Table were all for an Imperial Federation on the model of the U. S. A. Mr. Curtis published his important book, The Problem of the Commonwealth, in 1916, in which the idea was clearly set forth. But it did not find favour with Dominion statesmen. It is significant that at a meeting of the British Empire Parliamentary Association held in London in 1918, when many Dominion Ministers were present to hear Lord Milner speak on Imperial Federation, not one was found to support the idea. General Smuts in particular was a very strong opponent of it. He is mainly responsible for driving it out of the field and for popularizing the opposite ideal of a number of free Nations co-operating with one another on a footing of perfect equality. Events showed that he possessed greater insight into contemporary affairs than Mr. Curtis or Lord Milner.

When the War broke out, the executive body responsible for its conduct was a Cabinet of twentytwo members assisted by the Committee of Imperial Defence. Of this system, Mr. Lloyd George truly remarked: "You cannot run a war with a Sanhedrim." When he came into power in December, 1916, he started the War Cabinet of five, consisting of Ministers who with one exception were free from the work of day to day administration. They were solely concerned with initiating policy and coordinating the work of the various departments in reference to the War. Side by side with the British War Cabinet was also created the Imperial War Cabinet consisting of the British War Cabinet and of the Dominion Ministers. The Dominions were thus taken into the inner councils of the Empire on a footing of equality. Before the Imperial War Cabinet broke up it resolved to meet annually, and in the Imperial War Conference of 1917 a resolution to this effect was also carried. This took away definitely the monopoly of Britain in respect of foreign affairs in times both of peace and of war. The Dominions had unmistakably attained a status of equality with Britain in inter-Imperial affairs. And it was an easy transition to a similar status in extra-Imperial affairs also.

The Supreme War Council of the Allies was the stepping stone for the Dominions to attain inter-national recognition as distinct entities. On it was represented, not the British War Cabinet, but the Imperial War Cabinet—a fact which entitled the Dominion Ministers to attend its meetings and to take part in them. If they did not do so, it was not because they had no right but because, for various reasons, they were content to be represented by Britain. Again, the executive of the Peace Conference, as originally planned, was to consist of twentyfive members, at the rate of five for each of the Great Powers, the U. S. A., the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan. Britain favoured the idea of the Empire in going as a unit but was met with stern opposition from the Dominions which wanted separate representation. In the result, their representatives won the right to places among the five members allotted to the British Empire. In the plenary session of the Peace Conference, there were 70 members representing 32 Nations. The Dominions were entitled to representation in it in two ways: first, as small Nations on the same level as Belgium with two repreasntatives each and, secondly, as members of the Empire which as a unit had five representatives for it. The part taken by the Dominions during the sessions of the Peace Conference in framing the Treaty was indeed a minor one but it in no way implied an inferior status. On the contrary, when the great Powers announced the constitutions of the various Commissions required by the Conference the small Nations raised a protest for not having been consulted on the matter. And Sir Robert Borden of Canada was among the first who did so. When the Peace Treaty was signed on the 28th of June, 1919, the Dominion Ministers also signed as separate Powers, and the Treaty had further to be submitted to the Dominion Parliaments and ratified by them.

Equality thus far established, it was also easily recognized in the League of Nations. During the course of Treaty debate in the Union Assembly in South Africa, General Smuts, answering the question whether the Union had the same representation on the League of Nations as Britain had said that she had it "absolutely and independently of England." On the Council of the League, the Dominions have representation as being among the minor Powers who together are entitled to four representatives. They are also entitled to be consulted by the Council, like all small States, when matters pertaining to them are discussed. And in respect of the Secretariat of the League they have the same rights as any sovereign State. If they still prefer to remain inside the Empire, it is not out of compulsion but from their free choice. All along, Britain has gradually lost ground to them. She first envisaged a centralized State with the Colonies having only Municipal powers as the best form of Government for the Empire. When the idea proved impracticable, she thought of an Imperial Federation with herself still as the head. And when that also was rejected by the Dominions, she acquiesced in the ideal of Imperial Co-operation on an equal footing, as put forth by them. She has never cared much for the idea but has always bowed to the logic of facts.

India to-day is an international entity but with all the limitations which arise from want of Responsible Government within her borders. It seems, when once that is attained, there will not be much to choose in practice between Independence and Dominion Status.

"Beginnings of Burmese Language and Literature"

PROF. PE MAUNG TIN'S LECTURE AT TOUNGOO

A meeting was held in the Jubilee Library at 5-30 p. m. on December 14, 1929, with U Po Saung in the chair, when Professor U Pe Maung Tin. M. A., B.Litt., I. E. S., Professor of Oriental Studies in the University of Rangoon, delivered a lecture in Burmese on "The Beginnings of Burmese Language and Literature. The meeting was attended by over three hundred people and among those present were the lead ing lawyears of the town, the reverend Bhikkhus and sayadaws of the various kyaungdaiks, and many other wellknown citizens.

After preliminary remarks, Professor U Pe Maung Tin spoke on the beauties of Burmese literature. He said that to fully appreciate the value and significance of Burmese literature, it was necessary to look back into the past and study thelanguage in its origin, growth and development. With the growth of civilisation the language progressed until it became the Court lauguage of the Burmese kings.

From the literature chelly can be gathered the glories of the culture and civilisation of ancient Burma. Indeed the Burmese nation has inherited a very precious heritage in the Burmese language, and it is most important and necessary to strive to foster and encourage the study of Bprmese.

The lecturer also pointed out that Burmese had as much traditional value and was as much language entitled to historical research as other languages of the world. It was not ture that Burmese is comparatively a modern language. And in the early days of the Pagan dynasty the language had become capable of expressing the thoughts of the people with clearness and precision. The beginnings of the Burmese language were associated with Pali, Snakrit, Old Mon and the now extinct Pyu. The lecturer dwelt on the relation these languages bore to Burmese and read out many passages from the Pagan inscriptions and other early pieces to show the progress the Burmese language had made in the matter of vocabulary and syntax.

Continuing, the Professor delineated on the methods adopted by the University of Rangoon for the historical study of Burmese. He pointed out that language was an important factor in the growth of nationalism and emphasised on the influence of language upon the growth of a nation, taking as examples of this statement the Greek and English languages. He asserted that it was the duty of every Burman to make a critical study of Burmese inasmuch as the very essence of the progress of the Burmese nation depended on the development of its language and literature. It was also incumbent upon every Burman citizen to hand down to the succeeding generations through the medium of Burmese, wherever possible his contribution to knowledge and wisdom.

U Pe Maung Tin concluded his lecture with many exhortations to the people to try their best to help the development of the Burmese language.

He then answered various questions relevant to the subject put to him by the members of the audience.

After the Chairman's closing speech, U Aung Ba. Income-tax Officer, thanked Professor U Pe Maung Tin for being so kind as to deliver the lecture. A vote of thanks to the chair was passed and the meeting came to close at about 8 p. m.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH BURMAH ?

By C. S. VENU.

We reproduce the following article from "The Voice of Youth," the official organ of the League of Youth, Madras.

Only within the last few months has it begun to dawn upon the Burmese that all is not well within their land. Even now, the legend of a prosperous, well-knit, vigorous, highly educated, and fiercely intellectual nation dies hard. India is not, however, an exception. But on the whole, the question does begin: What is wrong with Burmah?

"Well, what is wrong with Burmah ?

To begin with, Burmah is a province posturing as a nation—as a separate nation. It is not a province because it possesses no legislature of its own, but because its inhabitants have reconciled themselves to playing a tamely provincial role. The word provincial is the key that opens the door to the Burmese character and of Burmese life. By provincial, I mean that attitude of mind which accepts standards and does not make them; which plays a passive and not an active, creative part; which waits meekly to receive ideas and judgments and does not fashion them for itself; whose gaze is fixed upon some recognised source of light and leading, and not turned outward upon the world.

No Burman can make a reputation to-day in Burma. When he has been "passed" by Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta, or recognised in Madras, Bombay or Calcutta will he be acknowledged by his own people? Observe that, I said Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, and did not add Allahabad, Mysore. It is to Madras, Bombay or Calcutta alone that the Burman looks.

Burmah has no capital within her own borders. Rangoon resigned long ago; and in her modern guise of a pleasant provincial city (increasingly exploited by oil magnates and timber chiefs) wears somewhat shamefully the insignia of her lost status. To a great extent, the problem of modern Burmah is the problem of the vanished and vanquished capital. But Rangoon is only one provincial city among several. Sentiment may exact something more for her; but Rangoon does nothing to substantiate the claim.

The Universities of Burmah are again typical products of selfsatisfied, desperately limited, snugly materialist provincial society. They have no relationship, whatever, to the Nation's cultural life. At best, they are competent and well-equipped institutions whose function is not to nourish a civilisation and a culture, but to turn out specialised products, cast rigidly in professional moulds: teachers, doctors, clerks, engineers, etc. The result is that Madras, Bombay and Calcutta have acquired a vastly superior prestige which the Burmese Universities tacitly acknowledge by sending men to our Indian Universities "to finish their Education."

This weak surrender to secondary, that is provincial, status is so well established that the Burmese do not seem to realise what an amazing thing it is. A decade ago, it would have been almost unthinkable. Historically the Burmese Universities are not on a par with the Indian Provincial Universities which they are now contented to ape. That is not all.

In politics again, the provincial motif is dominant. Few people would seriously suggest that Burmah should be interested solely in political issues drawn from her own confines; but one might expect national problems to over-ride more distant questions. After all, it is not as if there were not enough to fight for and to disagree about while the "separation" question remains, to say nothing of the aforestation scandal, the unemployment which is 50 per cent, worse than in India and an emigration draining away the nation's best blood twice the rate of India's.

But in Burmah, though charity may begin at home, politics never does. Burmah fights as a subaltern on battle grounds which she never chooses. We need not interpret this as a deliberate running away from responsibility; it is rather a flight from reality (styled "parochialism") actuated by the provincial habit of mind with its ineradicable penchant for allowing other people (Indians in particular) to do the thinking and provide the opinions and the party slogans.

There are those in Burmah today who believe that all the ills of the Nation spring from its link with India; that a seperation from India alone can eradicate the evils Burmah is suffering under; and that it would be possible for her to get Self-Government, after such a seperation. These political infants — as infants they really are — had better return to the nursery and learn how to spell petrol.

The Burmah wells yield annually about 300 million gallons of petrol. Burmah also produces some 400 thousand tons of teak, and 5 million ounces of silver. Her rice exports are the largest in the world. All the above, except some portion of the rice trade, are in the hands of British capitalists.

Britain can even afford to give up her mastery over the seas; she can even surrender the enormous advantage recently gathered by her at the Hague; she can even go a step further and bid a long farewell to India; but she cannot, for all the world, give up Burmah. Britian rules the air, the seas, in fact, the whole world with the help of Burmah, with the oil it produces; for he who owns the oil, rules the world. Britain—with her quick sense of essentials has been quick to grasp this fact.

And so they manouvred behind the scenes. And so forces" have been at work. The Burmese minds were so poisoned that a vast majority of them greets the idea of separation with enthusiasm. They make a profound mistake if they think that by asserting a right for separation they will hold back the flood which threatens to engulf them finally. In a word, the separation of Burmah from India will only bring Britain's despotism to its zenith.

Let the Burmese ask themsleves these questions:—Have these men show any zeal hitherto for Democracy? or for equality between Whites and Asiatics? Have they not consistently, so far as in them lay, opposed every advance, feeble as have been, towards self-Government? Here again, the Burmese show a singular ignorance of real politics.

To-day Burmah like India, (I include also India, because the problem of India is the same as that of Burmah) sees her education starved, her revenues lasgely directed to an imperialist army, her main industry in the hands of foreigners. Her sole protection—I can say the only hope—is that her cause is one with India. If Indians fight for their liberty, they fight equally for the liberty of the Burmese.

But they in Burmah do not at all realise this. Burmah thinks that by secretly and shamelessly clamouring for a separation it makes up for its lack of the courage that would make it a nation. Alas Poor Country!

Rangoon Turf Club

THIRD SPRING EXTRA MEETING.

Bilberry Wins Dwarf Sprinter's Handicap.

PEGU MAIDEN PLATE (No. 1).—A flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under; 13-1 to carry 8 st. 7 lbs. W. I. Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs 200, Breeders, Rs 300, 200 and 100. Five furlongs.

Mr. Yeo Whee Chauk's Quincy 8-3, Tun Maung 1
Mr. S. M.'s Wadain Nyun 8-3, Ba Htoon 2
Khin Maung Gale's Shwe Pyi Gyi 8-3, Tun Nyein 3
Maung Mya Pe's Mya Thaung 8-7, Ba Nyun II 4

Tote: Win Rs, 50-8; places Rs. 16-8, Rs, 42, Rs. 8-8.

Won by 4 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, 2 lengths. Time, 1-34 1/4 secs.

Winner trained by Po Wah.

PEGU MAIDEN PLATE (No. 2—A flat race for Maiden Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under; 13-1 to carry 8st. 7lbs. W.I. Winner Rs, 1,000 second Rs 300, third Rs. 200 Breeder of the winner Rs. 300 breeder of the second Rs. 200, breeder of the third Rs. 100. Five furlongs.

Mr. M. N.'s Duchess 7-9, Maung Kauk Htoon 1
Maung Than's Nin Lar 7-7, Ba Din Yin Glay 2
Mr. A. S. Khandia's Full, Moon 7-11. Hla Kyaw 11 3
Mr. A. A Rahim's Son O'Sheik 8-1, Maung Myaing 4

Tote: Win Rs. 6-8; places Rs. 6, Rs. 26-8, Rs. 8-8.

Won by 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, head Time, 1-14 1/4 secs.

Winner trained by suleman.

PEGU PLATE (Div. VI.)—A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under; (Maidens not eligible). Six furlongs.

Maung Sein Khaing's Maygala 7-0, Hla Kyaw II 1
Maung Saw Yin's Ma Thaung 7-0, San Min 2
Maung Tar's Champagne 8-2, Po Tha 3
U Po Thaw's Aung Win 7-0, Tun Aye 4

Tote: Win Rs. 49; places Rs. 15, Rs, 30 Rs. 13-8

Won by 2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, head. Time, 1-28 1/2 secs.

Winner trained by Thaw Da.

PEGU PLATE DIV. V.—A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under. [Maidens not eligible.] Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. Six furlongs.

Ko Tha Kadoes's Mya Thaw Da 7-12, Aung Thein 11 1
Saw Ohn Kya's Ruby Star 7-4, B Yin Glay 2
Maung Thein Maung's Patrick Sein 8-5, Po Kyee 3
U Yan Gyaw's Moe Thi Da 7-8 Tun Nyein 4

Tote: Win Rs. 52; places Rs. 16, Rs. 9, Rs. 24

Won by 1 1/2 length, 1 length. Time, 1-28 1/2 secs,

Winner trained by Tha Kadoe.

RANGOON PLATE (Div. II)—A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-3 and under. Winners Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 800, third Rs 500. Eeven furlongs.

U Tun Hla's Ma Thein Aung 7-12, Tun Nyein 1
U Po Saw's Typhoon 8-6, Po Tun Hla 2
U Theins Win Byan 8-8, Po On 3
Mr. R. W. Rodger's Drummona 7-10, Ba Htoon 4

Tote: Win Rs. 26-8; places Rs.10, Rs. 25-8, Rs. 19.

Won by a head, 1/2 length; 3/4 length. Time, 1-41 sec.

Winner trained by Maung Yan.

PEGU PLATE Div. IV.—A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under. (Maidens not eligible.) Winner Rs. 1,300, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. Six furlongs.

Mr. M. N.'s Nyun 7-13, Maung Kauk 1
Maung Po Tay's Dabling Than 8-0, Po Tha 2
Maung Bo Ni's Nyun Yin 8-0, Ba Yin II 3
Mr. I. E. Mapara's Patricia 8-10 Thein Pe II 4

Tote: Win Rs. 25, places Rs. 9, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 53-8.

Won by 1/2 length, neck, 1 length. Time 1-28 1/2 secs,

Winner trained by Suleman.

RANGOON PLATE (Div. I.)—A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-3 and under, Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 600. Seven furlongs.

Maung Gyi's Sunny Jim 9-7, Po Tha 1
Mr. B. N, Burjorjee's Maaya 8-5, Orrell 2
Mr. Moosa E. Adjim's Kadoe 7-6, Ba Htoon 3
Maung Htwe's Kan Baw Nyun 8-3, Tun Nyen 4

Toto. Win Rs. 11; places Rs. 7, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10-8

Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths, 3 length's Time, 1-37 1/2 secs.

Winner trained by Ba Kyaw.

PEGU PLATE (DIV. III).—A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under. [Maidens not eligible] Winner Rs. 1,600, second Rs. 600, third Rs. 400 Six Furlongs.

Maung Ba Chit's Encore 7-2 Ba Din 1
Mr. Maung Thin's Viy 8-5, Maung Kauk 2
Ma Myint,s Thiha Bala 7-10 Mg Thwai 3
Mr. A. Kassoo's Daung Yin 7-4, Ba Tote: Win Rs. 39-8; places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 31.

Won by a neck, 1 length, 2 lengths. Time, 1-26 1/2 secs.

Winner trained by Chan Ba Ohn.

PEGU PLATE Div. I A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under. (Maidens not eligible). Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 600. Six furlongs.

Maung Maung Gale's Chi Hsan Htoon 1
Mr. G. E. Anderson's Domes 7 0, Ba Yin Glay 2
Maung Ba Kyar's Thein Mauk 7 13, Po Tha 3
Maung Tun Tin's Kaw Wi La 7-12, Ba Lun 4

Tote: Win Rs. 58; places Rs. 23-8; Rs. 14-8.

Won by a short head, short head, short head. Time, 1-26 secs.

Winner trained privately

DWARF SPRINTER'S HANDICAP.—A handicap flat race for the value of Rs. 8,000, for Burma-bred ponies that have run at least twice during the current season. Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 2,000 third Rs. 1,000. Six furlongs.

Mr. Chan Chor Khine's Bilberry 9-4, Ba Nyun II 1
Ko Myat Kyaw's San Hlaing 8-10 Orrell 2
Ko Tin's Htein Hlyan 7-2 Tun Nyein 3
Mr. I. E. Madha's Billet Doux 8-5 Po Tha 4

Tote: Win Rs. 68-8; places Rs 22-8, Rs. 17, Rs. 17.

Winner trained by Chan Tha.

PEGU PLATE (Div. II).—A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under. (Maidens not eligible). Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 800, third Rs. 500. Six furlongs.

Mr. R. W. Rodger's Dillon 8,0, Tun Nycin 1
Maung Hla Aung's The Maratha 8-3, E. Mox 2
Mr. B. N. Burjorjee's Minerva 8-13, Orrell 3
Mr.P. Masson's Si Nyo 7-0 Maung Thwai 4

Tote: Win Rs. 25; places Rs. 8, Rs. 16, Rs. 7-8.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Winner trained by Lall Chand.

WATER SUPPLY OF RANGOON.

Pugyi Condemned?

SHWELE LAKE SCHEME TO BE INVESTIGATED.

A meeting of the Water and Sewage Committee of the Rangoon Corporation was held last Friday evening with U Thein Maung in the chair.

The committee considered a note by the Chief Engineer (Mr. A. E. Mann) on the extension of the Rangoon water supply.

The note stated:

I have read the very able report of the Executive Engineer, Water and Sewerage on the Pugyi and Mingaladon Water Supply projects, and the note thereon by Mr. Tonks, Officiating Chief Engineer.

In regard to the Pugyi Lake Scheme I desire to say that my original recommendation concerning the re-examination of this scheme, as contained in my report of the 15th March 1929, was made on the assumption that the estimates of the Consulting Engineers were based on figures and data obtained from the report on Pugyi by Mr. Hoskins Davies, late City Engineer, Water and Sewerage. However I have ascertained since that this was not so, and that the recommendations of the Consulting Engineers have been based on completely independent estimates.

The concluding paragraph of their report on the Pugyi Scheme reads as follows:—

"Although the pipe line from Pugyi Lake to Mingaladon would be cheaper than the pipe line from the Shwele Lake, the Pugyi Lake Scheme, on account of the great length of the Pugyi Dam would cost considerably more than the Shwele Lake Scheme....."

Therefore, in view of the fact that all the estimates of the Consulting Engineers have been based on the same prices and data, it seems clear that a further examination of the Shwele Lake Scheme should prove it to be an even more economical proposition than Pugyi is shown to be in the later estimates of the Executive Engineer. Water and Sewerage, and I do not propose to embark on any detailed consideration of his report on that scheme, more especially as I have been informed that the Geological Report on the area is most unfavourable to the formation of a water-tight reservoir and the Pugyi Scheme can definitely be excluded from the list of possible sources of water supply.

The question of why the Geological Examination was not made sooner, may be asked, and I invite a reference to my note of the 12th April 1929, wherein I stated that a geological survey of the dam site and of the water impounding area was necessary, and that this should be done if possible during what remained of the dry weather. However because of the lateness of the season, and for reasons stated in the note of the Officiating Commissioner dated 17th April 1929, Government was not asked to do this.

The possible ources of supply remaining are the Shwele Lake, and the Mingaladon Tank Schemes.

SHWELE LAKE SCHEME.

The Shwele Lake scheme consists of the formation of an artificial lake by means of an impounding dam across the Shwele River at a point about 3/4 mile south of the village of Shwele.

Quoting from the report of the Consulting Engineers, the catchment area at the dam site is 28 1/2 square miles and the storage capacity of the lake between R.L. 65 and R. L. 50 would be 1,800 million cubic feet in the first development stage, and 3,100 million cubic feet between R. L. 72 and R. L. 50 in the second and third development stages, the lower level being determined with a view to conveying the water by gravity to Mingaladon in the first development stage.

The level of the ground at the dam site is R.L. 25 and the water spread of the lake at R. L. 72, R. L. 65 and R. L. 50 would be 6.9, 5.6 and 2.4 square miles respectively. With an average water spread of 42 square miles, the land part of the catchment area would be 24 square miles.

The length of the dam would be about 3/4 mile only, with a comparatively low embankment of about the same length on top of the eastern ridge, and the dam and embankment would be built of earth. It is estimated by the Consulting Engineer that the height of the dam above the surface of the paddy fields would be 51 feet in the first and 58 feet in the second and third development stages.

The normal rainfall on the Swhele catchment area is taken at 125 inches, and in a dry year the inflow would be about 2,600 million cubic feet. Deducting for evaporation and leekage 5 feet of depth on an average water spread of 42 sq. miles, the quantity of water available in a dry year would be some 2,000 million cubic feet, and with the addition of 550 million cubic feet from Hlawga Lake, including the reserve in this lake, a total supply of some 2,550 million cubic feet would be available in a dry year. This is equal to a supply of 43 million gallons daily, so that the Shwele Lake with the assistance of Hlawga Lake will provide for a maximum population of say 1,700,000 allowing 60 gallons per head per day, which is the estimated total population in 1965. However, it is estimated that the total number of actual consumers will not reach this figure till 1980. Situated to the north of the Shwele area in another possible catchment area of about 32 square miles drained by the Lagunbyin River the waters of which could be impounded and used in conjunction with Shwele Lake water. The ground level in the valley at the probable dam site is R.L. 62 and a small take formed by the construction of alow dam at this site would hold about 100 million cubic feet. The inflow to the Langunbyin Lake in a dry year is estimated a about 2,250 million cubic feet and it is considered that some 1,800 million cubic feet could be pumped over the low divide into the Shwele catchment area. Therefore the total quantity available in a dry year from the Shwele Lake with Langunbyin and Hlawga Lakes, would be about 4,350 million cubic feet or 27,200 million gallons, equal to a daily supply of about 74 million gallons, or sufficient for a population of 1,200,000 and would satisfy the needs of the city until well after the end of the present century or say till the year 2010.

It will be understood therefore that for the present and for many years, the waters of the Langunbyin Valley will not be required, and consideration may be limited to the development of the Shwele Lake Scheme, if a closer examination of that project proves that it is financially sound and more economical than any other. But provision should be made for the reservation of the Langunbyin area for the eventual future extension of the supply. I have caused a rough estimate of the cost of the Shwele Lake Scheme to be prepared on the same data as have been adopted by the Executive Engineer, Water and Sewerage in his estimates of the Pugyi Scheme, which shows that the Shwele scheme is the less costly. The estimate will be found as appendix "A" to this note, but is included for a comparative purpose only, and it is probable that modification will be necessary. The approximate total is 200 lakhs.

MINGALADON SCHEME.

There remains the question of the re-examination, of the Mingaladon Tank Scheme which briefly consists of tee construction of a series of large tanks on the paddy fields east of Mingaladon, and the replenishment thereof with water pumped from the Pazundaung Creek.

When in England last year I had the privilege of discussing this scheme with the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Rendel Palmer and tritton, and Mr. Von Greyers of Vattenbygnadsbyran who conduced the survey. It was explained to me that at the time when their report was prepared owing to the lack of records of the duration of fresh water flow in the Creeks, it was assumed that fresh water for pumping into the tanks could be obtained up to the beginning of October only. The continued water analyses which they had received prove that fresh water is available up till the latter part of December, and the Consulting Engineers felt justified in reckoning on fresh river water being generally available for pumping into the tanks up to the end of November, as the tanks could be kept full so long as fresh water is available, the time during which stored water must be resorted to is shortened and consequently an increased draw from the tanks is made possible. From this it will be seen that a considerable reduction of the initial cost of the Mingaladon Tank Scheme is possible, as one tank would be sufficient for some time. It was pointed out to me also that advantage could be taken of the fact that fresh river water is available during part of the dry season, to safeguard aud augment the Hlawga Lake Supply pending the completion of the Mingaladon Tank Scheme, by pumping water from the Bala Choung into the Hlawga Lake, and maintaining the leavel of that lake so long as the fresh river water is available. At least this would ensure the filling of the lake in a dry year. However, there would I think be a natural aversion to using the water of the Pazundaung Creek for domestic supply without purification, and thus pumping in three stages would be necessary, first from the Creek into the tank, secondly from the tank through the filters, and thirdly to the Kokine High Service Reservoir. This would of course all add to the cost of the water to the consumer, and although I have no doubt that on the assumptions the first cost of the Mingaladon Scheme could be made somewhat less than the Shwele Scheme, yet the recurring costs would be higher.

A very rough estimate of the cost of the Mingaladon Tank Scheme is included as appendix "B," and appendix "C" is a comparison of the three schemes, Mingaladon, Pugyi and Shwele—the two latter being based on the data adopted by the Executive Engineer, Watter and Sewerage in his recent report dated the 12th October 1929, while the Mingaladon Tank Scheme is calculated on prolonged pumping from the Creeks, assuming that such is always possible.

There is another point of some importance, which is that the available analyses of the water of the Creeks extend over one season only, and it is hardly possible to forecast what the results of these analyses would be in a dry year. It might well be that the quantity of upland water would not be sufficient to counteract the influence of the sea, and that the chlorine content at the river water pumping station would be so high as to preclude the use of this water for supply purposes.

Until the effects of a dry year on the waters of the Creeks are known, I do not think it is possible to determine the position of the river water Pumping Station, and as this is the essence of the Mingaladon Tank Scheme, it would be unwise to accept this scheme as the final one for the solution of the water supply problem.

It appears therefore that the Shwele Lake Scheme is the most feasible and satisfactory of all the schemes considered, and I recommend that preparatory measures be taken at once for the execution of this scheme, provided that there is every possibility of financing the works in the near future. I recommend further that if it is not desired to instruct the Consulting Engineers in this matter, Mr. Walker be placed in Executive charge of the work of preparing all designs, estimates, schedules etc., under my direction.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES.

Perliminary estimate of capital cost of Shwele Lake Scheme in first development stage not including Purification Works.

(a) Cost of Dam including all headworks lakhs, 35, 60; (b) Acquisition of land, clearing jungle, compensation quarters, etc. 9.00; (c) New roads and Trolley lines, 4. 80; (d) Pipe line including specials, valves and riveg crossings etc. 106.50; (e) New Pumping Station at Mingaladon 16.00—total 172.80; Establisement at 5 p. c. 8.64—181.44; Contingencies at 10 per cent. 18.14—199.55; —or say 200 lakhs.

Preliminary estimate of the cost of the Mingaladon Tank Scheme with one Tank only and based on prolonged pumping from the Pazundaung Creek or Bala Choung.

Mingaladon Tank including roads, camps, overflow weir, fencing, etc. 75.00 lakhs; River water pumping station and intake 10.00; Low Pressure pumping Stations to Filters 6.00; Purification Works Filters etc. 16.50; High Pressure Pumping Station 16.00; Pipe Line Mingaladon Kokine 37.00 Acquisition of land and Compensation 20.00.—180.50; Establishment at 5 per cent 9.02.— 189.52; Contingencies at 10 per cent. 1.895;—208.47.

Comparison of capital cost and cost of water to consumers of the three scheme now considered.

Mingaladon Capital cost in lakhs 208; Cost of water per 0/00 gallons annas. 4.85.

Pugyi Lake Capital cost in lakhs. 212; Cost of water per 0/00 gallons in annas. 5.90.

Shwele Lake Capital cost in lakhs. 200; Cost of water per 0/00 gallons in annas. 3.80.

THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

The Commissioner's views were: I have not yet received the report of the Geological Survey on the proposed Pugyi artificial Lake. I have today sent a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Revenue Department, asking for an advance copy. Until I have considered this report I do not feel inclined to put the Chief Engineer's proposal before the Water and Sewerage Committee.

I make the following notes on the proposals of the Chief Engineer:—

The Consulting Engineers in their printed report state that there is no suitable earth available in the vicinity for the constructions of the dam required.

The Shwele River runs dry in the hot weather and it will be necessary to construct a small artificial tank to supply water for the construction.

The pipe line has to cross 4 rivers on its route from Shwele to the Pumping Station.

Is it necessary to build a new pumping station at Mingladon? Could not the water from the Shwele Lake be led direct to Yegu and the same pumping arrangements made as are proposed in the report on the Pugyi Scheme? The parification works could then be erected at the High Level Reservoir, Kokine.

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED

Dr. Murray: Is the meaning of this note that the Chief Engineer wants sanction from the Corporation to make some further investigation with regard to the Shwele Lake Scheme?

The Commissioner (Mr. Gavin Scott): Yes.

Dr. Murray: In the meanwhile we stand fast in other matters.

The Commissioner, read out the recommendation of the Chief Engineer and proceeded to say that he had not seen the report of the Geologist on the Pugyi scheme but he had received reliable information that the geologists condemned the scheme.

Mr. J. A. Cherry: Have you got the Geologists report on the Shwele scheme?

The Commissioner said that the Geologists considered the scheme a good one.

Mr. J. E. du Bern proposed that Mr. Irvin Walker, Executive Engineer be asked to prepare plans, estimates, etc., under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

The Chief Engineer mentioned that Shwele was more central safer and would be more economical than the Pugyi scheme. Even if the Pugyi scheme had been satisfactory he would have still recommended the investigation of the Shwele scheme.

The Commissioner said that until he received the report of the Geologist on the Pugyi scheme he did not feel inclined to put the proposal before the Committee. In his opinion, the scheme was somewhat inferior to the Pugyi scheme. The Chief Engineer, however, had assured him that the Pugyi scheme was of no use.

The Chief Engineer said that he had a conversation with Mr. Lester, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey, and he had assured him that the water at Pugyi was absolutely bad.

The Committee agreed to the recommendation that Mr. Walker be placed in Executive charge of the work.

MILLION-YEAR OLD CHINESE SKULL

FIND NEAR PEKIN

Details of the discovery of a prehistoric skull 30 miles from Pekin reveal the outstanding scientific importance of this find by a Chinese geologist.

Describing the discovery as "one of the most important ever made," Mr. Roy Champman Andrews, the noted American geologist, said: "Although the skull is a million years old, it is practically perfect, and shows that the Pekin-man was the direct ancestor of present humans, whereas the Java apeman was an offshoot.

"This discovery will enable scientists to learn whether primitive man walked, erect, and it proves indisputably that man's brain was considerably developed a million years ago."

Swedish, Canadian and Chinese scientists are now reported to be removing the facial portion of the skull from the the rock of the quarry in which it was found.

Dr. G. Elliot Smith, of London University College Hospital, the Australian scientist, noted for his research work in Egyptology and anthropology discussed with a press reporter a report of the discovery of the bones of ten skeletons of the Pekin man.

"It is very satisfactory to learn that the research work of Professor Davidson Black, the Canadian scientist two discovered the bones, has led so speedily to a find which is unparalleled in the history of the search for remains of the ancient man," Dr. Elliot Smith said.

"Casts of the bones will eventually be brought to England, but it will take months for the examination at the place of discovery to be completed.

"The discovery is of the greatest interest to scientists in England, because of its important bearing on the controversy which has been waged for the past seventeen years on the interpretation of the Piltdown fossils found in England. The discovery near Pekin should make it possible to acquire further information on the matter.

"In the case of the Piltdown man there was simply a fragment of the skull and a piece of the jaw. In the case of the ape-man in Java there was only a tantalising fragment of a skull with three teeth, and a thigh bone, with no certain knowledge that it was part of the same individual as the fragments of the skull.

"In 1926, Professor Davidson Black created a new genus and species of the human family on the basis of a tooth. A year ago some fragments of an adult skull and of a child's skull afforded evidence that he was justified in his view.

"Further fragments of brain-cases are still embedded in the stony matrix near Pekin, and it will take months of difficult work to disengage them. However enough has been seen to establish the fact that the man of China had a much larger brain than the ape-man of Java while the bones are much thinner than the Piltdown skull. They also differ in type.

"The discovery in China of the remains of no fewer than ten individuals belonging to a primitive type which may be as old as the Piltdown man in England and the ape man in Java, should make it possible to gain a much fuller knowledge of the nature of the earliest known members of human family than it seemed reasonable ever to expect."

(The skull of a creature believed to be the real "missing link" between the ape and man was discovered four years ago in Bechuanaland It was neither an anotheropeid ape's nor a human being's but belonged to a creature between the two. It was stated after the discovery that the gap in the geological record between the most primitive men and the most advanced apes had been filled by the Bechuanaland find.

PEGU MUNICIPALITY.

Taxes Unaltered

GOVERMENT'S HINT OF TAXATION.

A review of the working of the Pyu Municipality for the yeer 1928-29 states: The Ministry regrets to notice that Pyu Municipality has not yet fully recovered from the disaster of 1927, when the office was burnt down, records destroyed, and funds embezzled. The collection of taxes during the year under report was bad, and outstandings now amount to nearly Rs. 8,000. This duty appears to have been punctually performed in the years before 1927, and Government trusts that every effort will be made to wok up to the old standard.

In view of the terrible death-roll from cholera in the year under report (nearly double that of 1924-25) it is incumbent on the citizens of Pyu to make any efforts and sacrifices which may be necessary for the provision of a pure water-supply, and they may rely on the sympathy and practical assistance of the Ministry in this work.

It is satisfactory to read that a beginning is to be made with the provision of masonry drains—the only adequate method of dealing with the heavy rainfall and water-logged soil of Pyu—and that steps are to be taken to equalize the income from the scavenging-tax with the expenditure on this service. Steps should also be taken to make the lighting fund self-supporting.

LOW INCOME

Although the town has been developing rapidly—the number of births reported has risen from 136 in 1925-26 to 234 in 1928-29—the income of the Municipal fund shows little expansion. Nearly half the revenue still comes under the head "Markets and Slaughter Houses"—an excessive proportion. The rates of taxation do not appear to have been already since Pyu was constituted a Town Committee in 1917, and the tax on houses and lands still brings in only a small fraction of the income of the Municipal Fund. This matter demands the serious attention of the Committee, which badly needs funds to enable it to carry out its duties. Even if no immediate change is made in the rate of tax, there seems little doubt that more attention paid to the assessment would produce a subtantive increase of revenue.

U San Ba's generous donation of Rs. 23,500 supplemented by contributions from Government, the Municipal Committee, the District Council, and by private subscriptions, has enabled the small hospital-ward designed for four in-patients to be replaced by a building more adequate to the needs of Pyu.

The Ministry notes with pleasure the President's tribute to the assistance redered to him by his colleagues on the Municipal Committee.

Separation Propaganda in England.

The "Leader' writes':—

From a copy supplied to us we understand that "A Statement of the Arguments in Favour of the Separation of Burma from India" issued with the help and approval of the "Rangoon Times", has been circulated to members of Parliament. As would be evident from the title and the source from which the 'statement' comes, in this pamphlet an attempt has been made to show that Burma has suffered greately by her connection with India and that it is of the utmost importance in her interests that she should be separated from ed from the rest of the country. Now we would have been agreeably surprised if Burma's interests during the time that she has been under British rule, had not suffered. Which country whose interests have been entrusted to the care of an irresponsible, unsympathetic and alien burcaucracy has not suffered? But when Sir Reginald Craddock and other British imperialist advocate separation, one might well ask how this step would cure Burma's ills. Will separation be followed by the political emancipation of Burma? Curiously enough these British champions of Burma's interests are silent on this point. The 'statement' before us says: 'What we desire is complete and absolute separation, and in many quarters a transfer of the administration to the Colonial Office is strongly advocated. The actual form of Burma's future government will be submitted by the experts and will be received in Burma with a spirit of good will, But there must be separation. We do not think that nationlist Burmese leaders

Continued on page 8

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WEDNESDAY JANUARY 22 1930

Creating Bad Blood

MANY times have we explained in these columns that the selfish opposition of the Indians against the demand of the separation of Burma from India would lead to serious consequences in the long run. Yet, we see no sanity and wisdom in the Indian opponents of Burmese aspiration. As a matter of fact, the opposition is far from subsiding. With every fresh argument against the separation movement, which the Indians put forward in their opposition, the real motive that prompts them to adopt the inimical attitude towards the Burmese aspiration is daily becoming evident. The **Rangoon Mail**, which represents the Indian nationalist view in Burma, is the loudest in opposing the Burmese claim for separation. In its editorial columns of last Sunday, our doughty contemporary remarked as follows :—

"In the meantime, we assure such of our Burman friends who have a mistaken notion about the Indian attitude, that Indians stand to lose nothing by separation, and that if and when separation does become an accomplished fact they will find the one million of Indians in Burma organised in a separate camp and taking all necessary measures to protect and promote their legitimate interests. In such an eventuality there is bound to be a reshuffling of the political positions and a fresh evaluation of political standards, and we won't be surprised if then the Indian community in Burma emerges out as a more distinct and separate political entity having their own standpoint and judgment and following a different course altogether."

Let us take this statement to pieces and carefully dissect each part, because there is even more in it than meets the eye—a hidden danger lurking in each line and word, and, therefore, a menace to the Burmese nation. First and foremost, our gallant contemporary makes the world believe that the Indians stand to lose nothing by separation. The pertinent question, then, arises,—why are the Indians so furious at the suggestion of separation? It might be said that the Indians are so magnanimous and chivalrous that they oppose the Burmese demand for the very interests of the Burmese people themselves, even at the risk of incurring the resentment of the Burmans. We for one would imagine that nothing could be more mendacious and perfidious than this statement. The veil that covers the purpose of the Indian opposition is too thin to conceal its reality. Our Indian friends in Burma may continue to propagate from their professorial chairs their thin, threadbare theorems, and indulge in their love of selfish polemics to their heart's content, but all the Indian platitudinarians will no longer be able to beguile the Burmese people into the belief that the Indian opposition against the separation movement is a selfless and benevolent one.

In the concluding portion of the above-mentioned paragraph of the **Rangoon Mail**, it is openly stated that in the event of separation the Indians in Burma would organise in a "separate camp," and that the Indian community in Burma would emerge out as a more distinct and separate entity. Selfish interests are blind and deaf and dumb to every other earthly considerations save that which serves selfish interests, and the open threat made by our heroic contemporary is opposed to the principles of nationalism; mischievous in effect; subversive of the fundamental law of national development and destructive of our national interest, and, therefore, **inimical to the Burmese people!** Herein lies the sting that rankles and hurts. The **Rangoon Mail** is engaged in brewing a hell-broth that would produce the inevitable result,—creating bad blood between the Burmans and the Indians in Burma. We fervently hope that the views held out by our contemporary would not be shared by the rest of the Indians in Burma. In fact, the Indians should be the first to condemn the ugly threat which the worthy paper professing Indian nationalistic creed in Burma has openly made, otherwise we have every reason to believe that the future relationship between the Indians in Burma and the sons of the soil would be one that is contrary to cordiality. This contemptible attitude on the part of an Indian journal published in Burma, instead of misleading the Burmese people, would only serve to furnish them with an added reason to claim for separation all the more early. Every sinister opposition or inimical threat will afford fresh impetus to the separation movement, which is now the strongest and the most insistent one in Burma.

To our countrymen we would say that the welfare of the Burmese people is at stake, and that no mawkish sentimentalism or selfishness must be permitted to intervene. Let us now demand that the will of the **People** should at last prevail, and that **Halt** should be loudly cried to the despoilers of our country.

Gossip & Grumble

BY SHWE KYAY.

New Year resolutions are made to break the next day, no doubt, but I had expected something more lasting from New Burma. Whoever is responsible, he is indeed a mocker of Labour, though I perforce accept the assertion of my Saya that printing mistakes of this paper is a case of "sweetest nut hath sourest rind."

But can a New Year award be changed? Last Year a pongyi was awarded a Revolver first, then it was changed into a Robe. This year, a silver watch was first awarded and then it was notified as changed into a gold medal. I can understand the case of Robe for Revolver, for it ill becomes of him as a Pongyi; but I think a silver watch would be a more fitting award for a poor Secretariat slogger than a gold medal—which may be of use for Anyein girls. But Government would not be a Government if it has common sense.

x x x

The shop keeper spirit lies latent in every Englishman's heart. In 1924 or thereabout, the Paungde Municipal Committee built a public Library; the then Commissioner of Pegu Division thought it a "white elephant" and threatened the Municipal Committee with supercession if such waste of public money is repeated. Then a whilom Commissioner of Pegu Division started a book shop and went about preaching the importance of Libraries—which Shway Kyay does not hesitate to support too. Then a change in outlook takes place with all the officials. News has come of the opening of a public library in Prome by the I.C.S. Sahib there. And the most wonderful of wonders is the new policy of the Director of Public Instruction adumbrated in his last report—the report which I commented last week,

Thus writes the D. P. I. :—

"What is important is to produce a large number of Burmans capable not of writing or speaking English, but of reading English books, a much easier and more useful accomplishment." Perhaps the Director is tired of reading this paper organized by young Burmans, and listening to the "bad" English speeches in the Legislative Council. But English books must be sold, I have no cause to quarrel on this head, a voracious reader as I am, without producing writers and speakers in English and for that a change in the system of Education will be welcome. If that be so, why be so inimical to the National Schools?

x x x

The Congress organ of Burma deplores the fact that the clamourous section of the Burma Separationists' press is following the ignoble example of the Anglo-Indian Press in creating bad blood between Indians and Burmans who are, after all, slaves to the same foreign rule and thus should be friends. I admit that much ill-feeling has been aroused but I do not think that we Burmans are to be blamed. It is the Indians who started to assume the role of political mentors and who repeat the slogans of Britishers in India, in Burma, that are to be blamed. Why cannot the Indians in Burma follow the advice of the late C. R. Das and the Mahatmaji and work like Mr. Tyabjee or Mr. Munshi on the Separation issue? Why are those political giants of the Rangoon Mail more anxious about us than we are? Join us to get separation! Then join us fight a straight combat with Lord Curzon's Administrators and exploiters! I do hate this triangle combat. And to my Indian friends, there are many, my request is simple:—Do not harass us and indirectly help the British!

x x x

Much has been written about the resignation of Mr. Tyabjee from the local legislature. As one of his admirers, my regret knows no bounds as Mr. Tyabjee has put in yeomen service for the country of his adoption. I hope Mr. Tyabjee will take the local conditions into consideration and stand again as an Independent. I differ with him on many occasions but he is a sincere worker and works in right earnest in matters which our Burmese leaders overlook. His fight over the Bill to prevent cruelty to animals will be ever in my memory, to the utter disgrace of other boisterous Burmese members, like Thaya Pu and U Tun Win.

x x x

"Again the recent serious attempt on the life of His Excellency the Viceroy would lead one to think that notwithstanding the wonderful advancement which has taken place with Education in India and the fact that so many of India's sons have sat and studied side by side with some of our greatest statesmen and businessmen not only in England but in many parts of Europe and the world there is still something missing which it is right we should trace and put in order. It is true we have tried and failed many times but such failures should make us try and try again until we do succeed." Thus said the President of the Shopkeepers the other day. To that H. E. the Governor added: "The amazing thing is that there is any one in India so foolish as to believe that any good will be done by outrages of this kind....." The speakers seem to forget, however, that the cult of bomb and such outrages are of European origin and alien to the East. The youngmen of India learnt that after studies in England and Europe.

It is fortunate that Burmans have not yet taken to it, in spite of the examples shown by Englishmen as in the case of the late Mg. Ba Chit. What has the President and H. E. the Viceroy to say about such an outrage? It would also be of interest to know if any Englishman has ever been convicted by any judicial court for assaulting a Burman or an Indian.

x x x x

The unemployment of many young Burmans who have passed out in Medicine and Engineering from the Rangoon University, has demoralized the student community and it is a pity that no attempt whatever has been made by the authorities to give them a chance, while men are being imported from outside. Then I have watched the various notifications in the "Burma Gazette" and cannot understand why B.Sc. (Engineering) of the Rangoon University is not included among the many schedules for competition for the Indian Service of Engineers and other high posts in the Indian Railways. It reflects very little credit to the Rangoon University, which boasts of being the best in the East that its Engineering degree has been considered to be of less value than that of the Hindu University at Benares. I cannot understand how the Burma Government can accept it lying down. Will the Editor, Headman's Gazette, please find out the cause?

Recent Property Sales

"The Property Owner" (Messrs. Balthazar and Son, Ltd.) contains the following.—

BY THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

House No. 187-189-191 on Stockade-road Rangoon a one storeyed brick built tenement, with the site, and two others vacant adjoining building site, the while measuring 298 feet 2 inches by 48 feet leasehold. Price, Rs. 13,000.

BY THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

House No. 372-374, Mogul-street, Rangoon. a four-storeyed brick built tenement, fully equipped, with the site, freehold, measuring 25 feet by 50 feet. Price, Rs. 75,100.

House No. 24 on 10th-street, Rangoon, with the site, leasehold measuring 25 feet by 50 feet. Prices, Rs. 8,500.

House No. 114, Strand-road, Rangoon, with the site, leasehold, measuring 25 feet by 50 feet. Price, Rs. 10,000.

BY BALTHAZAR AND SON, LTD.

House No. 16. Bagaya-road, Kemmedine, Rangoon, a two-storeyed brick built dwelling house, with the site, leasehold, measuring 25 feet by 50 feet. Price, Rs. 6,800.

House No, 21 on Obo-street, Kemmendine Rangoon, a two-storeyed, brick built tenement, with the site, leasehold, measuring 25 feet by 50 feet. Price, Rs. 3,200.

House No. 164 on 45th-street, Pazundaung, Rangoon, a two-storeyed, brick and timber [semi-pucca] built tenement, with the site leasehold, measuring 25 feet by 58 feet. Price, Rs. 6,000.

House No.167 on 47th-street, Pazundaung, Rangoon, a two-storeyed brick built tenement, with the site, leasehold, measuring 25 feet by 58 feet. Price, Rs. 5,600.

PRIVATE TREATY SALES.
BY BALTHAZAR AND SON, LTD.

At the Victoria Lakes, Holding No. 13. In Survey Block 36-B, a compact block of 13.993 acres of land, freehold, with extensive Lake frontage to the East, Price, Rs. 1,75,000.

OTHER SALES.

House No. 52 on 53rd-street. Rangoon, a one-storeyed, plank and C. I. building, with a Vegetable Oil Mill, and the site leasehold, measuring 74 feet 1 inch, street frontage, by 58 feet depth. Price, Rs. 18,000.

House No. 23 on 22nd-street, Rangoon, a two-storeyed, brick built tenement, with the site, freehold, measuring 12½ feet by 50 feet. Price, Rs. 10,000,

House No. 197-199 on Creek-street, Rangoon, a three-storeyed brick built tenement, with the site, leasehold, measuring 50 feet street frontage, by 58 feet depth. Price, Rs. 25,000.

House No. 46-56 in 46th-street, Rangoon a two storeyed brick built tenement, with the site, leasehold, measuring 110 feet street frontage, by 54 feet depth. Price, Rs. 60,000.

House No. 13 on 54th-street, Rangoon, a two storeyed brick built tenement, with the site, leasehold, measuring 25 feet, frontage by 58 feet depth. Price, Rs. 9,500.

House No. 33 on Halpin-road, 101 on Leeds-road, Rangoon, a two-storeyed, timber built dwelling house, with out-offices etc. and the site, freehold measuring 1.47 acres. Price, Rs. 55,000.

House No. 73-77 on Maung Taulay-street, Rangoon, a three-storeyed; brick built tenement, with the site, freehold, measuring 25 feet by 60 feet. Price, Rs. 47,000.

House No. 236 on 36th-street, Rangoon, a two-storeyed, old, brick built tenement, with the site, freehold, measuring 25 feet by 40 feet. Price, Rs. 10,000.

House No. 153-175 on Sparks-street, Rangoon, a large four-storeyed, brick built, tenement, with the site, freehold, measuring 192 feet 9½ inches by 60 feet. Price, Rs. 3,05,000.

House No. 35 on Brooking-street, Rangoon, a four-storeyed, brick built tenement, with the site, freehold measuring 25 feet by 60 feet. Price, Rs. 36,500.

House No. 131-133 on 42nd-street, Rangoon, a three-storeyed, brick built tenement, with the site, freehold, measuring 40 feet by 50 feet. Price, Rs. 33,596.

A vacant plot of building land, freehold, on the Rangon-Thingangyun-Mandalay Trunk-road, near the Tamwe Railway Station, containing by admeasurement an area of 2.115 acres. Price, Rs. 7,665.

House No. 118 on 31st-street, Rangoon, a two-storeyed, brick built tenement, with the site, freehold, measuring 12½ feet by 50 feet. Price, Rs. 8,000.

House No. 645 on Merchant-street, Rangoon, a two-storeyed brick built tenement, with the site, freehold, measuring 13 1/2 feet by 90 feet. Price, Rs. 55,000.

House No. 64-66 on Maung Taulay-street Rangoon, a three-storeyed, brick built tenement with the site, freehold, measuring 36 feet 4 inches by 60 feet. Price, Rs. 87,500.

House No. 57 on 28th street, Rangoon, a tow-storeyed, brick built tenement, with the site, freehold, measuring 12½ feet by feet. Price, Rs, 21,000.

ASSEMBLY DEADLOCK

President Clears the Galleries

OBJECTION TO GOVERNMENT'S POLICING ARRANGEMENTS

New Delhi, January 20.

Though the normal agenda on the opening day of the Legislative Assembly was dull, there was considerable excitement in the lobbies owing to speculation regarding the possibility of the Hon. Mr. Patel making a statement arising out of the Congress boycott of the Assembly and the development that might take place as a result of Mr. Patel's decision not to permit the police to enter the inner precincts of the Chamber. He had posted the Assembly staff, who, it is said, had instructions to prevent the police from entering the galleries. It is further rumoured in the lobbies that, if the police persist in entering these places, the President may clear the galleries to close them up. The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, it is said, claims the power of policing the Chamber. The Hon. Mr. Patel takes his stand on the Crerar Committee Report, which, it is understood, recommends that the inner precincts of the Chamber should be policed by the Assembly's own force.

The House itself has undergone on the non-official side a complete change. The Swarajist Opposition, which had functioned for six years, has disappeared. The seating arrangements place the Nationa-Party in the official Opposition benches, with Pandit Malaviya occupying Pandit Motilal's seat to the left of the Deputy President, Mr. Mohamed Yakub. Next come the Independent benches, followed by the Central Muslims group. The Europeans retain the centre seats. No less than nineteen new members were present to take the oath.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

The President, on taking his seat, rose and made the following statement.—"Before I call upon the new members desiring to take their seats to take the oath or make their affirmation, I desire to bring to the notice of the House, a very serious situation which has arisen as a result of certain differences of opinion between the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi on the one hand the President of the Assembly on the other regarding the question of control over the admission of visitors into the outer as well as the inner precincts of the Assembly Sector. The Government of India and the Chief Commissioner maintain they, being responsible for the safety of the President and the other members of the House, were entitled to take such measures as to post as many policemen on any part of the Sector with such instructions to them as they consider necessary and that they are the sole judges for adequate protective measures, while the President of the Assembly on the other hand is of opinion that his authority within the precincts of the Assembly Sector is so supreme and his control so complete that his word as to adequate protective measures to be taken is final and that no measures to be taken is final and that no measures which have not his previous approval could be put into force within the precincts of the Sector. Last night, after the clock struck nine, I received an urgent communication from the Chief Commissioner of Delhi with a copy of series of orders which had been issued by him to the police. I wish I could read these orders to the House, but as the communication was marked confidential, I refrain from doing so. Simultaneously, I received the following communication from the Home Member: 'Immediate—Dear Mr. President, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has referred to the Government of India certain questions relating to police arrangements for protection of the Assembly Chamber, its precincts and the Council House building, which, I understand, he discussed with you yesterday. The most essential of these relate to proposals of checking admission to the Council House building and the presence of police, including uniformed police, in the public gallery. These questions after discussion, have been referred to the Governor-General and, with his concurrence, it is stated that the considered view of the Governor-General in Council is that, while supporting to the furthest reasonable limits the Hon. President's dignity in consultation with him with regard to arrangements for protecting the Assembly and the public resorting to its precincts, if the Hon. President is not prepared to concur in the advice of the Local Government which in law is responsible in essential matters of provision for the protection of Government, Government must take the final responsibility for the adequacy of the protective measures, on which point the authority immediately responsible is the best judge. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has accordingly been instructed to carry out his proposals in respect of the two essential points which I mentioned above, I consider it, however, important we should discuss the position personally, and I shall be glad to meet you any time to-morrow convenient to you before the Assembly meets.—Yours sincerely, Sd. J Crerar."

Mr. Patel continued: "The communication speaks for itself and needs no coment. As the hon. members are awrre, the President of the Assembly had appointed a Watch and Ward Committee under the chairmanship of the Leader of the House to consider the whole question of precautionary measures to be taken and advise him thereon. The Committee had recently submitted their report and the President has passed certain orders on their recommendations. The proposals which the Chief Commissioner of Delhi with the full concurrence of the Government of India, has put in operation from to-day, after full knowledge of the orders passed by the President on the recommendations of the Watch and Ward Committee, are in deliberate defiance of those orders and constitute a challenge to the authority of the Chair. To take only one instance, the President has directed that the galleries shall be guarded by the Assembly staff and that there shall be allowed only one policeman in plain clothes in the public gallery in accordance with the practice in the House of Commons, while the Chief Commissioner has posted four policeman in uniform in the public gallery. I have carefully studied the large number of orders issued to the police by the chief Commissioner and have no hesitation in saying that, taken as a whole, they seek to substitute the authority of Government for the authority of the Chair in the whole Assembly Sector, including the galleries. In these circumstances, I have no other course open but to direct that all the galleries, except the press gallery, be forthwith cleared and closed and that no further passes be issued to strangers until further orders. I hope the authorities concerned will in the meantime reconsider their position, and I will also consider what further steps I should take to vindicate the authority of the Chair. I express my regret to those who might be inconvenienced by this order.

The President was applauded by the Nationalists, the Independents and some members on the non-party benches.

THE GALLERIES CLEARED

It took some five minutes for the galleries to be cleared of all visitors and members of the Council of State and the policemen. Sir Arthur Froom showed some hesitancy as he probably thought the President's order did not apply to members of the Upper House, who generally sit in the galleries of the Assembly without pass. But finding every one else had left he too did so.

Dr. Shurawardy asked whether the orders applied in the case of members of the Upper House as well.

The President: Yes.

The President then asked the new members to be sworn in.

Sir James Crerar meanwile rose and asked permission to make a statement President: On what?

Sir James Crerar: With regard to the statement you have just made.

The President: I have passed my orders. They cannot be questioned.

THE INDIAN POLITICAL SITUATION

MRS. BESANT ON THE COUNTRY'S NEEDS

Madras, January 13.

"The first need of the country, declared Dr. Besant in a statement to the Associated Press, "is the preliminary invitation to all parties who are agreed on the building of a constitution on the basis of Dominion status to meet; the next need is the calling of a conference on this basis; the third need is the appointment of a Committee by that Conference to draft the outline of a constitution. The fourth need is to form a group of propagandists to popularise the outline, and to this end to set a number of writers to compose articles for newspapers and leaflets for free distribution and pamphlets to be placed on sale, giving details as to the application of Dominion status in other countries and its adaptation to India. In order to get busy, the first neee should be supplies in February and that could arrange for the next. A matter of immediate importance, perhaps the first thing to decide at the February meeting would be the establishment of an Electoral Board to choose suitable candidates, asking the constituencies, of course, to send representatives to such a Board. An electoral fund should be collected by the Board to aid candidates who cannot bear the whole of their electoral expenses. A committee of the Liberal Federation has been appointed to initiate the first step of the proposed union."

Basis of Indian Empire

DR. WILLIAMS ON FRIENDSHIP OF THE STATES.

Speaking at the Constitutional Club on "The Imperial Importance of the Indian States," Dr. Rushbrook Williams laid emphasis on the part which semi-autonomous kingdoms had played in the destiny of every Indian Empire. Our Empire, he said, was no exception, and the fact that at the time when we first intervened in Indian politics we found powerful kingdoms in existence had from the earliest times compelled us to adopt a policy entirely different, for example, from that which the Dutch were able to achieve in their own East Indian possessions.

It was an entire fallacy to suppose that the Indian States, which to-day still covered more than one-third of India, were a creation of British rule. On the contrary, our present British Indian territory started by being one of the smallest and weakest of Indian States, then became an important State; and only after a protracted effort achieved a position of paramouncy over the rest. The success of this effort was due in large degree to the structure of treaties and engagements which turned potential rivals into loyal allies; and thus left us free to concentrate our efforts upon the development of our own possessions. And while the efflux of time had turned the balance of material power entirely in our favour, we could not in honour forget the fact that our Indian Empire was founded upon the friendship of the other Indians Statess. For their part, the States had always been true to their treaties, and at every Imperial crisis had thrown their influence unhesitatingly into the scale in favour of the maintenance of the British connexion with India.

It would be a grave mistake to underestimate the importance, military, political, and economic, of the friendly attitude of the Indian States towards Britain. They were a valuable factor in the internal security of the country as a whole, and even in British India the social influence of the Indian Princes was very great. From the political point of view, also, they were likely to be of incalculable value in promoting a wise and just settlement of Indian problems; for while on the one hand they were devotedly attached to the person and throne of the King on the other hand they wished well to British India and would do all in their power to bring Britain and British India closer together. Finally, from the economic point of view, the Indian States possessed extensive and largely untapped natural resources, in the future development of which they showed every disposition to welcome British co-operation.

Burma Legislative Council

TWO CANDIDATES FOR BY-ELECTION

It is understood that there will be a contest for the by-election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, one of the representatives of the East Rangoon (Indian) Constituency in the Burma Legislative Council. The two candidates who are standing are Mr. Auzam and Mr. Narayana Rao. There may be a third candidate, but as yet no difinite information has been received regarding his decison.

MAWLAIK NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

PAGODA FESTIVAL

12th, January.

The station is now having a pagoda festival in the strand quarter, known as Dat-Paung-Ze-di, Pagoda. It was the pagoda built up of many ruined and ugly pagodas of the town by the elders of the Buddhist Community of the place. It is now two years in succession that we are having this festival and it is hoped that it will be an annual affair in future. Burmese Zat-pwe is also to be staged for three nights and it will shake the dullness of the town which has been rather quiet for sometime.

I would like to suggest to the elders who are responsible to this got-up of the noble work of having festival, to economise their fund for works of having a Tazaung and many other things that are urgently needed, this is better spending much money to stage pwe for nights, in future.

It pains me to note here that some cases of plague were reported some few days ago from Mingin, one of the townships of the district. It is the only town that was effected with this terrible disease in the whole district and that from many months back despite of medical measures, (of inoculation etc. as I learnt). Some say that it may be due to the filthiness of the place as the houses there are very much crowded. It is hoped that medical health officers will spare no pains to have it under check.

HOSPITAL SPORTS.

The above sports came off in the afternoon of the 8th January 1930 in the compound of the Civil Hospital here. As we all very well know, it was got up mainly for the enjoyment of the staff and their children of the hospital. The programme consisted of many amusing and interesting items and many have to be omitted for want of time. But all those that have been brought up, were very keenly contested by all competitors alike. For the success of it, the Civil Surgeon and his assistants deserved much credit. The available plot of ground was tastefully decoratted with paper chains and flags and was a very beautiful spot in ground. After the sports, prizes in money were kindly distributed by Mrs. Bell, wife of the Civil Surgeon and the staff and their children were also given a treat of light refreshment and the afternoon's pleasant function came to a close.

The following were items on the programme of the day's funtcion:—

1.220 yards — 1. Mg Ba Mg, 2. Gurudatta, 3. Mg Taw Mg.

2. Egg and Spoon Race, —1 Mrs. Ba Mg 2. Diena, 3 Mathan Kyi.

3. Thread and Needle Race :—

1. Ma Than Kyi partenered with Saya Ba Hlaing.

2. Clarice, partnered with Dr. Gile.

3. Miss Bell partnered with Dr. D. Singh.

4. Ami partnered with Mg Taw Mg [Consolation Prize].

4. Bun Biting :—1. Ma Tin Gyi, 2. Mg E Pe, 3. Mg Pyu [A very amusing item.]

5. Old man race:—1. Mr. Biswas, 2. Black Beared Dhobi, 3. Grey Beared Dhobi.

6. Hospital Race:—1 Bajai and partner, 2 Mg Taw Mg and partner, 3. Guradatta and partner, 4 Chutkara (Consotion prize.)

7. Blindfold in Ring (ladies) 1. Mrs. Taw Mg, 2 Diena, 3. Ami, 4. Mrs. Bajai 5. Ma Than Kyi, 6. Mrs. Kyaw Thu.

8. Sack Race. Mg. Taw, Mg 2. U Chit Mg

3. Military Police Orderly.

9. Traesure Hunt : Chutkara.

10. Tug of War Won by Dr. Giles' team.

11. Fruit Shy and money packets are also very amusing and these prizes were not given, but each competitor who could win the prizes took what he got.

U Sein Gadon Dead

LOSS TO BURMESE STAGE

It is reported that U Sein Gadon, the well-known Burmese actor, died at Monywa on 16th January. He was dancing for four nights at Monywa. He fell ill later on and consequently died. His death is a great loss to the Burmese stage.

Burmese Balloonist.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT IN RANGOON.

It is understood that by arrangement with the National Sporting Club, U Kyw Yin, the balloonist will make another ascent in his balloon in Rangoon next Sunday between 3 p. m. and 4 p. m. The ascent will be made from the Dalhousie Park in the Royal Lakes.

Rangoon Y. M. B. A.

HEADQUARTERS REMOVED.

The headquarters of the Rangoon Y.M.B.A. have been removed from No. 393, Sparks Street to No. 224, Phayre Street, Rangoon.

Continued from page 5

are such political babes as not to understand the game of the British imperialist capitalists. The section of the trustees has ever been anxious as to the well-being of countries endowed with a rich soil and other natural wealth. Burma presents to their eyes a rich field for exploitation. Not that they have not exploited the province so far. But the Indian politicans who are agitating for poitical and fiscal autonomy are a thorn in their flesh. How much better will it not be, they ask of themselves, if Burma could be kept in more secluded surroundings? The more wary of Burmese politicians understand this game of the foreign exploiters and they have been warning the people against the dangers of separation. The suggestion to transfer the control to the Colonial Office is interesting. How much would Sir Charles Innes not like to play the role of a Sir Edward Grigg?

Rice Trade and Trade Associations Dinner.

To The Editor, NEW BURMA.

Sir,

I read with no little interest the speeches (especially that of the Chairman) reported, to have been made at the annual dinner of the Rangoon Trades Associatoin. The chairman, in proposing the itoast of His Excellency the Governor, made a reference to the rice trade, stating that he was given to understand that the trade was mproving and that as a trader he was pleased and should be looking forward to a prosperous year.

This remarkable statement coming as it does from one who is the president of an important association of many prominent tradesmen of Rangoon and made at a time when the commercial atmosphere is heavily charged with the talk of trade depression and trade enquiry commissions and on an occasion when the head of the province usually makes announcements that have far-reaching results, should command and attract the attention of every one who professes to take an interest in the fortunes of Burma and the Burman. An invigorating sense of hope and optimism regarding the fortunes of Burma seems to purvade throughout the Trades' Dinner. Oh, if only all could share the hopes and optimisms of the distinguished gathering at the Minto Mansions! May I, Sir, request you to kindly allot a corner in the colums of your paper should any member of that distinguished gathering of tradesmen or any gentlemen, feel disposed to explain, convince and educate the sceptical and ignorant Burmese public that their fears regarding Burma's trade and industry are groundless and that the rice trade, (the basis of almost all other trades of Burma) has improved? I shall however venture to take the liberty of warning the obliging gentleman [should there be one] that his task will not be easy for the following reasons. The Burman is not so ignorant as not to realize :—

1. that the main source of Burma's income is from her rice exports.

2. that her purchasing power depends on the value she receives on her rice exports.

3. that at the present low level of prices for her paddy, she will be faced with a shortage of several crores of rupees in her annual income from her rice exports alone.

4. that she is fast feeling the uncomfortable pinch of her dwindling income.

5. that not being a highly commercially developed country, her surplus wealth is mainly invested in her lands, which in consequence of the low prices of poddy have greatly depreciated in value.

6. that the losses she thus incurred from her investments are colossal.

7. that her meagre credit found chiefly on the goodwill of the Chettyars, is reduced to vanishing point.

8. that the goodwill and credit of the Chettyars are of so slight and flimsy a material of which Burma's credit is built that even a mild political breeze—like the separation question—may prove to be sufficient to wreck the frailship of Burma's hard-earned credit.

9. that all indigenous trading enterprizes are faced with acute financial stringency.

10. that the dwindling income, the losses due to the depreciation in the land values and the impaired credit are leading to a general depression in all trades of Burma.

11. that the general depression in the trade reacts on all other professions not excluding even those that wait at the bar, and those at the bench.

Well, holding these views Shall I say prejudices? the task of convincing the Burman must indeed be herculean. I would therefore heartily congratulate the gentleman should be succeed to dissipate from the minds of the Burman those doubts and fears regarding Burma's trade [the rice trade in particular] and instil into him the of spirit optimism which he badly wants.

NON-INDIAN.

FEATHER-LIGHT

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Burma's Future

"STATESMAN" COMMENT.

Allahabad, January 19.

Commenting on the Governor of Burma's address to the Rangoon Trades Association, the Statesman, in the course of a lengthy editorial article, writes: "His latest pronouncement is much more definite. He told the Trades Association frankly that the Government view was that the closer India approximated to self-government the less justification there was for including Burma in India. He admitted that opinion in the Province was unanimous in demanding ultimate sparation and expressed his own convinction that prima facie advantages would accrue from earlier separation. The only objection he had to urge against the scheme was at the most half-hearted. India and Burma had been so long bound together that the process of separation was likely to prove difficult, but if the Governor could have his way the question would soon be settled in favour of Burma's determind. The position as defined by Sir Charles Innes's speech, is becoming acute. The local Government has more or less put itself at the head of the provincial demand for separation, but the Burma Government, as at present constituted, is in effect a branch of the Government of India. Therefore the Government of India, through its local representatives, is being manoeuvred into acquiescence in its own elimination so far as Burma is concerned. It is a piquant illustration of the influence of overwhelming popular opinion upon a semi-bureacratic administration, Incidentally it suggests that the oppression, of which we have recently been hearing a great deal, is an oppression largely in the Pickwickian seuse. Substitute the word pressure which is an almost etymological equivalent, and we are brought up against the fact that the Government and not the people of Burma is being subjected to it. In his heart of hearts, Sir Charles Innes would doubtless prefer an equaitable financial adjustment. The possition as he bitterly complained to the Legislative Council last year, is that while the population of Burma is only one twentieth of the total population of British India it has provided as much as a tenth of the total revenue of the Central Government. Nevertheless even this anomaly would be preferable to the scheme which was drawn up some time ago by the Burma Separation League. Under this scheme there was to be a free state of Burma with her own Parliament, which would have power to appoint high commissioners and other foreign representatives and would be responsible for its own naval and military defence. Defence problems are, indeed, the rock upon which all proposal for sparation are likely to wreck themselves for many years to come, although His Excellency Sir Charles Innes was too tactful to say so."

THE RICE MARKET

18-1-30

The Local Rice market has further gone up by about Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8 than yesterday, Outside quotations were small mills January at 375 and 3 months at 382-8 Kanoungtoe Big millers sold small mill quality January and February 2500 tons at 372-8 and Bassein Big millers sold white Yathalay January and February 1200 tons at 380 382-8 White the Small Millers sold their own quality Immediate Milling 200 Tons at 377-8 old Ngasein January and February 450 Tons at 380 385 New Ngasein February 300 Ton at 375 and Ngasein Milchar 200 Tons at 370. Other nominal prices were all January Small Mill Ngasein 372-8 375 while Meedone 405 407-8 S. Q. Meedone 425 S. Q. Ngasein 390 Loozain Ngasein 325 Meedone 350 February White Meedone 402-8 405 S Q Meedone 415 and Lonzain Meedone 357-8 In the Gown Rice Market prices were Mill sugandi 390 410 Long Boil 380 395 Boil Milchar 380 390 Full Boil 360 370 Rangoon Mill Milchar 370 372-8 Boil Yathalay 380 405 White Yathalay 370 390 Half Boil Ngasein 345 355 Shwebo Old Rice 420 420 and New 405 410.

Indian Police Service Recruitment Rules

A Government of India, Home Department Notification dated the 24th December 1929 states:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 14 of the Indian Police Service Recruitment Rule, 1927, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Regulations published in the Home Department Notification No. F, 20 IV 28 Police, dated the 23rd May 1928 namely.

In paragraph 3 of the said Regulations, in the list of optional subjects in Section B, for the entry, "13 Botany and Zoology" the following entries shall be substituted namely :—

"13 Botany
14 Zooloy"

and the remain in entries 14 to 19 shall be renumbered 15 to 20.

University of Rongoon.

DR. CHAKKO PRIZE.

The University of Rangoon has accepted a generous offer of Rs. 1000 by Dr. C. Chakko N. B., 353 Sparks Street, Rangoon for the endowment of an Annual Prize consisting of a Gold Medal to be called the 'Dr. Chakko Gold Medal' to the value of Rs. 40 approximately to be awarded to the candidate standing highest in the Midwifery in the M. B. & B. S. Examination of the University.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Notice

Tenders are invited for the purchase, including demolition and removal of the undermentioned buildings excluding all Electrical and Sanitary fittings, situated on the Strand Road at Barr Street :—

	Approximate area
River Police Superintendent's office (Brick and Tile), ...	881 sq. ft.
River Police Station (Brick and shingle)	1463 "
Old "Port Commission House" (Brick and tile)	3969 "
Kitchen (Brick and tile ...	245 "
Goomty (Corrugated iron) ...	24 "

Tenderers must quote one lump sum for the whole of the above buildings and must state the time required for demolition and complete removal. A penalty of Rs 25 per day will be imposed for every day beyond the contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for Purchase and Removal of Barr Street Houses" and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners, not later than noon on 8th February 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit receipt for Rs 500 deposited with the Chief Accountant, Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars and permits to inspect the buildings may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

SD/- E. C. NIVEN,
M. Inst. C. E.,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

1. Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a.m. on the 10th February 1930, for supply of 35614.50 cft. of blue stone surface metal. All other information including the conditions of the contract can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

SD/- LUN BYE,
President,
Pegu Municipality,

Pegu.
The 16th January 1930.

Vaccines Sera and Specialties OF The British Drug Houses, Limited London

WE beg to announce to the Medical Profession of our appointment as SOLE AGENTS in Burma for the Vaccines Sera and the Specialities of British Drug Houses, Ltd., London.
We are also glad to mention that all the of British Drug Houses Ltd., London, are kept in a "FRIGIDAIRE" Cold Storage Cabinet, worked electrically keeping a continuous temperature of 45 degrees F., which could be seen in our Show-Rooms in Mogul Street, Rangoon.

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ဃျွေးထား၊ ၄ပဲ၊

ကာသာဘိဒိမင်းဘွဲ့နှုန်းတွင်းစာတ် တော်ကြီး၊

ရွှေးဟောင်း နှောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ များကို၊ ဆိသွယ် မှတ်သွယ်–နည်းပြုသွယ်– အဆိမွာ တိုးသွယ်–အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်ထွယ် စီတဉ်၍ထားသော ဝယ်ထုကြီးဖြစ် ပါသည်၊

ထဆုပ်ထွင်အားကိုး ၁၁ပဲ၊ ၃၆ပဲ၊

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ဆထိုး ၁၀ချပ်၄ပဲ၊

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"Dilemma in India"

ကလီထရက်လယ်ထွန်စက်။

ယခုနှစ်တွင် အထက်ပါစက်နှင့် လုပ်ကိုင်၍နေရာ တိုင်းမှာပင် ကျဲ၊ နွား လုပ်ကိုင် ခြင်းထက် ကောင်းမွန်ခဲ့ ကြောင်းသိရှိရပါ၍။မဝယ်ရသေးသောမိတ်ဆွေများ စပါး ဖြတ်လျှင် ဖြတ်ခြင်း စ၍လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန် ယခုက မှာမှသာ လျှင်အချိန်မှီရနိုင်ပါမည်။အဒ္ဒါးထွန်လိုပါကစုံစမ်းကြပါ၊

မြေပိုင်ရှင်များ၏အကျိုး သည်ပိုး ဆောင်ရွက် လို သည်အလျောက်ကျိုးစားလာခဲ့ရာ၊ ယခုအခါကလီထရက် လယ်ထွန်စက်များကို။ ငွေအပြေတကြိမ်တည်းပေး၍ အ ထက်ကာရီကကဲ့သို့ ဝယ်ယူခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ပါဘဲ–ငွေဆင်း နှင့်ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ရန်အမြန်လာရောက်စုံစမ်းကြပါ။

မြန်မာဖိုင်းမြန်မာပြည်လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်မီးတိုက်။

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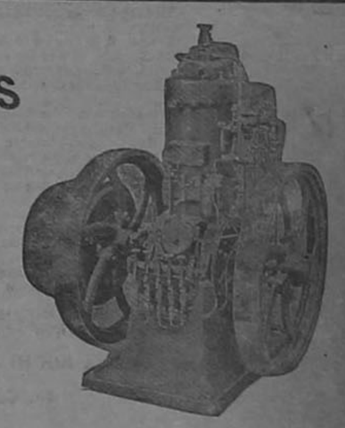

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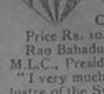

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Without moving his position, Houdini explained the nature of his trouble. The guard of the train was touched by the story, and agreed to allow the conjurer to travel on the promise that the fare would be paid at the end of the week. The promise was kept.

From that moment Houdini was made.

I know at least one occasion when Houdini failed. He was in the chair at a meeting of the Magicians' Club, and the light suddenly went out. On going downstairs to find the electric main Houdini was confronted with a door that was fastened by a heavy padlock. That padlock was one too many for the great American. Although he employed every ruse he could think of, he had to admit defeat.

x x x x x x

Many people will easily recall the impressive figure of John Nevil Maskelyne, the Grand Old Man of Magic, who for many years played to full houses at his own theatre in Langham-place. Much of his success was due to the fact that he was a man who understood the real value of publicity.

Throughout his life Maskelyne was the great public opponent of Spiritualism. He was for ever issuing and accepting challenges, taking actions, writing articles—anything to keep himself in the public eye. In reality, his protestations against spooks were all part of his publicity programme.

'He was really a believer in Spiritualism,' I have his own word for this. One day he walked into my office, and, with a note of sarcasm in his voice, he said, "I suppose you could tell me how all my tricks are done?"

"I certainly could," I replied smilingly.

"Oh, indeed?" Maskelyne continued. "Then perhaps you know what trick I am building in secret at the present moment?"

I immediately produced a blue print of an Indian fakir trick from one of the drawers of my desk. "Perhaps this is it," I said, pushing the print across the table.

The old man's eyes bulged from his head when he saw the plan. He went off in a towering rage threatening all sorts of things. He never knew how I discovered his secret, but if Harry Houdini were alive, he might tell you ;

Joh Nevil went direct to his theatre and destroyed his half-constructed apparatus. I was sorry when I heard what he had done, for it was an excellent trick, and his secret would never have escaped.

x x x

The most eccentric illusionist I ever met was Lafayette, who specialised in animal performances. Magicians have much to thank him for. It was he who established the first-class conjurer as a man worthy of a high salary. Had it not been for Lafayette, Houdini would never have earned his £1000 a week in London.

When Lafayette first came to this country he demanded £500 a week to appear at the Holborn Empire.

Such a large sum for one artist was unheard of in those days, and the directors told him bluntly that they could not pay it.

To prove his words, Lafayette took over the theatre himself for a fortnight, agreeing to pay a fixed sum to the directors. His show was a tremendous success, and he convinced the management that the salary he asked was really low.

Of the finer points of the magician's art Lafayette knew nothing He was simply a mechanical illusionist—all his effects were obtained automatically.

Lafayette was extraordinarily secretive. When he was performing he allowed nobody behind the stage or in the wings. In defiance of the Lord Chamberlain's Regulations, he demanded that the "pass door" the small door which connects the stage with the stalls—should be bolted. It was this latter stipulation which cost the illusionist his life.

He was burned to death at the Empire Theatre, Edinburgh, on May 9, 1911. It is popularly supposed that he escaped from the burning theatre, but on returning to rescue his beautiful white horse he became suffocated by the fumes. This is a pretty story.

What actually happened was this : The stage was decorated with a number of flimsy curtains which hung in folds from the ceiling. In some unaccountable way one of them caught fire. In a few seconds the whole of the stage was ablaze.

Lafayette ran through the flames and smoke to the pass door—and remembered too late. It was locked and bolted by his own orders. He turned back, but was suffocated before he could reach the other side of the stage.

I seems but a short while since poor Chung Ling Soo was killed on the stage of the Wood Green Empire. Actually it is nearly ten years ago.

x x x x

Chung Ling Soo made himself famous by one of the most astounding pieces of audactiy the theatrical world has known. He was a Scottish-American who came to this country many years ago, performing in his real name of Robinson. His show was clever, but he met with little success, and returned to his own country a bitterly disappointed man.

For a considerable time he worked as a magician's mechanic, and managed to save sufficient money to buy himself a complete outfit of Chinese clothing.

He returned to this country in the assumed name of Chung Ling Soo, and for a time did moderately well. Then he took an enormous risk to bring his name before the public. Luck was with him, and the gamble came off.

At the time there was a genuine Chinese magician named Ching Lin Foo touring the country. Robinson conceived the idea of denouncing this man as a fraud and an imposter, while claiming that he himself was the only genuine Chinese magician in the country. Think of the colossal cheek of the man !

Had Ching Ling Foo cared to accept the challenge Robinson would doubtless have been ruined. But the Chinese was an easy-going man, who preferred to leave the country rather than be mixed up in any sort of controversy.

Robinson's death was extremely sad inasmuch as it was only the slipping of a safety catch in a rifle that caused him to be killed.

The trick was exceedingly effective. Two live bullets were shown to the audience and placed in a rifle. The shots were fired by an assistant at Chung Ling Soo, who stood with a plate against his breast on the far side of the stage. Apparently the magician caught the bullets on the plate which was handed to the audience.

The live bullets were realy retained in the rifle by means of a safety catch. At the same time Robinson touched a secret spring, which in turn released two new bullets on the plate.

Unfortunately, something went wrong with the safety catch on the rifle. One of the bullets was released, and Robinson sank to the floor with a cry of "My God! You've shot me."

The curtain was hastilly lowered. But in a few minutes poor Chung Ling Soo was dead. He had played his last performance.

THE RICE MARKET

20-1-30.

The Local Rice Market was better by about Rs. 2-8 than last week. Outside quotations were 9 Small Mills January at 375 and 3 months 385. Kanoungtoe Big Millers sold Small Mill quality January 500 tons at 375 Small Millers sold Small Mill Ngasein January 100 tons at 377-8 white Meedone 300 tons at 407-8 Ngasein Milchar 100 tons at 377-0 Pazoondaung small mill quality 500 tons at 375 old small mill Ngasein 150 tons at 385 387-8 and February 100 tons at 390 other nominal prices were S. Q. Ngasein 390 S. Q. Meedone 420 Lonzain Ngasein 325, Lonzain Meedone 350. The Godown Rice Market quotations were Mill Sugandi 385 410 Long Boil 382-8 395. Boil Milchar 482-8 392-8 Full. Boil Ngasein 360 372-8 Rangoon Milchar 377-8-380. River line 365-369. Half Boil Ngasein 350-360. Boil broken 190-220. Boil Bran 45. Boil Yathalay 385-395. White Yathalay 380-395. White Bran 55. Shwbo old rice 420-470 and new 405-410.

The paddy market was steady to firm prices were 139-140. Mandalay 141-142. Prome 140-142-143 Boat and 155 Meedone.

BA GLAY & BA TIN
Daily Rice Market.

Rangoon Turf Club

Handicaps and Selections for Saturday.

12-15 p. m.

THE DWARF MAIDEN PLATE (No III).—About 5 Furlongs.

Mary Ann	7 9
Naing Bee	7 9
Twilight	7 9
Arzun P	7 7
Jecomalt	7 7
Ohn Myaing	7 7
Sapphire Star W	7 7
Kan Nyun Mg F	7 5
Ngwe Moe	7 5
Gaung Nyun Way P	7 1
Burma Girl	6 13
Iris, Little Mac. Win Kyi subject to measurement.	

12-45 p.m.

THE DWARF MAIDEN PLATE No. II. —About 5 Furlongs.

Diadem W	8 1
Gaung Kyi P	8 1
Kan Gaung	8 1
Shwe La Win	8 1
Than Toe	8 1
Wun Hi P	8 1
Polo	7 13
Spitfire	7 13
Fairway	7 11
Minhla	7 11
Mya Nu	7 11
Sein Than	7 11
Zem Zem F	7 11

1-15 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE (Div. VI).—About 5 Furlongs.

Aung Kyu	9 0
Shotaway	8 13
Bwe Byu P	8 12
Pyi Nyun	7 12
Happy Hampstead	8 8
Taung Ko Lon	8 3
Kan Baw Ma F	8 3
Royal Fury	8 0
Win Pe Aye	8 0
Daung Byan W	7 12
Khin Sein Win	7 7
Yuzana P	7 0
Nyun Yi	7 0
Victor	7 0
Thein Gi Ma	7 0
Aung Kywe	7 0

1-45 p. m.

THE DWARF MAIDEN PLATE (No. I).—About 5 Furlongs.

Biplane F	8 7
De Mo	8 7
May Nyun P	8 7
Royal Clipper	8 7
Brigand	8 5
Lady Love	8 5
Mya Gaung	8 5
Royal Marine	8 5
Saw Yan Aung	8 5
Thein Gaung	8 5
Whirl Wind	8 5
Chit Sein	8 3
Mandala Kywe P.	8 3
Nyun Gaung	8 3
Royal Argent	8 3
Shwe Pyi E W	8 3
Win Kyaing	8 3

2-15 p. m.

THE DWARF PLATE Div. V.—About 5 Furlongs.

Mya Nyun Gi	9 0
Lar Byan	8 12
Sur Sur	8 10
Daily Thein	8 10
Lady Sybil	8 10
Pigeon Hawk P	8 8
Rowena	8 7
Sein Hman W	8 5
Ant Maung	8 4
Popa Ma	8 1
Bo Hein	8 0
Aung Thein Ngwe	8 0
Hla Hla Win	7 13
Gladiator P	7 12
Birdot F	7 11
Sein Win	7 11
Mya Thein	7 10
Aung Mya Yi	7 7

2-45 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE (Div, IV).—About 5 Furlongs.

Royal Bass P	9 0
Wike Ohn F	8 12
Tin Shwe	8 7
Thaindawa	8 7
Aung Kyaw Nyun	8 3
Thein Naing	8 2
Missy Baba	8 2
Bala Mai	8 1
Sylvia	7 12
Captain Cuttle	7 12
Hla Hla	7 10
Shwe Dwin	7 10
Kin Mya Kyi	7 8
Marie	7 6
Dro Thwe	7 4
Aung Mingala W	7 4
Thein Sint	7 2
Onitsha	7 0
Win Nyun	7 0

3-15 p.m.

THE GRIFFIN PLATE (Div.II).—About 6 Furlongs.

Lai Lai Win	9 4
Blackie F	9 2
Wallaby P	9 2
Sherreen	9 0
The Ringer	8 13
Vulcan W	8 2
Mica P	8 0
Grayling	8 0
Saleem	7 7
Second Thoughts	7 3
Final Square	7 0
Ko Ko	7 0
Saw Dust	7 0
Fortune	7 0
Elsie	7 0

3-45 p.m.

The DWARF PLATE Div. III.—About 5 Furlongs.

Sai Bala F	9 0
Thabye Aung	8 12
Gaung Win Nyun	8 9
Thaung Sein	8 7
Royal Rose	8 7
Golden Gift	8 5
Sein Dwin	8 5
Sein Mya Thein	8 5
Thuriya Koma	8 4
Thein Tin	8 4
Bo Yan Naing	8 2
Htay Mai	8 2
Sein Mary	8 0
Hla Thein P	7 12
Than Nu	7 12
Daily	7 12
Hla Sein W	7 10
Toe Aung P	7 7
Aung Me	7 7
Shwe Dalk Win	7 3

4-15 p.m.

THE GRIFFIN PLATE (Div. I)—About 6 Furlongs.

Digger P	9 3
Pretty Girl W	9 3
Zev	8 9
Gypsy Bride P	8 9
Twenty Better	8 5
Jolly Boat F	8 3
Hell's Belle	8 0
Silver Gift	7 12
Kamal	7 0
Laughing	7 0
Irroy	6 12

4-45 p.m.

THE DWRAF PLATE (Div. I).—About 5 Furlongs.

Billet Doux	8 11
Htaik Nyun P	8 7
Win Sin	8 4
Aung Nyun Pe	7 10
Htein Hlyan P	7 10
Niku	7 7
Sammer	7 7
Min Nyun	7 6
Aung Myat Kyaw	7 5
Sein Ohn	7 5
Goodi W	7 3
Suspicion	7 0
Nyun Hpu Sein F	6 12

5-15 p. m.

THE PEGU SPRINTERS HANDICAP —About 6 Furlongs.

Le Saney	9 10
Bridesmaid	9 6
His Excellency	8 12
Sein Aung	8 11
Viva P	8 5
Pinsticker W	8 0
Chi Hsan	7 13
Thein Mauk	7 12
Bilberry	7 10
Kaw Wi La P	7 7
Kan Baw	7 7
Sein Kyi Kyi	7 3
Pauk Kharani	7 0
Chandrably	7 0
Rex	7 0
Toorukh F	7 0
Padonma	7 0
Than Weikza	7 0
Mya Shwe	7 0

5-45 p.m.

THE DWARF PLATE (Div. II).—About 5 Furlongs.

Royal Rainbow	9 0
Mya Win Mg	8 11
Than Win	8 4
Best	8 0
Saw Chit U	8 0
Pacolet	7 12
Ngwe Dwin	7 12
Mohinee P	7 12
Nila Nyun W	7 10
Kokine Star	7 10
Thiha Thway	7 8
Yi Yi	7 7
Toe Naing P	7 3
Lone La F	7 3
Christable	7 0
Red Bird	7 0

Entry accepted subject to Starters certificate.

Dilemma in India

U Ba Pe's Speech at the Corporation

The following is the full text of the speech made by U Ba Pe at the monthly meeting of the Rangoon Corporation on the 7th January in connection with certain passages in the book entitled "Dilemma in India" by Sir Reginald Craddock:—

Sir, the notice given by me reads as follows: U Be Pe will draw attention of the Corporation to certain disparaging remarks by Sir Reginald Craddock, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Burma, in the publication entitled "The Dilemma in India" against the administration of the Commissioner and the Corporation with a view to talking suitable action." While reading through the book written by Reginald Craddock called. "The Dilemma in India" I was in a dilemma myself. On the on hand we have in Mr. Scott a well experienced and able officer running the Municipal administration of Rangoon. On the other hand we have Sir Reginald Craddock, at one time a member of Imperial Executive Coucil Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, making disparaging remarks against the Corporation. I do not know whom to believe; whether Sir Reginald Craddock is justified or not. But before I go further into the matter I propose to read the extracts which I refer to in my notice. In the first place the object of the book I may tell you is given in these words:—

"The book is an attempt to lay before such of my fellow country men as are interested in India such facts and deductions from the facts as I have been able to observe and draw from a long experience of the country and of its people."

He has spent 35 years in India and Burma and he is well qualified to speak. He goes on to say:

"The British people are anxious to do their duty; they wish to be fair, to keep their promises to do justice between man and man, but their conception of their duty is circumscribed by these phrases, and they do not know either the facts or the factors which govern the facts. The vast majority are quite naturally immersed in their own persuits and interests. India is a long way off. Where their own immediate interests are concerned they like to have a say and they are not backward in saying it.

Where their own interests are not conspicuously involved they are content to leave things to the politicians. And so it comes about only one man in thousand (and that is a liberal allowance) takes any serious interest in India, or cares very much about what happens there, or thinks it worth while to study the facts."

"So the book is meant for those people in England who know nothing about India and Burma. If the alleged facts given by Sir Reginald Craddock are correct there is something wrong here and if they are not correct it is up to the Corporation to take suitable action. What are the facts As regards Rangoon he says:—

"From some note of an experienced observer"—not from his personal knowledge; "I learn that in Rangoon Municipal elections are a farce; in the European and Chinese communities there is genuine choice; among the Burman personalities alone count, and the candidates usually arrange among themselves such withdrawals and are necessary to avoid a contest. The Hindu community is dominated by the coolies vote; the leading labour contractors can always get themselves or their nominees elected. The first thing to be done is to stuff the register of electors with names like Yenkana, etc. Telugus seems to have few names to go round and no one but a Telugu can distinguish one from another. The next item in the programme is to ensure that on the polling day a vote is cast for every name in the Register. Coolies are brought up to the booth by motor lorry loads, and are furnished by the agents of the contractors with a ticket giving their name, their numbers on the register and their addresses. They are then carefully coached in these names and addresses and sent in to vote. The only hitch in this procedure that sometimes occurs in that they often don't know—their preceptors have forgotten to instruct them—the names of the candidates they are supposed to vote for. He shows that two men can return any candidates in any election for the Hindus. Much the same occurs in the case of the Mohammedans. One man can direct the vote of the lower class Chittagonians. Shopkeepers, traders, landowners, etc are dominated by an important market and landowning campany.

The observer goes on to say: So far as one can see, short as has been experience of elections, it has been enough to teach the Burmans thoroughly all such vices as bribery, intimidations and personation..... He goes on to cite some notorious instances of bribery. Even on the Rangoon Corporation only the presence of I.C.S. Commissioner, a strong contingent of European and nominated members and the failure of Indian and Burman cliques to combine enable the business to be carried on. Burmese and Indians Councillors belog to the same grade as the subordinates on the staff. Intrigue is rife and discipline hard to maintain. Appointments are which are made by the Corporation give rise to the most acrid exhibitions of communal and facial thing."

"Then on the page 133 he has those short and very significant conclusion."

In Burma things are so bad that Government of Burma is afraid to describe them and evades the issue. It will not wash its dirty linen in public. These are storng commants on the administration of the Rangonn Corporation. The election are in a farce. If this is true the officer who is responsible for conducting the elctions is to be blamed. We have the Commissioner as the officer conducting the elections if Sir.

Reginald Craddock is correct then our Commissioner is to be blamed. If the criticism is not correctthen we have to take action to show that Sir Reginald Craddock is wrong. So far as my personal knowledge goes Sir Reginald Craddock seems to have got his information from someone in Burma. The nearest approach to his remarks occur in the memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission by an Association got up in a hurry in order to palce their valuable views before the Commission. It is known as the Association of Business and Professional Men. This is what they have to say and if these statements are not correct then they must be professional liars :...

"The Corporation of Rangoon affords an instructive study. Its electorate has been divided upon communal lines as is to somle extent the case with the Legislative Council. It has 10 Burmans Representatives, 5 European, 4 Mussulman, 4 uhind and 2 Chinese, 4 representatives of public bodies and 5 nominated by Government. Rangoon has had many years of experience of Municipal elections, enough to teach, not the responsibilities of election, but every species of electoral fraud that can be practised. The most crying evils personation and intimidation. It frequently happens that before the poli opens the candidates in control of the Hindu coolies vote [or his agent] surrounds the entrance to the polling booth with a mob of labourers who have been instructed to keep out anyone not belonging to their own particular class. They press enmasse around the entrance and it is with difficulty and that they are prevented from overthrowing the temporary structure. The educated voter has no taste for a scramble with such a mob, and waits for hours but in the end has to leave without voting. The coolies who flood the polling booth carry, each of them, a coloured card issued by the organization of one of the candidates saying that his name is so and so and his number on the register so and so. This is for the convenience of the tellers. It conceals the fraud by the ignorant coolies; for the same on the card is not his own. When the coolies has voted, he returns for a fresh card and repeats the process.

"In the Mohammedan community the same tactics are employed as in the Hindu and it is not too much to say that there are two large employers of labour who can return any candidates who secures their good offices.

"Burmans are frequenthy elected without contest by a system of mutual arrangement among the candidates, the voters talking no part in it. They seem to have little interest in the matter. The Chinese representatives are arranged by a few leaders without a contest. In the European community alone does not an inteligent lectorate come to the the booth.

"The result of all this is that while the action of the European representatives are liable to criticism by their electorate, in the case of the other communities no interest is taken. It is expected of their representatives that they can consider the interest of their own community without any regard for the general good of the city.

This cheession to communal interests is painfully apparent. For exmaple, one Section apposes regulations restricting building and the enforcement of sanitary rules because of their possible effect in diminishing the income of owners of proverty. Another will support every proposal to appoint a Burman or Indian to a post in municipal service irrespective of his ability to discharge its duties.

"In many cases the reason for certain candidates going to some ttouble in contesting an election is obscure, for their attendance at meetings is irregular and their interest nil.

"It is safe to say that were it not for the nominated and European members [allied constituency] together with representatives of public bodies on the Rangoon Corporation, there would be a rapid deterioration in the Municipal administration of this City. The few able and conscientious non-European members would be in the hopeless minority."

I am more conversant with elections amongst the Burmese community than other communities and I want to offer some remarks as regards Sir, Reginald Craddock's attack on the Burmese candidate According to Sir Reginald Craddock there was no real election amongst the Bermese community and that all was done by mutual arrangement and so on. From my personal experience in the first election in 1925 when I first got into the Corporation there was a severe contest in the ward I stood for. There was no mutual arrangement and no understanding whatever. There was free voting at the booth. I the next election I and my colleague Mr. Ohn Ghine had everything prepard. We issued our election manifestoes and put up our sheds but the gentlemen who were opposing us somehow thought better of it oversight and withdraw in the morning just before the polling took place. It was without our knowledge and we only knoey of it when we went to polling booth. There was no arrangment with regard to this. The same thing happened in Kemmendine. There was a severe contest in the first election and in the last election here was no mutual arrangement. It was the same with Botataung.

In Dallah there was no election as there was only one candidate. With regard to Lanmadaw U Kyaw Zau can speak better than I can. So far as I know there was no mutual arrangement and Sir Reginald Craddock's statement are wrong. Yet he tries to educate his fellow countrymen on facts regards the Hindus; Mohammedans and others, I will leave it to the members of those communities to speak. The point I wish to draw attention to is this. If Sir Reginald Craddock's remarks are correct then we must admit that there is this failure in connection with the elections in Rangoon and our Commissioner, an I.C.S Commissioner, who is the officer who also conducts the elections will have to take suitable action to put a stop of these undesirable things. If the remarks are not true then it is up to the Corporation to say that those remarks are not true, and Sir Reginald Craddock's attempt to gain his point by misrepresenting things to people in England in the fashion is to be condemned. I want to move a resoluation to this effect but I not propose to make definition proposition now as it concerns various communities and I do not know their views. After hearing their views I will do so.

LIVE DANGEROUSLY

Motto for the Youth

Courage is a human quality which has always appealed to men and women. Even its simplest and directly physical manifestations indicate an element of grandeur in human character.

In many of its forms it is a token of the divinity in man. Of such is the courage of heroism Of such is the courage which impels men to maintain a course which they believe to be right despite "the reproach of man." This is a courage of the spirit, and the problems of life often call for it. Men respect it, even when they do not understand it.

Courage in man is one of the chief weapons of his higher nature. The struggle between good and evil which is the story of the life of mankind throughout the ages is not accidental. It is constitutional and organic. Life cannot be easy and safe for any but it can be brave and true and triumphant for all.

THE GOSPEL OF MORAL WEAKLINGS.

All the great work of the world has been done and the chief blessings of life have been won by men and women who have dared to live dangerously. Liberty is our heritage because patriots have defied tyranny. Sainthood is glorified by the martyrs who have gone unflinchingly to torture and death. The physical world is known to us and its wealth ministers to the needs of our civilisation because men have faced the terrors of the unknown, as Columbus did when he sailed to the West.

"Safety First"is a sound maxim for those who have to cross our streets through crowded traffic but in the larger traffickings of life it is a poor gospel, a gospel for moral weaklings. Nothing worth having in life is attainable without an element of risk and if this be true then obviously the first duty of life is courage.

It is the motive force behind many other needful qualities. It takes courage to be patient. We cannot be truthful or pure in thought and deed without steadfast courage. Moral courage in fact, is courage in its highest form : for it is supported by no outward glory, and is often misinterpreted. To be morally courageous is to risk derision, and no one likes to be the object of derisive laughter. Thus writes Sir Charles Wakefield, in the "Sunday Chronicle,'

QUIET COURAGE OF UNKOWN HEROES.

We can never know the whole story of human courage and what it has done to lighten the burdens of life. To each of us is given a hint. We each know something in our own environment of the quiet courage of the nameless heroes whose name is legion.

We know of those stricken in health, who keep a smiling face in spite of constant pain. We see the courage of the young and inexperienced, upon whose shoulders sometimes falls the responsibility of supporting a widowed mother and young brothers and sisters.

"Such courage is obscure, no medals reward it. It dwells in the shelter of the home away from the glare of the light—known to you or to me but to few besides. Consider, however, the whole pageant of humanity far and wide. How great must be the sum total of this humble, fireside courage. And to those who can imagine what it means how magnificent and inspiring its message!"

The contemplation of the countless examples of human courage leads us naturally to assess the validity of optimism. Are we justified in concluding that life as we know it, imperfect as it manifestly is, contains the elements of perfection? Can we say that it has purpose, and that purpose tends towards the realisation of the highest rather than the basest of human ideals? I affirm that we can.

UNDERSTANDING LIFE BETTER

We are likely to understand life better if we realise at the outset that its innermost secrets are not to be measured by the span of human understanding. One of the most encouraging signs of our times is the change in the attitude of modern science towards the problems of life.

The many remarkable scientific discoveries that were made in the 19th century led to the building up of a theory that, eventually, all the secrets of life and its origin would be solved upon a materialistic basis. What could not be weighed and analysed, said the scientist in the flush of his early victories, would be bound to be non-existent.

To-day science continues to make great discoveries, but each fresh discovery reveals a new vista of unexplored knowledge. And science begins at last to pay tribute to the spiritual element in nature and in mankind. Great men of science like Sir Oliver Lodge acknowledge the probability—nay, the certainty—of life after death. Even in the study of the chemistry of the human body what common sense has always felt to be true is acknowledged as truth by the men of science.

RELIEVING US OF AN OLD FEAR

It is now clearly seen that health is affected by spiritual and mental conditions. Hidden worries adversely affect the blood-stream, causing chemical changes in its constitution. Those secret causes of distress removed, you have once more a happy and a healthy man.

This recognition of the X quantity in life's problems by scientific investigators relieves us of a burdensome fear that once haunted us, the fear that science might one day strip life of its last mystery, to lay it bare as a predestined sequence of chemical changes ending in oblivion.

We can leave science free to take its place as one of the great forces of our time, confident that it has it in its power to help us out of many of our practical difficulties—indeed, it already has done in so many ways.

We can dismiss the false notion that it is only through scholarship and mental subtlety that men hold the key to the deepest knowledge. The essential truth, the truth that ordinary men like ourselves need to know of practically all things, is accessible to the most unsophisticated. It is no doubt, deeply interesting to dig deep into the roots of things with the geologist and the chemist. But the surface of the earth, where the sun shines, and corn grows, and fruits ripen, and birds sing, is enough for us.

INSTINCT THAT DEFIES COLD REASON.

What men do by instinct is at least as interesting and far more vitally important than what they do by the light of conscious reasoning. The man who jumps into the canal to rescue a drowning child does not stop to think. He might be able to advance a number of convincing reasons why he would be justified in staying on the bank. Happily, a compelling instinct blinds us at such moments of crisis to the dictates of cold reason.

"Again and again men have achieved the impossible. This is plain and well-vouched truth." There is a remarkable instance in the life of the late George Mallory who lost his life in the expedition to Mount Everest. One day, in climbing Snowdon he left his pipe upon a ledge on the way up. Discovering his loss, he climbed down again, taking a short-cut.

This short-cut was an entirely new route, and, according to custom, it was examined the next day by officials of the Climbers' Club for purposes of official record. To their astonishment it was found to be an impossible overhang nearly all the way. That climb is now known as "Mallory's Pipe" and is recorded in the Club log-book with the comment:

"This climb is totally impossible. It has been performed once in failing light, by Mr. G. H. Mallory."

The age of miracles is not past.

There is much in life that cannot be explained by human reasoning, and many of the finest deeds of heroism actually run counter to reason. We may not understand life, but we can see that it is a harmony, a harmony of conduct and thought, or, to phrase it differently, of courage and hope.

We do not need to search far for grounds for our hopes. If we look back upon the history of our times we can discern a gradual lifting up of the general level of human happiness. The love of our neighbour, which is one of the two primal commands, is indicated in the vast improvement in this direction.

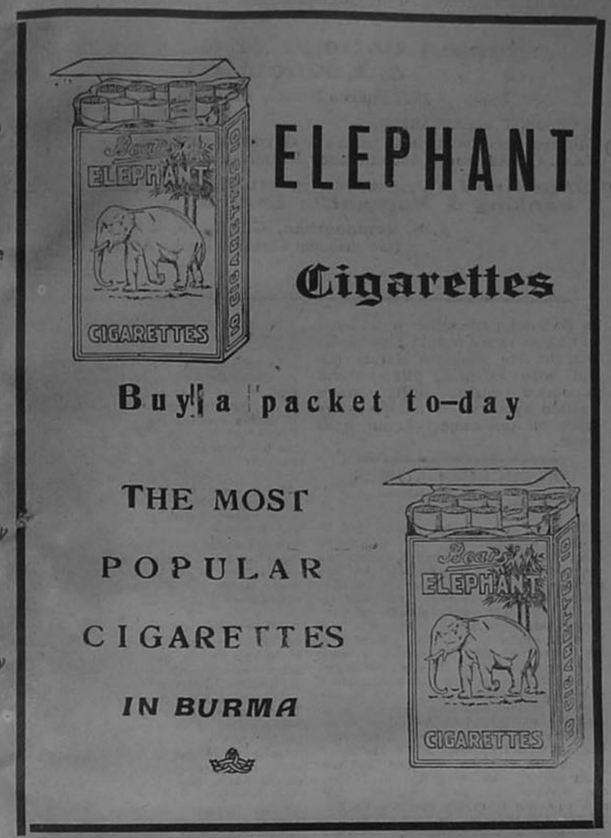
Never before has social service been so widely recognised and practised. Life is less brutalised than it was even in the memories of those now living. The struggle for existence—still grim enough, even now—is steadily becoming less dire by reason of the awakening of a new social conscience. Within the frontiers of every civilised land social progress is evident.

THE IMMORTAL SPIRIT OF OUR NATION.

We may hesitate from self-consciousness to use the word "love," but it is the love of God and of our neighbour which nevertheless inspires much of our modern law-making and all of our modern voluntary social service. We think of social problems in terms of humanity; industrial difficulties are viewed in those terms and not in terms of "hands" and statistical returns. The right of all to equal opportunity is universally recognised, and amongst our leaders are many men of humble origin to whom we gladly pay every tribute of respect, admiration and affection.

The spirit in which we stand up to life is the really valuable part of our human make-up. I often read and think of those last words of Captain Scott. "Had we lived," he said, "I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman."

That tale, by great good fortune, was told. In a very real sense Scott and his gallant men do live. And, in that same sense, there is in us a spirit of courage and the voice of hope with which we can speak in accents that will not be lost when our mortal race is run.



NOT TO RESIGN

President's Statements on Boycott Resolution

New Delhi, January 21.

There was excitement still in the lobbies when the Legislative Assembly reassemblee this morning. Speculation pointed towards the Hon. Mr. Patel making another statement to-day relating to his position in view of the Congress Party's boycott of the Assembly. This statement, it is said, was to have been made yesterday, but the police controversy intervened postponing it. The House was again thinly occupied, while the galleries were all empty being locked.

After the question hour, M. Patel made a comprehensive statement explaining his position in reference to the Congress resolution advocating boycott of the legislatures. He described the position of the Speaker of the House of Commons and said that, taking his stand on those principles, he announced on his first election to the Chair in August, 1925, that from that moment he ceased to be a party man. In March, 1926, when the Swaraj Party walked out, he declined to join them and for the first time established the convention that the President of the Assembly, like the Speaker of the Commons, was above all Party politics and therefore not bound to accept the mandate of the party to which he belonged before. He was elevated to the Chair when the general election of 1926 came. Some endeavour was made to put up a candidate against him, and he was also asked to accept the Congress Party ticket. He declined and stood as an independent candidate. He was returned unopposed and was re-elected unanimously to the Chair. Mr. Patel recalled the statement he made on that occasion that any one aspiring to fill this great office with any hope of success must lay aside all that was personal, all that was of party and all that favoured of political predilection and learn to subordinate everything to the great interests of the House as a whole. Since the Lahore Congress, many friends were anxious to know how he would act. "I am making this statement to set at rest all speculation on the question and to re-affirm and emphasise the principle that the President is above all parties, and he would be unworthy of the confidence reposed in him if he were to allow his conduct to be influenced by any party in or outside this House. I venture to think this principle must and will hold good under any form of Government. In these circumstances, I feel I would be nullifying and, indeed, destroying all the work it is claimed I have done during the last four years and more were I to tender my resignation in obedience to the mandate of the Congress." (Applause.) He did not agree that, in the absence of Congressmen, the other parties would not give him the same support as he had received from the House in the past. "In any case, the moment I find that the holding of this office under the altered conditions is inconsistent with the maintenance of that absolute independence and impartiality, the two essential attributes upon which at once the influence of the President and the confidence reposed in him are founded, that moment you will not find me in this Chair."

Mr. Patel added that, while it would be wrong and, indeed, dangerous for the President to accept the mandate of any political party, he was equally emphatic that, circumstanced as India was a situation might arise when in the large interests of the country the President of the Assembly might feel called upon to tender his resignation with a view to return to a position of greater freedom. Such a situation arose when he seriously contemplated joining the overwhelming majority of his countrymen in joining the boycott of the Simon Commission, but he accepted the advice of his friends to the contrary. Then, again, irrespective of the political situation in the country, he had on several occasions in the past contemplated resignation because of fundamental differences with the Government of India on matters of great moment, but on each occasion he was advised to serve the House, leaving the dissatisfied party to table a vote of no confidence. He added: "To be frank, I should not have continued so long in this Chair had it not been for His Excellency Lord Irwin who on more than one occasion by his timely intervention had averted a crisis in the the past." Mr. Patel says that, after giving careful consideration to the political situation arising out of the Viceroy's pronouncement and the Lahore Congress decision, he had come to the conclusion that, in the interest of the cause itself, he should continue to occupy the Chair at this juncture.

He concluded: "I have always maintained, and still maintain, the change in the Congress creed in favour of complete independence, notwithstanding that the relations between Great Britain and India can only be finally adjusted on the basis of India's right to Dominion status being ackowledged without any reservation, and the methods of giving effect to that decision being examined in some joint and equal conference between the plenipotentiaries of the two countries and that the greater the delay in finding a solution of the problem on these lines, the lesser the chances for a favourable atmosphere for the purpose and its general acceptance in this country. I have missed no opportunity during the last four years that I have been in this chair to press the view as strongly as I can upon the attention of the authorities concerned. I am aware that the Viceregal announcement does not go so far, but, viewing the situation as a whole, I am bound to admit that it represents a genuine and honest attempt of a sincere Viceroy anxious to find a way for peace in most difficult circumstances. (Applause.) The Congress no doubt remains dissatisfied at the announcement, and it will be a grave mistake to underrate the strength behind the Congress. I endeavoured in my own way to bring about a reapproachment. I confess I have failed, but perhaps it is still not impossible by mutal give and take to evolve a formula acceptable to all parties. I only hope that it is not already too late in these circumstances and, holding the views I do, I have decided to continue to serve the House and the country as best as I can from this Chair for the present." [Applause.[

THE RICE MARKET

The Local Rice Market Continued to be firm Outside quotations being 9 Small Mills January at 380 and 3 Months at 384 Sold Kanoungtoe Big Millers sold small quality Immidate 50 Tons at 395 Small Millers Sold Small Mill Ngasein Immediate Milling 200 tons at 377-8 380. Old Ngasein 50 tons at 397-8 and New Meedone 150 tons at 407-8 410. Other nominal pricess were S. Q. Ngasein 392-8 S. Q. Meedone 412-8 Lonzain Ngasein 325 and Meedone 352-8. The Godown Rice Market quotations were Mill Sugandi 390 to 412-8 Long Boil 385 395 Boil Milchar 380, 390, Full Boil Ngasein 360 372-8 Half Boil Ngasein 350 360 Rangoon Mill Milchar 375, 380 River line 365 390, Boil Broken 190, 200, Boil Bran 45 White Bran 55 White Yathalay 380 390 Boil Yathalay 380 390. Shwebo old rice Superior 520, 525. Inferior 460 470 480 (good demand) and New 415, 420

Paddy market prices were 139 140 Mandalay 141 142 Prome 140 to 143 Boat and 155 Meedone.

22-1-30

The Local Rice market reported drop in prices by Rs. 8 to Rs. 7-8 today outside quotations were small mills January at 372-8 and 3 months at 377-8 Bassein Big Millers sold White Yathalay January 200 Tons at 382-8 and February 200 Tons at 387-8 Small Millers Sold White Meedone before 10th February 50 Tons at 405 Old Small Mill Ngasein 100 Tons at 395 January Lonzain Ngasein 50 Tons at 340 and Europe No. 1 Old 50 Tons at 490. Other prices were S Q Ngasein 392 8 S Q Meedone 412-8. Lonzain Ngasein 325 Lozain Meedone 352-8. The Godown Rice Market quotation were mill Sugandi 390, 412-8. Long Boil 385, 390. Boil Milchar 380, 390. Full Boil Ngasein 360, 372-8 Half Boil 350, 60, River Line 365-0, 370 Rangoon mill milchar 372-8, 377-8 White Yathalay 385 390 Boil Yathalay 385 400 Boil Bran 47-8 Boil Borken 190, 210 Shwebo old rice Superior 520 525 Inferior 460 to 470 and New 415, 425.

The paddy market was quoted 140 Mandalay 141 142 Prome 141 to 143 Boat and 156 meedone.

ASSEMBLY DEADLOCK.

President and Police Arrangements.

STATEMENT BY GOVERMENT OF INDIA.

New Delhi, January 20.

In view of the statement made at the opening of the session of the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. President with regard to police arrangements for the protection of the Assembly chamber and precincts and of the fact that opportunity was refused to the Home Member and Leader of the House to explain on the floor of the House the attitude of the Government and the grounds for the action taken by them, the Government of India consider it necessary to make known the following facts.

The legal position is clear and may be shortly stated. The Local Government, subject to superintendence, direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, is directly responsible for the protection of the members of the Assembly and of the public resorting to the Assembly precincts.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY CLEAR

It is of essential importance for the safety fo the members of the Central Legislature and of the public that this responsibility, in order to be effectively discharged, should remain without doubt or diminution in the hands of authorities upon whom the law has imposed it—a fact which the bomb outrage during the course of the last Delhi session has strongly emphasised. The President, under Standing orders, has power with the approval of the Governor-General to make orders regulations the admission of visitors, but this in no way conflicts or replaces the responsibility of the Government for the safety of members or visitors who are admitted. The President has claimed an authority and control in regard to the protective measures to be taken within the precincts of the Assembly sector which the law does not confer on him and if which the Government, with due regard to their responsibility under the law, cannot divest themselves. Nevertheless the Government has been desirous in every way of supporting the dignity of the office of the President and has always been ready to make the necessary police arrangements in consultation with him and to give the fullest consideration to any views he may express on the present occasion. The arrangements contemplated were discussed by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and the Hon. President. Two points of principal importance were involed, namely a check upon the entry of strangers to the Council House building and the presence of the police, including uniformed police in the public gallery for the purpose of preventing cognizable offences and of dealing promptly with offenders. These points and especially the latter were regarded by the Chief Commissioner as of vital importance and in this view, after the most careful consideration, the Government of India fully concurred. In these circumstances it was incumbent on the Government of India, in the discharge of their own duty in the matter, to take final responsibility for the necessary measures adopted and instructions in this sense were accordingly issued to the Chief Commissioner.

The recommendations of the Watch and Ward Committee being on the functions and control of the police did not receive the concurrence of the home Member, who was Chairman of the Committee, and so far as the President has passed orders affecting these matters—orders which have not yet been communicated

Continued on page 8

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 239
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"
RANGOON, BURMA.

FRIDAY JANUARY 24 1930

Burma Rice Trade.

[I]

"Whoever could make two ears of corn to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than all the whole race of politicians put togather."

'JONATHAN SWIFT.'

Upwards of a century and a half ago the above statement was made and every sensible man to-day must recognise the soundness of the economic principle underlying the aphorism. The great need of Burma at this time is sound leadership. Of course, we have had leaders in some movements. But it appears to be the characteristic of Burma that, while her history is rich with the record of religious reformers and with the stirring achievements of great warriors, such as Bandoola and U Aungzeya, it is sadly lacking in economic leadership. It is economic leadership which is required to-day if ever we are to secure for the masses a prosperous standard of living. It is true economic leadership is somewhat unexciting; it lacks the passionate element which gives a bite to politics and fire to a religious movement. And it makes little appeal to the unthinking populace. Notwithstanding the dryness of the subject, economic leadership is a necessary ingredient in the growth of our nation.

The present miserable depression in the rice trade of Burma should call for a deep economic survey of the country. We are a people who live and move and have our being in virtue of the rice trade. This rice trade of Burma is the fulcrum upon which moves all the great levers of human life in this country. Disturb this fulcrum to any considerable extent or for any considerable time, and the entire economic structure of the country is exposed to grave danger. Of course, the first and the worst sufferers in the present rice trade depression are the poor cultivators, but it is only a question of time how far in the scale the privation and loss would extend. In fact, not only does the groaning of the cultivators reach us but the murmur of the traders, paddy-field owners and small-millers is becoming pitiful day by day. Such is the deplorable situation of the moment. Magnify many times the present state of things as well as the future possibilities if the depression in rice trade continues, and we have a picture of what would happen to the people in the near future.

Before we pursue our investigations of the factors that have operated in bringing about the present deplorable depression in the rice trade of Burma, it is essential to remember that the problem is a simple question of **cause** and **effect**. The widespread poverty of the masses, the phenomenal pauperism in the villages, the growing curse of middle-class unemployment; the trade unrest, the social discontent and economic topsy-turvydom arising out of the rice trade depression,—all these are, after all, but a simple question of cause and effect. We maintain that so long as the cultivators and internal traders have no voice in the control of the paddy market, any attempt to relieve the position will end in precisely the same unmitigated failure that all other attempts have resulted in. So far we have been worrying our head with Effects, while ignoring Cause,—a mistaken enough policy in the present situation. It requires no great stretch of imagination to percieve that the present distressing depression in the rice trade is caused by artificial means. It is far from being the unavoidable effect of a natural economic cause. To be frank, we are firm in the belief that the monopoly of the rice-market by a handful of European exporters, generally known as big-millers is the cause of the present distress in the rice trade. The monopoly which the European exporters enjoy endows them with the capacity, not only to control the market but to determine the price of paddy in the country.

Lengthy discussions have been going on in the vernacular Press on the subject of the rice trade depression. A perusal of these shows that the Burmese people are finding out the cause of the present condition,—the European monopoly. In fact, a weekly Burmese paper even says that arrangements are being made among the European exporters to make matters still worse. The arrangement, it is said, is that Messrs. Steel Brothers would be the one and the only purchaser of paddy on behalf of the exporters. We do not know how far this is true. At any rate, there are evidences to indicate the existence of strong European monopoly controlling the rice trade of Burma. Opponents of this view may point out, or rather do point out, other factors as contributing to the fall in the paddy market. They say that Burma rice is losing foreign markets for two reasons:—(**a**) that Burma rice is inferior in quality to that produced in other countries, (**b**) that the increased production of rice in other countries is responsible for the less demand for Burma rice. We on our part hold the opinion that none of these excuses could be right. It may be remembered that the High Commissioner for India recently stated that the Empire Marketting Board has been making propaganda in England to buy Burma rice, refuting the statement that Burma rice is inferior in quality. The High Commissioner further stated that Burma rice is rich in nuitrition, while rice from other countries is good-looking in appearance only but not good in other respects. As regards the argument that increased production of rice in other countries is responsible for the less demand for Burma rice, we think the best way to refute this is to point out the steady yearly export of rice from Burma. Last year there was no appreciable diminution in the quantity of rice exported from Burma, and this shows that the demand for Burma rice has not so decreased as to justify the present low market in Burma. We are strongly of opinion that the clique of European exporters is instrumental in putting down the paddy market of Burma. A comparitive study of the rates of Burma rice in England and in Burma will reveal something significant and sinister. For example, the market rate of Burma rice prevailing in England in the month of December 1928-1929 was steady while the market in Burma for the same period was in its downward trend. This shows that the rice trade in Burma has not been following the natural economic course, being manipulated by a few. We hope to say more on this subject in our next issue.

The management of the Burma School of Commerce conduct their business from 1st January 1930, under the new name and style as:—

"Burma College of Commerce & Economic"

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Always secures highest passes in **Government Book-keeping and L. C. C. Advanced Accountancy** Examinations.

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(Government Certified Public Auditor.)
PRINCIPAL.

ON CURRENT TOPICS

BY LU SOO GALE.

The stand made by the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, bold and dignified, cannot add more to his laurels. It is because he has already established a reputation for honesty, independence and capability. The Executive, used to autocracy, will always feel its way to assert its losing authority; and in Mr. Patel it has found a hard nut, more able and learned in ways Parliamentary. As the Pioneer, the organ of English interests, had perforce to admit on more than one occasion the Indian members of the Assembly are far above their English rulers in the Assembly, so far as ability and learning are concerned. Bearing this fact in mind, it is a matter for no surprise that the Congress declared Independence as its goal. In India, the Indians do not receive fair and equitable treatment from the English rulers. Things are just beginning to happen on the same lines in Burma too. Be on the look out !

x x x x

Why this preference for British Training ? I can understand an Englishman desiring to get his brother out and thus insisting on British Training as a qualification; but I cannot understand a Burmese Councillor of the Rangoon Corporation, elected to safe-guard the Burmese interests demanding for "Home Training" to look after the Venereal clinics of the Rangoon Corporation. It is time that our Burmese old folks realize that conditions in England and in Burma are quite different and one who has a proper training in India and Burma can do better work than one just out from England who has to grope for his way under the new conditions in India or Burma. That is why those of India and Burma get on better in private practice where a good deal of common-sense and real knowledge of latent signs and symptoms are essential. For example, look at the success of Burma L. M. Ps. over "England returneds" who one and all have to hanker after service and that at a pay less than the amount they spent as a student in England, per month. No wonder, our leaders belong to that "reputable class of politicians" and deserve the pat on the back by the highest authority in the land ! If such be the attitude, then why go on with the National Schools?

x x x

It is a pity our people ape western manners and customs without going deeply into the spirit of the same. We imitate the way the English eat, dress and go about, but we do not know, or even if we know, do not act up to the patriotic actions of the English. Before they (English) buy anything, the first thing considered is: "Is it British make ?" Similarly, rules are made so that only English youths will have the chance of coming in. Ignoring all these, some of our Anglophilic legislators desire to imitate English rules of marriage, while the English themselves are demanding reforms of their laws of marriage.

Mr. Dora Russel, in a recent address on "Marriage and Freedom" declared that the present system is hostile to freedom and claimed for those which our married sisters are enjoying in Burma :—

(1) Divorce by mutual consent and at the request of one party on the ground of incompatibility, cruelty, feeble-mindedness or refusal to have children.

(2) Married women under social persuasion to continue to work after marriage.

(3) State maintenance and education of children.

(4) Recognition of the sexual freedom of the parties to permanent relationship.

(5) A strict code of honour as to parnetage and physical health.

(6) The loss of the right to have children if unhealthy.

x x

In spite of the multiplication of officials, the University College of Rangoon does not think it wise to look to the convenience of the students. Time for paying fees is fixed in such a way that most students have to forego their breakfast. Why is that ? Cannot the fees be accepted the whole day so that students can pay in during their off periods of lectures? If it cannot be done what good is there of keeping a Bursar and very many clerks at such expense? I see some activity on the part of the Burmese Professors and lecturers in going about and delivering discourses on many subjects. Before they go out, it is well to see to the convenience of the students in the college. Is this too much to ask of them ?

x x x x

"Your paper writes about jobbery," says an officer to me. "But whatever is earned of the new post is spent in having to entertain the bosses. For instance see this cutting from the "Rangoon Gazette," he added:—

"The Hon. Minister for Education visited Tharrawaddy last week. He reached Tharrawaddy at about noon on January 18. On his way up he stopped at Thonze and inspected the Roman Catholic Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, the Normal School, the Vernacular Boys' School and the Vernacular Girls' School of the same Mission. He also inspected the Municipal Office at Thonze and interviewed the members of the Thonze Municipal Committee. He then proceeded to Tharrawaddy where he was entertained at breakfast by U Kyaw, Additional District Magistrate, Tharrawaddy, who had invited a number of guests to meet him."

Sir Maung Kin took delight in entertaining his subordinates during his tours. Our present-day Ministers however think otherwise and taking this tip, some Burmese Deputy Commissioners feel no sense of shame to enjoy the hospitality of their myooks and thugyis. How degenerate they have become !

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Notice

Tenders are invited for the purchase including demolition and removal of the undermentioned buildings excluding all Electrical and Sanitary fittings, situated on the Strand Road at Barr Street :—

	Approximate area
River Police Superintendent's office (Brick and Tile) ...	881 sq. ft.
River Police Station (Brick and shingle)	1463 "
Old " Port Commission House" (Brick and tile)	3969 "
Kitchen (Brick and tile ...	245 "
Goomty (Corrugated iron) ...	24 "

Tenderers must quote one lump sum for the whole of the above buildings and must state the time required for demolition and complete removal. A penalty of Rs 25 per day will be imposed for every day beyond the contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed " Tender for Purchase and Removal of Barr Street Houses " and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners, not later than noon on 8th February 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit receipt for Rs 500 deposited with the Chief Accountant, Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars and permits to inspect the buildings may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

SD/- E. C. NIVEN,
M. Inst. C. E.,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

"Blue Stockings" or "The Library and the Home.

AN ADDRESS BY MR. FURNIVALL.

The following is the speech delivered by Mr. J. S. Furnivall at the meeting of the National Council of Women in Burma at the University, College, Commissioner Road, on Wednesday, 15th January:—

When I was invited to address the National Council of Woman in Burma this evening it was suggested that some of you might be interested in a movement in which I myself am warmly interested, the Burma Education Extension movement. Perhaps then I had better begin by explaining that this movement is.

Its general object is to contribute towards the political economic and social advancement of Burma by bringing the people of this country more closely into touch with the modern world, chiefly through the foundation of public libraries and the translation into Burmese of what is best in the world's literature. We have then this much in common, with the National Council of Women in Burma, that we both aim at promoting the national welfare of Burma and that is something in the nature of a link between the two movements.

Still, I daresay that to some of you it may appear that this link does not bind the two movements very closely. Your objects, as I understand them, are to help the women of Burma in their homes and particularly to help them in caring for their children; whereas our object, you may say, is to turn the women of Burma into learned ladies, or blue stockings, as learned ladies sometimes are derisively termed in England.

Now I wish to insist, first of all, that there is a very close link between the two movements, that in some respects our movement is more important to women than it is to men and that your co-operation is essential to the progress of our movement. But, at the same time, and as nearly as possible in the same breath, I wish to protest that we have no desire to turn the women of Burma into blue-stockings, but that, like yourselves, we want to help them in their homes and, particularly, to help them in caring for their children. And I believe, and I hope to justify my belief, that your movement is unlikely to be successful unless the people of Burma adopt the aims for which we stand.

Let us consider in the first place the charge that we wish to turn the women of Burma into blue-stockings. A bule-stocking, I suppose, may be defined as a woman who pays too much attention to her books and does not pay enough attention to her looks ; she prolesses to be more interested in books than in men. She is the kind of woman, who in Epgland, wears her hair too long, and in Burma, wears her " sadon " too short ; she prides herself on her strength of mind and disdains the moral courage given by lip-stick or thanaka.

We all of us know the type in fiction; for I do not think we often meet that kind of woman in real life. She has been pinned down and analysed for us once for all by Jane Austen in "Pride and Prejudice" in the character of Mary Bennett "who is in consequence of being the only plain one in the family, worked hard for knowledge and accomplishments. She took serious things too seriously and other things not seriously enough. Jane Austen, you see, suggests maliciously that blue stockings pretend a lack of interest in men because men do not find them interesting and that they boast of books because they have no looks to boast about. But I rather fancy that charges of this kind are usually brought by men, or at least encouraged by men. If a man finds that a woman prefers a book in her hand to his arm around her waist he gets annoyed and calls her a bluestocking to revenge himself.

I would not deny, however, that formerly there may have been some ground for charges of this kind against ladies who effected learning. For the name of blue stocking was first given nearly two hundred years ago to a group of ladies who set up for being learned and wore blue stockings as a sign that they eschewed frivolity. The leader of this set was a Mrs. Montagu who become known as the Queen of the Blue-Stockings. She, you will notice, was not a soured spinster, but a married woman, and, although a learned lady, she was a leader of London society and made learning fashionable. That was a new fashion then and she set another new fashion by her concern for improving the condition of the poor. She was no cold-hearted pedant and is still remembered for the practical help that she gave to the unfortunate little boys who were employed as chimney sweepers. The was the first to draw attention to their hard case that Dickens painted so eloquently and, by his eloquence, did so much to alleviate. Dickens was no prig or pedant and we may credit Mrs. Montagu with her full share of human feelings.

Then there was Hannah More, probably the best known of all the blue-stockings. She was a learned lady and she also turned her learning to practical account. Among her many activities was the publication of little tracts and stories giving instructions to the poor classes, and these were so popular that two millions of them were sold in a single year and some of them were translated into various Europen languages to help the poorer classes in other countries.

Thus you see that in England, these blue-stockings did very much the same kind of work that the National Council of Women is undertaking in Burma. And they met with very much the same kind of opposition. When Hannah More tried to help farm labourers the farmers abstructed he because they thought that if the poor were taught to read, it would be fatal to agriculture and the clergy similarly thought it would be fatal to religion. But these blue-stockings went their way regardless of ridicule and opposition and it may be claimed for them, I think, that they laid the foundations of the great humanitarian movement of the 19th century which have made it possible for England to to advance so far and so fast towards democracy, and which now in this National Council of Women is working for the welfare of Burma. It may be said, in fact, that the members of this Council are the spiritual heirs and descendants of the blue-stockings.

I would ask you then to notice these two points; first, that as soon as the women of England began to cultivate the humanities and to pursue learning, they became humanitarian and applied their learning to the service of the people, and second, that they did most to help their people through their encouragement of reading. Perhaps it is hardly necessary to point the moral. It is hardly necessary to suggest that in Burma, as in England, we can not hope to do much towards improving the condition of the people unless the educated women lead the way. But I do want to insist very strongly that in Burma, as in England, their efforts are most likely to be effective through the encouragement of reading. Here, then, is one reason why the link between the Burma Education Extension movement and the National Council of Women is closer than some may have thought.

But, as I have said, it is not the policy of the Burma Education Extension Association to turn the women of Burma into blue-stockings, if by this term we mean women who are more interested in books than in men. It it should happen that as the result of our movement we have a few woman in Burma like Mrs. Montagu and Hannah More it might not be a bad thing for Burma and if we have two or three woman like that we can put up with a good many like Mary Bennent in "Pride and Prejudice." Still we do not aim at producing women of this kind. We do not wish young ladies to reduce the height of their "sadons" or even to wear jackets that are less transparent than is required by fashion ; we do not care how freely they use lip stick and "thanaka". We are not undertaking a crusade agiast this kind of thing. And I do not think such a crusade would offer much prospects of success. For we already have plenty of ladies in Rangoon who puruse learning and some of them pursue it very successfully.

For example, according to the latest edition of the "Daily Mail Year Book", one of them, Daw Me Khin, has pursued learning so successfully that she has been appointed one of the Judges of the High Court. I wonder that we have not heard more of the matter locally and am inclined to think that this particular instance of the successful pursuit of learning must be prophetic. She, however, is only one among many young ladies in Burma who are for more learned than have been thought lady-like in Europe a generation or two ago. Here in this College we are in the thick of them, But I have not noticed that they are conspicuous for the shortness of their "sadons" or that they undervalue the moral support of 'thanaka'. However hard they study, they find time to pay attention to their dress. And although I have seen a good deal of them in various capacities, I have no reason to believe that they pay more attention to their books than to their looks. There is no danger of their turning into blue-stockings in any opprobrious sense of the term.

And in Europe also, the young ladies at the Universities, so far as I am acquainted with them, are just as careful of their appearance as other girls. They have merely added learning their charms and are so much the more dangerous to men. After all that is just what one would expect. The first thing that Eve did after testing the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge was to tempt Adam, and her daughters still follow her example. I think, then, that there is no reason to apprehend that women who pursue learning will run away from men.

But there are some women, and perhaps more men who object to the education of women on a different ground. They hold that the sole concern of women should be as the Germans say, "Kirchen, Kuchen and Kinder," with church and cooking and children, that it is sufficient for the men of Burma to go to church or the pagoda, to see to the cooking, and to ten to the children.

I remember a Burman gentleman with whom I was discussing this subject a few years back told me that nothing would induce him to send his daughters to—shall we say, St. Monica's, forthey would learn nothing there except to play the piano and despise their parents. He did not believe in encouraging girls to be high and mighty; his own mother would not have ventured to step across the shadow of a male dog without begging its pardon and that, he thought, was the proper attitude for women. I remember too, a Burmese lady of the old school who boasted that she could cook to please a Burman and cook to please a Chinaman and cook to please an Englishman, and it was quite unnecessary for any one with these accomplishments to pass the VII. th Standard.

Here, you will notice, we have to meet criticism from two different standpoints; one ground of criticism is that the sphere of women is the home, and that the education of women is unnecessary except so far as it helps them in the home, and the other criticism is that a modern education teaches children to despire their parents.

I think we can dispose of the latter objection very briefly. For if it is true that a modern education teaches children to despise their parents, surely the remedy is, not to keep the children ignorant, but to educate the parents And it is the education of the parent, the continued education of people after their schooling has finished that is precisely the object of the Education Extension Association.

That is one of the very problems which the Association recognizes and is doing its best to solve. The other criticism goes deeper. Most people will feel a good deal of sympathy with the view that the proper sphere of a woman is the home and that it is in the home that she can best exercise her special functions and best contribute to the welfare of the community ; that most women can serve their country best by attending to " Kirchen, Kuchen and Kinder." But how far is it possible to dispense with books in performing these functions?

Books of devotion are useful in a church or at the pagoda; and although most girls learn cooking as apprentices in their mother's kitchen, cookery books may be helpful. But in respect of children, books are a necessity. I do not mean that books are necessary to teach mothers how to feed and clothe their children, though, as we have seen, Hannah More was helpful with her stories but mothers need books if they are to help their children with their education. And that is where the Education Extension Association can help them in promoting the foundation of Public Libraries.

For probably the people who are the most skeptical about the use of education to girls are the girls themselves. The parents themselves are often sceptical. I remember once that the head mistress of a prominent girls' school in England told me of the difficulty that she had with parents. She herself was an enthusiatic for education and would have liked all the girls of the school to go on to the University. But parents often argued that they would do better by the girl if they saved the cost of a university education so as to give her a larger marriage portion. Most of the parents looked forward, very naturally, to the marriage of their daughter, and the girls themselves, almost without exception, looked forward to getting married. Boys take their work lightly enough, but most boys understand that some time they have got to make a living and that their education is intended to help them to do so. But the girls, she said, did not see the use of education. As soon as they left school they wanted to have done with books and go to dances and then, some time, they would get married.

That, I think is still the general attitude of girls to education in England and their attitude in Burma is very similar. But in England, many women begin to see the use of their education when their children are growing up and they wish to keep in touch with their children's interests. They can do this because in most homes in England the girls do not cease to be in touch with books; there are books in the home and these are supplemented by the books in various public libraries.

In Burma, however, it is very different. The girl who leaves school very often has no books in her home and no opportunities for reading. I remember once visiting one of the few Burman homes where you can find books, and the father was reading to his children, translating into Burmese as he went along, the story of Alice in Wonderland. On another occasion, the children had just come back from school full of something that they did not understand and they pulled out the Children's Encyclopaedia while their father helped them to look for what they wanted.

In a home like this children have a much better chance of turning what they learn at school to good account than in a home where there are no books. But they would have a still better chance if their mother could help them in the same way. At present there are very few homes in Burma where the children have such good opportunities for learning and fewer still where the mother can help them in their studies.

Here, then, is the manner in which the Burma Education Extension Association can help the National Council of Women in Burma to promote the welfare of the country. For by promoting the foundation of public libraries it is encouraging people to read and giving them opportunities for reading. If we can get people reading in libraries it will not be longer before we get them reading in their home. And then it will not longer be possible for critics to object that a modern education teaches children to despise their parents, and mothers will no longer be debared from exercising their full responsibility for their children.

And when they are fully awake to their responsibilities towards their own children, it will not be long before they wake up to their responsibilities for other people's children, and the work that you are undertaking in the National Council of Women attracts general interest over the whole of Burma in Burma, as in England, the educated women will lead the way in the general social improvment of the people. But they will have very little power for good unless people generally have acquired that habit of reading.

That is why I hold that there is a close link between the two movements, the National Council of Women can do much to help us but I hope that you will not regard it as an exaggeration if I claim that some movement such asours is essehtial for the prosperity and progress of the work which you have undertaken. And if, in conclusion. I may come down, as they say, to brass tacks, I would like to see the National Council of Women become a member of the Burma Education Extension Association, and if individual members among you care to join the Association they will be welcome.

Dyarchy A Failure

LORD GOSCHEN'S SPEECH

London, Jan. 20: In an address at the the East India Association on the working of the reforms in Madras, Lord Goschen claimed that the experiment of parliamentary Government on Western lines had achieved in Madras greater success than could have been obtained by any other method but dyarchy encouraged irresponsibility and was not now practical politics. He said that the Madras Government had carefully weighed the possible alternatives and decided that the present system should be supplanted by a parliamentary Government on political lines. He reviewed Government's proposals including eiget Ministers, the Governor retaining the power to override the Executive Cabinet. When he considered that the interests of the province were affected, Lord Goschen said that he decided to support a further and fuller grant of responsible Government in the hope and belief that a politician voter of Madras would more fully realise his great responsibility, and with the fog now overshadowing Indian political life swept away he would to his own and his country's advantage be confronted with stern logic of facts.

Lord Goschen paid a high tribute to the loyalty and devotion of all-India services and that the Madras Government hoped that if provincial autonomy were granted the new Government would recognise the necessity for the assistance of Civil Service men. He concluded with an appeal to all to refrain from utterances likely to add to the Viceroy's heavy burden.

In the course of the discussion Lord Lamington expressed the opinion that some from of provincial autoomy must be a solution of Indian problems.

Sir Arthur Knapp did not agree that diyarchy was an entire failure and referred to the sense of responsibility displayed by Ministers.

The Maharaja of Burdwan expressed the opinion that strength could only be achieved by a united form of Government to which attention should be directed.

Sir Reginald Craddock regarded Madras Government's bold proposals with great misgivings and said that some British element would still be necessary.

Myoma National Boys' School Building Fund.

DONATION OF Rs. 10,000 BY U PO THIN OF SHWEGYIN.

The Council of National Education acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards Myoma National Boys' School Building Fund, from U Po Thin of Shwegyin.

It is hoped that several such munificient donations will come pouring in from the generous public towards the said building.

Continued from page 5

to the Government of India his action exceeds his legal powers. Two points may be noted in conclusion, the first is that the responsibility of the Government is discharged through the agency of police forces maintained under the Police Act of 1861; the second is that the presence of uniformed police in the public galleries to which the President has now raised an unqualified objection is not an innovation.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

OPENED BY KING

London, January 21.

His Majesty the King left Buckingham Palace for the House of Lords at 10-45 a. m. to open the Naval Conference. London's foggiest and blackest morning this winter, though delaying and causing a congestion of traffic, did not deter the spectators from gathering on the route of the King's drive and the precincts of Parliament.

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS IN ROYAL GALLERY

Elaborate arrangements have been made inside the Royal Gallery for photographic and cinematographic pictures of the proceedings. Special lights have been slung from the roofs and platforms have been rigged up at corners for cameramen.

CONFERENCE OPENS AT 11-8 A.M.

Although the King left Buckingham Palace for the House of Lords five minutes before the time arranged for his departure, the fog was so thick that His Majesty's car had to proceed more slowly than a man walking and the Naval Conference actually opened at 11-8 a. m.

A PLAIN CLOTHES CONFERENCE

It was a plain clothes conference notable for things absent; for example, there was no fanfare of trumpeters, no rollingof drums, no guard of honour with fixed bayonets, but it was a meeting in mufti of thirty representatives of over 740,000,000 human beings anxious for peace.

The speeches were delivered in the following order: His Majesty the King, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Fenton (Australia) Mr. Ralston [Canada], Mr. Tardieu, Sir Atul Chatterjee [India], Mr. Smiddy [Irish Free State] Signor Grandi, Mr. Wakatsuki Mr. Wilford [New Zealand] and Mr. C. T. te Water. [South Africa].

THE KING'S OPENING SPEECH

The King, in opening the Conference, said: "It is with sincere satisfaction that I am present to welcome the delegates of the five principal Naval Powers assembled with the object of elemenating the evil results of wasteful competition in naval armaments. Every nation represented here is proud of her navy's past achievements and inspiring traditions. It is not the fault of these traditions nor of our navies if competition in naval construction due to supposed necessities of policy has led to a feeling of insecurity between nations even to the risk of war. Since the Great War all peoples are determined that human statecraft shall leave nothing undone to prevent a repetition of that grim and immense tragedy.

"In the edifice of peace which we are seeking to build, one of the most important columns is agreement between the maritime nations on the limitation of naval strength and its reduction to a point consistent with national security. Practical application of the principles of reduction of navel armaments has in the past proved a matter of supreme difficulty. A great success was achieved in the conclusions of the Washington Treaty of 1922, imposing certain limitations on the construction of capitalships and aircraft carriers, but hitherto all efforts to advance beyond that point have failed. I believe that you, to whom your Governments have entrusted the high mission of continuing the task begun at Washington, are animated with the singleminded intention of working out with any selfish and exclusively nationalistic purpose, but with a noble inspiration and resolve to remove once for all this particular obstacle from the path of ordered and civilised progress.

"All nations have varying schemes demanding special consideration, but, if each is equally determined to make some sacrifice as a contribution to the common good, I feel sure that your deliberations will confer great and lasting benefit not only upon the countries which you represent, but upon mankind generally. I earnestly trust that the results of this Conference will lead to immediate alleviation of the heavy burdens of armaments now weighing upon the people of the world and also, by facilitating the future work of the League Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, hasten the time when the General Disarmament Conference can deal with this problem in an even more comprehensive manner. In this hope I shall follow your deliberations with the closest interest and attention.

After completing his speech, the King sat down and the assembly also resumed their seats, while an interpreter read the French translation. The King then took his departure.

Mr. Stimson proposed that Mr. MacDonald be Chairman of the Conference. Mr. MacDonald spoke for twenty minutes. His speech was translated into French, as also that of Mr. Stimson, who sat down at noon.

MR. MACDONALD ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

Mr. MacDonald, after referring to the ardent satisfaction that this should be the occasion of His Majesty's first public speech since his illness, dwelt on the universal burden of arms and the manifold difficulties in the way of escape from it, all mainly due to one source—lack of confidence. The generations of experience which fear uses to pen us up in the spell-bound fastnesses of militarism ought by their failures to enlighten us so that we may break the spell and seek peace and security by other means. The whole world is turning its eyes to us to-day and expects that we will deliberate and negotiate on the assumption that, having put our names to pacts of peace, we mean to respect our signatures. The world above all demands agreement to arrest competition, which has recently begun to show itself both in types and numbers of ships. If we are not careful, we shall once more be involved in feverish competition such as heralded the outbreak of war in 1914.

NATURE OF TASK BEFORE CONFERENCE

Mr. MacDonald then proceeded to outline the nature of the task before the Conference and referred to the progress that had been made in securing peace since 1919; including the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, the entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice and the increase of signatories of the Optional Clause, but he added that absolute security for peace had not yet been found.

M. TARDIEU'S SPEECH

M. Tardieu said that the Conference was going to attempt with a grave sense of responsibility a decisive experiment in organising peace in the limited field of limitation and reduction of naval armaments. The solution could not be found in a mathematical formula because the stress of life shattered all formula. hence M. Tardieu has listened with great pleasure to Mr MacDonald affirmation that their first duty would be to fix the needs of each. He emphasised that the Covenant of the League and the Kellogg Pact had transformed absolute needs into needs only relatively important. Each nations, however different its standpoint, was already in a position to consider its needs in relation to a growing series of guarantees. This was called the organisation of peace. The task now was to win the most beautiful of all victories over the past; namely, the establishment of goodwill among peoples. We have faith to achieve this victory.

MODERN TURKEY

GERMAN JOURNALIST'S VIEW

"Long before the advent of the 'New Regime' the people of Turkey had come into contact with the progressive ideals prevailing in the European countries. This fact made the introduction of all-round reforms a comparatively easier task in the case of Turkey than in that of Afghanistan. Besides, Ghazi Kemal Pasha had a large and disciplined army at his command. Added to these factors were the personal magnetism and uncommon feeling of reverence inspired in the mind of the average Turk by the deliverance of Turkey from the strangle-hold of the alien powers," said Herr Herman Kolb, German Journalist, in the course of a lecture on "Modern Turkey" at the Islamia College recently before a large audience.

The speaker had travelled extensively in Turkey during the last two years and a half and had sufficient opportunities of studying the situation there at her transition period. The lecture was made interesting and instructive as the speaker proceeded to illustrate his subject-matter with the help of magic-lantern slides.

Continuing, the speaker said the most noticeable thing in "Modern Turkey" was the wonderful awakening among the women-folk. It was their enthusiastic co-operation in all that Kemal Pasha sought to introduce in the social sphere that facilitated the work of the reformers. Turks, he said were no longer in favour of the Pan-Islamic idea. The last Great War disillusioned them because in that period of criss in history more Mahomedan states fought against them than for them. The Turkish Government encourages immigration specially of people professing the Muslim faith.

Proceeding the speaker said Industries were not yet well-developed. At present attention was being chiefly devoted to the improvement of Agriculture and the Railways. Any person who startes a new business is encouraged by the Government in the shape of exemption from paying taxes for five years besides other minor privileges. Another noticeable think the speaker said, was that there was a keen yearning for continuance of peaceful condition and a real abhorrence of war.

In bringing his lecture to a close the speaker said that "Travelling" was not so easy in Turkey as in Europe and in India. In Turkey one has got to take Visa even at the time of passing from one place to another and this naturally meant a lot of elaborate formalities at the hands of the Police which could not be agreeable in any country.

ယခုအခါလျှပ်စစ်မှန်ဖြင့်ရောင်းချသော စာအုပ်များကိုဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၁ ရက်နေ့ကစ၍ အောက်ပါနှုန်းအတိုင်းရောင်းမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဝ	ပိုင်	စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဝ	ပိုင်
ကျပန်ပြည်သော ကျွဲ၊ ဆိုးမကလေးအကြောင်း		၁		မဏ္ဍိုင်နှင့်ဝတ္ထုတော်		၁၂	
ပေါ်ထွက်ကာသာရဏ္ဍီပနိ		၄		အိုင်ယာလန်ပမိုးတိတ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး		၁	
ပါရာယနဝဂ္ဂ၊		၀		ပုည်နှုတ်ခြင်းနှင့်ဖြည့်ထွန်းရှိခဲ့အဖွဲ့အစည်	၁		
မြန်မာပြည်ကျေးလက်-လက်မှုပညာ		၃		စံသဖေဖေကာသနိ	၂	၀	
မဟာရထာနိထိ		၅		Ondemand ဒွေရောဩော်ဒီမင်		၁၂	
ဦးပဉ္စမော်ကွန်းပေါင်းချုပ်		၄		ရတနာရတနာခါတိစကြာ		၁	
တရုပ်ရာဇဝင်		၄		ခေါင်းငိုကာသစ်	၂		
ပေါ်ကွဲရာဇဝင်		၁၂		မဂ္ဂင်ရှစ်ပါး		၁	
ဆံသာဝတီဆင်ဖြူရှင်အရေးတော်ပုံ		၀		အာစရိယဆရာဂြိတော်ရင်းခွ်		၄	
ရာဇမ္မသာ်ထာကျော်၊	၁			ရဟန္တာအနှင်ခြတ်တို့ရှိခြင်းအကြောင်း		၂	
ရေနံချောင်းမြို့သင်္ဘောတင်း၊		၁		စက်ပိုင်ရှင်လက်စွဲ	၃		
ပါရွှိမြန်မာအခက်တအာဆိုခ်ါ		၁၂		ရာဘီယပါဒြိသန္ဓါသစ်	၂	၀	
လန်ဝန်မြို့သွားနေ့ည့်ဖတ်တင်းရတိယ		၀		ရွာသူကြီးလက်စွဲ	၃		
အောင်ဖြင့်ခြင်းလင်းညွှန်		၅		ကျပန်ပြည်အဆွေးပြတ္တိပဏ္ဏာ	၁		
ကျပန်ပြည်အဆွေးပြတ္တိအဝတ်ထုံး	၂			မောင်ပဲသူဌေးနှင်းဘွဲ့ဗျာတင်း		၁၂	
ကာယဝေရထဝစ်ထိုးခဲ့း		၆		ဝဲရာစဝင်		၀	
ရွှမန္ဒိဝဏ္ဏ၊		၁၂		ထရစ်ဖြစ်ဂုဏ်းသောကိုင်းမြည်များ		၁၂	
ပုည်ကြီးထပိုင်နှစ်ထ		၈		ဝံထာခရဏ္ဍီထကျွန်း	၁		
အာဝေရာရုန်းယာဒီပနိဆေးကျွန်း	၁	၄		သူ ယထာတင်းစတိုက်ဥပဒေ (Burmese)	၁		
မြန်မာပြည်ဘုရားကျွန်း		၁၂		(English)	၁		
ခဲသဓေဒိလကာသုံးဥပဒေ	၁	၀		ရတနာပုံပဒ္မမထွေ		၁၂	
ဝေးထင်ပေါင်းချုပ်	၁			အချက်ကြီး ၁၀ ပါး		၃	
ထင်ပိုလျာဝင်ဘုံ		၀		ငါးနှုတ်ကြီး ငယ်၊		၁၂	
စံသဟိတပကာသနိ		၀		ဆုတိပါတေးမှု-သူတော်ပေါ်ဆက္ခ-ထုတိဆောဝါ ဖဒိုက် ပါဠိဆော်များ ထဆုဝ်	၃	ဂ	
ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်	၁	၀		ဖွန်နာဇင်	၁	၄	
အဖြင်အာင်ခြင်းဖွင့်အကျယ်		၁၂		သူငယ်နာသေးကျော်၊	၁	၄	
ဝေင်ဖြိုင်းဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး။	၁	၄		မဖြိုခင်ခေါ်ဆေးဝါးကျွန်၊		၁၂	
ဘီဝေါမင်းတရားကြီးနှံတော်ကား	၁			ထသံဒ့ စာခန့်ဝ် (Plain)		၂	
ဝေင်ဖြိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံဝတ္ထုမ	၁			၄း (Stamped)		၁၀	
သီလါမင်းအဘွားဖွတ်		၄		Indian Nationalism	1		
ပဒေသာ်ဟိန်းသဆ	၁	၀		Imperialism	1		
ဖောင်ဖြိုင်းဗာရာကြီးနှံတော်ကား		၁၂		Current English	0	6	
ဝေင်ဖြိုင်းမှာတော်ပုံနှံကိသတွဲ		၁၂		Dictionary of Useful Plants	1	6	
ဆုတသောမပျို့	၁	၀		Pali Reader	0	8	
ဝမ္မတေမိင်းဆက္ခုဖွတ်	၁	၀		The Struggle for Swaraj	1	8	
				The Voice of Bengal	0	4	
				The Voice of Young Burma	1	4	
				At the point of Spindle	0	4	
				Ethics of Passive Resistance	0	4	6
				Advance India	0	8	
				Indian and the Empire	0	4	
				The Issue in India	0	4	
				The New Russia	1		
				Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee	1		
				Indian Home Rule	0	6	
				Pious Phrases in Politic	1	10	
				Boundries and Law Act	2		

(အထက်ပါစာရင်းများကို-သူရိယဆတင်းစာတိုက်တွင်-ရနိုင်ပါသည်၊)

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2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the President for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

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MG MG
President,
Paungde Municipality.

Paungde, 14th January 1930.

OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

1. Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a.m. on the 10th February 1930, for supply of 35614.50 cft. of blue stone surface metal. All other information including the conditions of the contract can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE,
President,
Pegu Municipality.

Pegu.
The 16th January 1930.

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR.

ထံသာဝတိဆင်ခြေရှင်းရေးတော်ပုံ။

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ဥပဒေတန်းဖွဲ့-ဘာရုပ်ကြီး၊

အထက်အမည်ပါဘာရုပ်ကြီးခဲ့၊ ဖြိုခွာဥ ဒေ၊ ရှာသုကြိုးထက်ပိုင်ဥပဒေ၊ မှီငိုးရေးဥပဒေ၊ တောဥပဒေ ဂ ဥဒေဥပဒေပေါင်းများစွာ တို့ပါများတဲ့ဥ ငံ၊ ဝတ်ထုံးတမ်းကြီးဦးကျင့် ရေးသားအပ် ဥ်ဖြစ်၍၊လူအများတို့မထွတ် မောင်းမှိုင်သည်။ ဥပဒေများနှင့် စိရင်ထု းများ ကိုသာ-အပျိုးပျိုးထည့်သွင်းပုံနှိပ်ထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါသောကြောင့်။ ဝယ်ယူကြည့်ရှုရန် အထူးသင့်ထုသ်ဘွယ်ပါကြောင်း၊

အကိုး ၅ကျပ်

မဟာဝဲမာင်္ဂလီငါးဆောင်းပါးချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဂင်းစာရုပ်ကြီးထွင်ဆောင်းပါးဆယ့်ငါး။ ဩဘာဝ၊ကဏ္ဍ၊ထေးချိုး၊ဌေးချိုး၊ဝေချိုး၊သံချိုးသံထေးကိုင်ခွန်းထော်၊မထွန်းရကန်၊ရထု သဖြန့်၊ အိုင်ချင်းထွင်းချင်း၊ပြုချင်းတင်းခြင်း၊ ထေးထင်၊ထေးထင်နှင့်ဘွဲ့၊ ကြာဒိုကာ၊ ဖိုထင်ဒိုကာတို့ဖွင့်၍၊ ဝတ္ထုများပါ အပျိုးပျိုး ရွဲ့ဖွဲ့ ဝိထု းရေးသားထားသော ဘာရုပ်ကြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဈေးခွင်း ဖိ-၁၂ပဲ၊

ဘာရုပ်အနှင်းငယ်သာရှိ၍ ဖိ- နှုံးဆောင်းပါသည်၊

ချာပန်ဖြည်ယာကျိုးများနှုံး ၁

ထေးများအကြောင်းဘာရုပ်၊

ချာပန်ဖြည်နှုန်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေထိုင်ခဲ့ထူးသော ရဟန်းတော် အနှင့် ပြဋ္ဌာန်းကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်ဝေအပျိုး ၁၁ အပျိုးငယ်များအကျိုး၄၊ ချာပန်ဖြည်သုတို့၏ အလေ့အထရှင့်ဝတ်သားနှင့်ယှဉ်ထွတ် အသွယ်တို့ကို ရပေါင်းရေးသားသော ဘာရုပ်ဖြဝ်ပါသည်း

အကိုး တပဲ၊

ခံသမာဓိထက်သံဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါဘာရုပ်ကြီးခဲ့၊ထိထယ်နိုင်ငံ၊ အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံဝသော ဘွတ်ထော်ကြီးများ ဝိရင်ထု းနှုံး၊ အထက်-အောက်ဖြဲနှံမာနိုင်ငံ ဝိရင်ထု းအရင်ရင်တို့ပါ၌ကြည်သူအများတို့ အလွှတ်တတ္ထကြည်ညှူနိုင်ရန်၊ သင်ထောရေးဖတ်၊ ဝတ်ထုံထဝဲခဲ့ပုံ-ဝိ-အေ-ရေးသား အင်သော ဘာရုပ်ဖြဝ်၍၊ များစွာသင့်ကြင်းဖြဝ်သောဝကားအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထား ပါသည်း

အကိုး ၄ကျပ်၊

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အကြီးဆုံးလျှော့ဈေး။

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နံတီယ၊ တတိုယ၊ နှင့် ထုဆွတဲ့၊

ပေးရင်းအထိုးဂွေတာနှင့် ၀)

ယဲ့ရလျှော့ဈေးထေအုပ်)

၃ အုပ်ထဲတစ်ထပ်တည်းယူလျှင် ၅ပဲ၊
စာအုပ်ဆေးစားထိုသူများ ဂွေ ၁၀၀

ဦးကိုတခါတည်း၀ယ်ယူလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့

၌ပေးမါသည်၊ ထုံဒါယတ်ကာ်၊

ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ ဒဂုံထိပ် တံဆိပ်ကြီး တောင်ထက်စောင်းထန်းလင်းနံမတ် ၆၂ စာအုပ်ဟုသည် ကံကြီး ခါ ဘောင်ဖြစ်နိုင်အား။ ဒုနှင့်တံဆိပ်ကြီးမှ ဆွေးရေးထွက်ရှိသော စာအုပ်အယ်ဒီတာတံဆိပ်ကြီး ဆင်ခြေဖုံးတယ်အဖြစ်ဖြင့် ဆွေးရေးရှင်ရန် ခန့်ထားထံကြီးဖြစ်မြောက်သောကြောင့်၊ အထုပ်ကြီးသော ရတနာသုံးပါး ဆရာမိဘကိုမမေ့နှင့်။ ဆရာ၀န်တဦး။အမြဲစောင့်ရှောက်နေသကဲ့သို့၊ ထင်မှတ်ရသော ဆေးပေါ်လာပြီ။ ယင်းဒယားအနှစ်သင်ကြီး ခါသောဆေးကိုမမေ့နှင့် ဒီ-၄၆ဝဲစီ။ အသားကို၊ မယူမစပ်ဘဲပျောက်သော အာမခံပွေးဆေးကို မမေ့နှင့်-ဒီ-၉။ ဘဉ်းနှာ ဘဉ်းကိုးဆ်ဆေးကဲ့ မမေ့နှင့် အာ်ိး-၄၆ဝဲစီ။ ဦးထုတ်ကြီး၊ ဟည်၀ဆုနဆေးတိုက်၊ ကီးထင်းတန်းရင် ထကီပဲတန်းမြို့

ပေါင်စံသူဆိုသူနှန်းဆွဲဂျာကား၊ ။အမရပုရဖြူကောင်းစားဝင်း၊ စာဆိုတော်ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ ဆစ်အထုံးအနှန်းအထွဲအနှံ့အပြောင်း ဆကောင်း ဟူသမျှသော ထီးသုံးနှန်းမူတိုဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင့်၊ ကဏ္ဍာရေးနည်းနှံသျှည်းနှင့် ထူးချွ-အယူတို့၏ ထေ ထွင့်ခဆီးသည်း မည်ဆိုက်သော စာ ရေးဖြစ်၍၊ ပညာသိထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုးပြ ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊

ဈေးရင်း ၁ကျပ်၊ လျှော့ဈေး ၀ပဲ၊

ပဲကူးဆရာ၀ေ နှန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

ရင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီးဌာန၊မပွတာသဆာဒ္ဒါင်းကြီးသည်၊အသောင်ဆောင်သောဆရာ၀ေတို့ နှင့်ညှိနှိုင်းပြုဖြစ်၍၊ သဆီးသားတို့ ဓာတ်သာဆရာ၀ေ ဆရာကြီးများနှင့် ရေးသား ထားသောစာစုစုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆရာ၀ေနှင့် ကဆာ ထက်ဘ၀ါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ဘြည့်ရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁ပဲ၊

မဏိဓာတ်နှန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္စတာမောင်ဖိုင်းနှင့်ဖြင်ဆင်ရှိတ်ဒီပ်အင်သော၊အထက်ပါစာစုစုပ်ဌာ၊ဖြန်မာဘုရင်မင်းဖြတ်ထက်ထက်နှန်းတော်တွင်းဒွန်က၊ ပြုရသော စာတ်စာစုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ နှင်ဆုရင်နှင့် ပုဒ်ကြီးမတ်ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊မင်းဦး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၌ ဝ၍၊ ဆိုင်ဆုဆိုင်ဆု တင်ဒေါ်ကာ်ခန်းတို့ဌာ၊ ထေးနာ်သောဓာ၊ဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဘီ စီကုံးထား သဖြင့်၊နောက်သားနောင်ထာတို့ထထိုရွန်ည်း ၂ရန်ကောင်းပါသည်၊ အထိုး ဒီ-၄ဝဲ၊ ထရထေုဈေး ၀ဲ၊

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

ဤဥပဒေစာအုပ်ကြီးတွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်ရေးနှင့် ပတ်ထွဲ့သည့် ဥပဒေသစ်များနှင့် ဇေတ်ကာလအသိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပဒေတို့ကိုသာကျွေးချယ်ပေါင်းရ၍၊ မင်းတိုင်ပင်အမတ်၀တ်ထုတ်ဘဲခြိုးဘီးမောင် ရေးသား ၁ ၁၀၀စာအုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထရအခါ ဥပဒေ အုပ်ဝိုးသည့်ဇေတ်ကာထ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမလွှားဥပဒေပညာ တတ်နေ့ ဆရေးကြီးသည့် အတိုင်း၊ တရုပ်ဆွဲဝိကိုယ်ဝိုင်ဆမြို၀ယ်ယူဆောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဆတိုး ဒုထျပ်-၁ဝဲ၊

လျှော့ဈေး ၁ကျပ်

ဗျာမန်ပြည်ဆုထျုံဖွဲ့ထိုး

အနှင်ဦးဥဘုဂ ကိုယ်ထေ်ကြီးသည် ဗျာမန်ပြည်၌ နှစ်ပေါင်းဆထေ်ကြာ နေပြီး၊ နောက်ဗျာမန်ဘိုးအဆုံးဖွဲ့ထိုးဆုစ၀ေ ဝို ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့၍၊ ဆယ်ဦးသားဘို့ ဧဟုသုတ ရွားများရန်ငင်းဘို့ဖြစ်ဆုစ၀ေ ဆဖြစ်ဆပု ထရံဆရေးဆေးဆလုပ်ဘိုင်နေဘိုး၊ဆဘုင့် ကြစိုထင်ရွာနှင့်ငှဲးဘို့ စကားများ၀ါရွင် ပုံမေ့ငြိးမြောက်ခြားရွာဖြင့် ရေးသားပုံးခဲ့ပြီ ထားကောစာအုပ်ဖြစ်မါကြောင်း။

ဆအိုး ဒီ-၈ဝဲ၊

ဟောဒီကသစ်စာအုပ်ကြီး။

ရွှေဟောင်းပညာရှိကြီးများရေးသားသော ကဏ္ဍာထက်ဝကြီးများကို မဟုတ်မှီးမတ်မြုပ်စေရန်၊ ကမ္ဘာ့ဘုရှိထထိုက်ကာ၊ ရပေါင်းပြုဖြင့်ရွိက်ခဲ့ပြီးထားပြီဖြစ်ကြောင်း။

ဆအထိုင်တား ၅ကျပ်၊

လျှော့ဈေး ၀၂ဲ၊

ခရေမှနှင့်။

ရတနာသုံးပါး ဆရာမိဘကိုမမေ့နှင့်။

ဆရာ၀နှတဦး။အမြဲစောင့်ရှောက်နေသကဲ့သို့၊ ထင်မှတ်ရသော ဆေးပေါ်လာပြီ။

ယင်းဒယားအနှစ်သင်ကြီး

ခါသောဆေးကိုမမေ့နှင့် ဒီ-၄၆ဝဲစီ။

အသားကို၊ မယူမစပ်ဘဲပျောက်သော

အာမခံပွေးဆေးကို မမေ့နှင့်-ဒီ-၉။

ဘဉ်းနှာ ဘဉ်းကိုးဆ်ဆေးကဲ့

မမေ့နှင့် အာ်ိး-၄၆ဝဲစီ။

ဦးထုတ်ကြီး၊ ကီးထင်းတန်းရင်
ဟည်၀ဆုနဆေးတိုက်၊ ထကီပဲတန်းမြို့

၀ကိန်း၀ဏ္ဍ၊

၀ကိန်း ၀ဏ္ဍကို စိရင်းရေးသားသော ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်ဇာတရုနှပုံ၀ဏ္ဍ၊ ရုထောက်မောင်စံဇားဝဏ္ဍ၊ ထိန်းထိုက်၀ဏ္ဍ၊ စသော-နာမည်ကျော် ၀ဏ္ဍများကို ရေးသားသူ-ရွှေဥဒေါင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ၀ကိန်း၀ဏ္ဍဇာ-ရတနာပုံ၀ဏ္ဍ၊ ရူပနှစ်၀ဏ္ဍတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး ဘတ်ပြီးထွင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ၀ဏ္ဍဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ၀ဏ္ဍသွားဇာများစွာမှတ်သားရန်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှသူတို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွားတိုးမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

၌၀ဏ္ဍသွားဇာ၊ ထူများဖြစ်ပါတ်ကို၊ ၀ဏ္ဍဘဘ်ရင်းပင်ဆိနှိုင်းထားကိုအောင် ဖြစ်သည်ဖြင့်၊အလွှာ်းဆသွေးနှင့်သည်း ပြည့်နှက်စွာပါရှိပါသည်၊ဘတ်ရှသူတို့ဇာ၊ သဘိတများပွားများ၍၊ ဗိတ်ထားမြတ်ကြီးမည်ဖြင့်၊ အကြင်ထူ ပြည်ထွင်နေရခိုက်၌၊ နက်ကြိုက်၊ ထူကြိုက်၊ ဆိုက်ဖြိုက်စွာ ကျွင့်နှိုင်ဒေသော အရက်အ ထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ၀ဏ္ဍဘတ်ရင်းပင်သဘိ ရပြီးထူး၊ အသက်ရှင်စည်-အင်္ဂါသဖြင့် အ ကျိုးရှိဝေရုံ၊ ဗိမံ ရေးသားထားသည်း ဖြစ်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ တဆုပ်ထျင် ၁၀ဝဲ၊

လျှော့ဈေး ၄ဲ၌၊

ကောသာဘိရိမင်းဖြိုးနှန်းထွင်းစာတ် ဘတ်ကြီး၊

ရွှေဟာင်း နွောင်းဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာများကို၊ ဆိသွယ်-ဓုတ်သွယ်-နည်းပိုးသွယ်-အာဓိဓွာ ထိုးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်၊ ချယ်ထွယ် ဗီ၀ဉ်၍ထားသော ၀ဏ္ဍကြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်း

ထဆုပ်ထျင်အကိုး ခဘျင်ဝဲ၌၊

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မြန်မာဖြည်တွင်း နေ့ဘာ်ဆုံး ပိုးဆုပ်ချုပ်မင်းလုပ်သွားသော၊ ဒီဒိတို့၏အင့်သာင် ဘုရင်မင်းဖြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာထူ ပို့းတို့ငှင်း အိရှိထားရန်သင့်ဟုပါ၍၊ အမြဲနှဲ့ာ ကြပါ။

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မြန်မာမှုင်ငံ နှင့် စပ်သူ၌းသူ၊ ဖြေ-ရေ-နတ်နံသိတ် အဂိုင်းအခြား၊ မြန်မာမင်းဘိုးဆုပ် ချုပ်ပုံနှင့်၊ ဘုရုဆုပ်ချုပ်ပုံများ၊ သူဦးရေအရွှဲ့ ဘေဒံဒွေများ၊ ရပုံ၊ ဘိုးပုံဘိုးဘိုး၊ ဇာတ်းသွားဘိုး နှင့်ဘာသွားဘဲဖြသူကာ၊ ဖာ်ဆားရန် အရေး ကြီးသည့်အရာဘိုးကို ရုပေါင်း၍၊ သင်ထား ရေးဆမတ်ဘောင်း ဝတ်ဆိုထဆဲခရကြီး ဦးပု ရေးသား ထားသော စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ကြည့်ရှုသူတိုသင်္ကောင်းပါကြောင်း၊

ဆအိုး ၁ကျပ်၌၊

ဗီးဖွားရေးထက်ဖွဲ့

ငင်းကျင်းဖွာအသူးဖြေခုခဲ့မသူ၊ဘိုင်းအ ရုထိုင်ဖြစ်၍ဟုခုနဘာ်ဆုံး မကြြင်ခဲ့ဖွင့် စာ ထစ်အနည်းငယ်သာ ကျွန်ုပ်၏ ဆွေသည်ဖြစ်၍ ရထျုဈေး၌ ဂဝဲ ဒွန့်ငှင့်ခေါ်းနှပ်၊အခြံးမှာပါ၊

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The Supreme Test

ကလီထရက်လယ်ထွန်စက်။

ယခုနှစ်တွင် အထက်ပါစက်နှင့် လုပ်ကိုင်၍နေရာတိုင်းမှာပင် ကျွ၊ နွား လုပ်ကိုင် ခြင်းထက် ကောင်းမွန်ကြောင်းသိရှိရပါ၍။မဝယ်ရသေးသောမိတ်ဆွေများ စပါးဖြတ်လျှင် ဖြတ်ခြင်း စ၍လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန် ယခုက မှာမှသာလျှင်အချိန်မှီရနိုင်ပါမည်။အဌါးထွန်လိုပါကစုံစမ်းကြပါ၊

မြေပိုင်ရှင်များ၏အကျိုး သည်ပြီး ဆောင်ရွက် လိုသည်အလျောက်ကျိုးစားလာခဲ့ရာ၊ ယခုအခါကလီထရက်လယ်ထွန်စက်များကို။ ငွေအဖြေတကြိမ်တည်းပေး၍ အထက်ကာခီကကဲ့သို့ ဝယ်ယူခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ပါဘဲ—ငွေဆင်း နှင့်ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ရန်အမြန်လာရောက်စုံစမ်းကြပါ။

မြန်မာပိုင်—မြန်မာဖြည်လျှပ်စစ်ဝါတ်မီးတိုက်။

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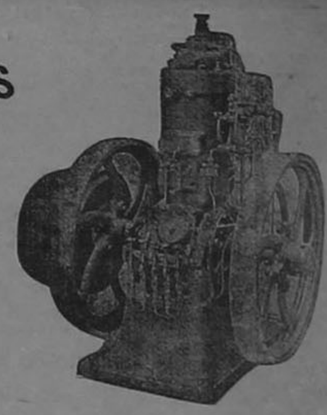

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Rural Burma

OR

The Burman Behind the Plough

BY U HLA MAUNG, B.A.

[Continued from last Sunday issue]

The following is the third instalment of the interesting article by U Hla Maung. In it is described in a vivid manner village life as found in Burma, depicting both the bright and the dark sides. It is a faithful carricature of rural life in Burma with all its prestine simplicity and age-long orthodoxy.

CHAPTER III.

AMONG THE RURAL FOLKS IN BURMA.

Practical politics must deal with the immediate and pressing problems which affect the majority of our nation. In order to enable us to rightly understand these precise problems and to afford the intending workers to formulate their policies, it is essential to give a short account of the life and labour of the millions of people that are scattered all over our country.

If one happens to fly across the country from Myitkyina to Victoria Point, he would find that below him lies an immense number of villages and towns with pagodas of varying sizes emitting dazzling light from their gilt summits amidst the bright sunshine. There is not a single place which can be taken as a city, but Rangoon, the capital of the province is generally reckoned as one. The fact that 48 per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture indicates that a large portion of our people lives in villages.

A Burmese village contains a mixed populace so as to make the communal life of the village complete by itself. Pongyis (priests), agriculturists, country doctors, potters, carpenters, weavers washermen, fishermen, goldsmiths, silversmiths, blacksmiths, bazaar sellers, shopkeepers, gardeners, cart drivers, taxi drivers, shoemakers and sweepers, all live within the village area. Besides these, there may be Mohamedan Indians and Chinese colonies.

The presence of such a conglomeration of different castes and creeds in a single village area strikingly indicates that the process of social crystallization has been going on unconsciously in our rural society. The present unit of administration is the village, but the village system is a modern innovation created by the English just after the Third Burmese War. There was constant political changes in pre-English days and for this reason the social life was continually breaking down and the customs never became strong. The domination of Burma by a Western power has brought a change upon the evolution of the synthetic ideals which Burma aspired to realise among her own people.

If we visit one of our agricultural villages nestled within the thick foliages of shade trees such as tamarind, mango, banyan and kok-ko, the features which would strike us most would be more or less the following :—

[a] A village fence with a watch tower called kin-de.

[b] A pagoda, a monastery [generally with a pond by its side] attended by the villagers, a Zayat [rest house] and a Ta-gun-dine (a lofty pillar with a pinnacle).

[c] A drinking well or tank with a catchment area.

[d] A space round the village reserved for threshing floors and other public requirements.

[e] Fuel reserves and palm groves.

[f] A Dhamma-yon [service-hall].

[g] A grazing ground.

The thatch-roofed houses lie scattered within the village boundary with pagodas and places of communal interest located at suitable places. There is not much brick-work in the village except the houses of the wealthy people and the pagodas and kyaungs built by them or other philanthropists. Those who live in some degree of comfort have their houses roofed with corrugated iron and substantially built with a number of doors and windows. All other dwellings have mat walls and thatch roofs.

It is admitted by the writers on Indian Economics that the Indian rural people are completely ignorant of the principles of sanitation. The same is not true of our countrymen. The Government has laid down rules prescribing duties of the villagers and their headmen, in respect of public nuisances and sanitation. The people become gradually conscious of their civic duties and as such we now find that they usually keep their homesteads and sources of water supply clean.

The roads that pass through the village are not macadamised and during the rains they become impassable. Bullock-carts are the only conveyances that are generally employed; but, as it is difficult to make way through muddy roads, the village becomes more or less isolated during the rainy season. During the dry season the villages are not land-locked and isolated as of old, but much still remains to be done in the way of cheap and easy transit by more and better roads and railways.

Rural isolation is, no doubt, a real evil; and unless it is overcome, we cannot expect to extend the civilising influences to the rural community. The reform of the villager consists essentially in replacing the various mistaken, stupefying and pauperising ideas, which hold him at present, by new daring and inspiring ones. Anything, therefore, that fosters the contact of the village with the out-side world and brings it within the orbit of more progressive influences emanating from the towns should be welcome. The conservative habits of the villager are largely due to this isolation. His traditional habits and ideas cannot be easily influenced by the new forces that are at work in the towns. He still largely uses his old and simple implements, which are cheap, easy and effective to a degree. The application of manure and fertilisers, the selection of seeds, the adoption of the most suitable farm implements are beyond the ken of the ordinary cultivator; but in many parts of the country there is considerable scope for improvement in respect of preliminary preparation of the soil, sowing, harrowing, weeding, thinning and spacing out and harvesting. Before he can be made to accept these methods of scietific agriculture, their benefits must be clearly proved to his entire satisfaction. He is further prevented from accepting any innovation, by the existence of crushing dept which is universally acknowledged to be the main cause of this state of affairs.

Another bright feature of the countryman is his hospitality. A European correspondent once wrote about the same in the Rangoon Gazette: "Burmese hospitality is proverbial. Are you lost in jungle paths? You need not fear of starving to death. The inmates of the very first hut you come across and often these are found in most unlikely places—will always be ready to share their simple meal with you. Travelling up a Delta creek once we found to our dismay, after having gone a good way down the stream, that our box containing our food supply for the journey had been left behind. To turn back for it meant struggling against the stream and then not getting back till dusk. Our servant knew our destination and would send it after us but the problem was what were we to do about the meals for this day. We decided to proceed and then appeal to the Thugyi of the next village we came to. It happened to be a fishing village in which the Thugyi himself was one of the fishermen. Now all fishing villages are not exactly odiriferous. Some are distinctly offensive. And this particular village was famous for its Nga-pee monufacture! However, when we were told that the next village was quite an hour's journey away, we decided to accept the thugyi's willing offer of a dish of curry and rice. In quite a little while the meal was ready. We seated ourselves on mats round the 'Byat' or Burmese dining table,—it stood one foot high and measured about three feet in diameter. A large bowl of steaming rice was placed in the centre while a few smaller bowls containing Burmese condiments, some curried fish, and some fried salt-fish were placed around it. One of the condiments was a pasie of a dark-brown hue with so strong an odour that it drowned even the small of the salt-fish. .....

.....

However, we explained that we had had a huge meal. The fish curry his wife had prepared was really quite good and we did not like to spoil its flavour by mixing it with any other dish. Oh! Yes, we had tasted Balachaung and found it good but it was a taste that one had to acquire" ... ... (January 15, 1930).

Next we come to rural education. About two decades ago, Mr. Harold Clayton wrote,....., "but many may think the prospect hopeless and ask how Burma, a little country, with its people for the most part uneducated and, at any rate devoid of experience of the world outside its borders, is to find the way to this success." This remark is now out of date. The Central Committee on India Reforms reported as follows :—"305. That Burma is more literate than India is admitted, and so is the fact that Burma does not suffer from the disintegrating influence of caste or the corroding effect of communalism. None the less the Burman cannot forget that it was Burma that was left out of the reforms of 1919, and it was India's championship of her cause which made their extension to Burma possible. The junction of Burma with India, is not a source of her Let political weakness but of her strength. alone she will fall an easy prey to those who cannot possess the same sympathy with her aspirations as the Indians feel. We do not think that with her union with India, Burma has been politically a sufferer in the past or, that she is likely to suffer in the future. On the other hand we fear that her separation will in this respect be entirely to her disadvantage."

The only way of changing the psychology and the social and personal habits of the peasant is to educate to him. It is obvious that so long as ignorance and illiteracy prevail in villages, all talk about rural progress is futile,

"2. Statistics: [a] Vernacular.—The concentration of Vernacular Secondary Schools continues. The number of such schools fell from 1,197 to 1,172, but attendance increased from 133,844 to 137,248. Five years ago there were 1,333 schools with only 107,337 pupils. The policies of the local authorities varies greatly and perhaps the Inspector should have more voice in the recognition of Middle and High Departments, as was recommended by the Vernacular Education Committee. Analysing the figures for attendance we find 886 (727) in the High Department, and 2,686 (2,425) who completed the Middle School course. The bulk of the pupils, no less than 85 per cent, are in the Primary standards. The rapid increase in the Middle and High Departments, especially the later, should however be noted. It results from the stimulus given to Vernacular Education by the improvement of salaries. Six years ago the High Department numbered only 153 pupils." (Annual Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1928-29, pages 9 and 10).

"The total number of boys receiving Primary education in schools of all classes was 252,875, an increase of 10,000. These figures are satisfactory, and it would be difficult to provide the teachers that would be required by any large measure of compulsory education. The attempts at introducing such measures in India have achieved no marked success; indeed compulsory education is both more workable and more necessary in an industrial than in an agricultural community. A Compulsory Education Bill has been drafted by Mr. J. P. Bulkeley, and is now under the consideration of Government. One of the problems to be faced is the unrecognised Monastic school. These number 14,221 with 140,659 pupils. and it would be equally difficult to welcome or exclude them.

The number of recognised Monastic schools has again fallen, from 1,120 to 1,080, but the number of children attending them has increased from 77,622 to 80,321, so that the average attendance per school, has risen from 69 to 74. Increased attendance per school, one of the advantages to be derived from compulsory education, is here coming automatically..... The really urgent problem, however, is not how to make education compulsory, but how to pay for the education we already have and for what is now demanded without compulsion. The cost of elementary education for every child of school going age would be about Rs. 2,80,00,000. The present expenditure on such education is Rs. 40,00,000." (Annual Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1928-29 pages 13 and 14).

Illiteracy aggravates indebtedness, promotes improvidence and extravagance, impedes the progress of improved agriculture and, what is more serious than anything else, prevents that mass awakening without which no reform can be permanent. The education imparted in the rural schools must be such as will promote interest in and love for agriculture and rural life in general. The present tendency of attaching a spurious value to mere literacy must be destroyed by taking special pains to inculcate the dignity of labour and also by making education universal and compulsory.

Some of our villages are ravaged by major diseases like malaria, plague, cholera, dysentery, tuberculosis, beri-beri and minor diseases such as skin diseases, leprosy, etc. Disease is one of the major causes of the inefficiency of the peasant. The improvement of public health and sanitation is necessary for making the cultivator efficient and progressive.

Tramping through the rural districts of Burma, one often meets the Buddhist nuns [me-thi-las] and friars (Po-thu-daws) frequenting the villages for begging alms. Sometimes he meets a group of villagers called Wut a-thin making its round in the village for the same purpose.

Besides the pagoda and kyaung, almost every Buddhist home has a place of worship There absorbed in his or her offerings to the Buddha, the Buddhist man or woman would pray: "May I attain Nirvana speedily."

From the monastery in the village area at dawn would come the sound of a big hollow wood or bamboo announcing the our of morning worship. Pongyis then go out-begging for their morning meal. Superstitious belief in dieties of all kinds, in ghosts, and witches predominates in the daily life of the villager. He will now sow on an inauspicious day; nor will he build a house on such a day; he will not kill a snake because it is the incarnation of a diety; if there is any sickness in the family, he attributes it to the influence of an evil spirit. Dieties are everywhere around his life, and in order to propitiate them, he performs ceremonies. He generally builds a place of shelter for these dieties at suitable places in the village area.

Of all the rural institutions, the pagoda festivals are the most interesting. Here one can study the civic life of the village. These festivals are talked of weeks before-hand. The peasants garbed in coloured longyis of red and green, black and white, blue and magenta, stream in from all the neighbouring villages. The short drum, flute and cymbal announce the beginning of the festivals, and the silent village throbs with life and gaiety. Amidst the dull joyless life of the villager, these festivals come like blessings.

[To be continued.]

THE SUPREME TEST.

The Bengalee writes :—

Speaking at the Trades Association's dinner at Rangoon, Sir Charles Innes said much with which we find ourselves in hearty agreement. The opposition in the Congress to the resolution condemning the bomb outrage on the Viceroy caused pain to a considerable section of the people and the Congress by ultimately passing the resolution showed that it had not yet completely taken leave of its senses. His Excellency took a most charitable view of the declaration of Independence by regarding it more as the announcement of an extreme political theory than as a statement of present policy. If the Congress had merely contented itself with declaring Independence as its goal, or even its immediate objective, it might have been possible to ignore it as an exhibition of dreamy idealism quite out of tune with the ordinary facts of our every-day life. But the more mischievous part of the lead given at Lahore is not the fixing of the goal but the elaboration of a programme which by a series of steps beginning from a silly and suicidal boycott of councils is expected to culminate in some sort of civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes. No government can look on unconcerned when there is an organised breach of the law or an attempt is made to cut off its jugular vein by non-payment of taxes. Sir Charles Innes' reference to the suppression of such a movement can have no other meaning but this. Meanwhile, the Government should take note of the marked reluctance of the Mahatma to embark on any such campaign immediately or in the near future and should not precipitate matters by any hasty action. The present is eminently the time to follow the Asquithian policy of wait and see.

Sir Charles had a great deal to say on the separation of Burma from India and he seemed to have felt that with the appointment of the Simon Commission, the question of separation had become a live issue. If we argue on purely theoretical lines, the case for the separation of Burma from India is as unanswerable as India's own case for full self-government. On the othere hand, it is equally easy by concentrating one's attention on the practical aspects of the question, to consider the difficulties absolutely insurmountable. India is vitally interested in the question on account of the large immigrant Indian community settled in Burma but neither its interests nor the financial repercussions of separation on Indian revenues should be allowed to stand in the way of separation, if Burma really wants it. The source from which the demand originally arose and the enthusiasm with which the idea was hailed by certain interests, have made Indians suspicious about the genuiness of the cry for separatism. But if it can be demonstrated beyond a shadow

of doubt that Burma and the Burmans want separation from India, we do not see how India can reasonably object to it. It is only a referendum on this definite issue after a preliminary education of the Burmese public, which can convince India and the world that the cry is not a spurious one. Then neither the question of finance nor that of defence will be sufficient reason to deny to Burma what Indians are claiming for themselves in their country. The wishes of the people of Burma should be the sole and supreme test for a settlement of this question.

INDIA IN THE COMMONS

Debate on Mr. Brockway's Motion

The following is the full text of the speeches made in Parliament on December 18, in the debate on the political situation in India. A portion of it was published in our issue of 17th January.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLIFTON BROWN

I find myself in somewhat of a difficulty with regard to the Motion, but I regard it as applying to the case which I have in mind. Hon. Members opposite will agree with me that in the great problem of India, which the Secretary of State and the Simon Commission have to face there are many different angles from which it can be approached. All these angles have to be dealt with, and they constitute the most important problem that the House and this country have had to face for many a year. I hope that no words that I say will raise any awkward question for the Government the Secretary of State on the Simon Commission sion. The other day I read the comments of an Indian paper respecting the Debate which took place in this House, and they said that the wisest words spoken in that Debate were spoken by the right hon. Member for Spen Valley (Sir J. Simon) when he said :

"It is useless to pretend that the incidents leading to this Debate have not for the time being added to our own difficulties, through no fault of our own."—[Official Report, 7th November, 1927 col. 1337, Vol. 231.]

The Motion says :

"That this House welcomes the evidence of the co-operation of Indian representatives in the settlement of the Consututional question."

FOLLOWED THE RIGHT LINES

The Indian representatives are of many kinds many races and many religions, and I think the Viceroy's Proclamation followed the right lines, when he said that the Government would invite, "representatives of different parties and interests in British India and representatives of the India States to meet them separately or together as circumstances may demand, for the purpose of conference and, discussion in regard both to the British Indian and all Indian problems."

I hope that in this scheme of co-operation the Indian representation includes the representatives of the Indian States-the Princes of India. I do not think that it is realised the great political power that the Princes of India have. I do not think it is realised that the Treatics that we have with the one-third of India which is governed by the Princes, which Treaties were made by Queen Victoria and confirmed by King Edward and the present King, present a problem which is one of the most difficult if we want the question of the real representation of India deal with in a proper manner. The problems of the Indian States require carefull and sympathetic treatment, In the first place, they want definitely to know what real co-operation will amount to with the Government of India in connection with any further proposals towards altering the Constitution, and I submit that their susceptibilities in this direction must be, satisfied before we can get any real co-operation in India. They want to be sure that the Government of India will not usurn other powers than those which have been agreed to in their Treaty rights.

Secondly they are at the present time unhappy about some of their fiscal relations. while the Government of India can put on a protective tariff and after the fiscal relations, the Indian States, who have to pay more for their ploughs and machinery, get nothing back out of the taxes which the Government of India have levied. They fear that their Treaty rights may be handed over to British India. That is a big problem which must be carefully dealt with. The other day. I received a letter from a friend of mine in India. He said that he wished people who are in a hurry about India would think before they act:

"Most of them know so pitifully little of the problems out here and of the conditions that we live and move and have our being in. They do not grasp that the vocal politically-minded class represent one-fourth of one per cent. of the whole of India."

A VOCAL MINORITY.

The politically-minded class, some of them are the Princes, are a very small minority and connot be ignored. It often happens that the politically-minded who speak out lead the others. If you do not know the people of India, if you have not lived amongst these 300,000,000 people for several years, you fail to realise their tremendous ignorance on political matters. At least 90 per cent of them cannot read or write and when they are led, as they were in the Mutiny by some scare about greased cartridges, by something which affects their religion, you cannot pay too much attention to the small number of politically-minded people in India.

Small beginnings have great endings and the politicans of India are quite entitled to put their needs before the Government of India and before the people of this country. While I hope we shall do all we can gradually and slowly to press forward in fulfilment of the promise we have given, we must go slowly for many years before we can reach the goal of self-government for India. The very people who are now crying out for self government for India would be the first to cry out for a return of the British troops and the British regime in India if it was withdrawn. I believe the co-operation of all Indian representatives is necessary, particularly in relation to the expression of political opinion, and if we go steadily along the line we are trying to go and get the support and co-operation of all classes of opinion, not least the co-operation of the Indian Princes and Native States, we shall stand a good chance of solving the biggest problem that this country has to face.

MADE OUT A GOOD CASE.

Mr. BROTHERS : The hon. and gallant Member for Newbury [Brigadier-General Brown] has made, I think, a really good case for the Motion of the hon. Member for East Leyton [Mr. Brockway], I have been in India, and the people of India are a very lovable race. They may be excitable, but so are all non-educated people, taken in the mass. They are not to blame for that. If they are not able to state their case before a Commission, or if they have not the vote, it is not their fault; it is our fault. We should try to cultivate a better spirit between the two nations. More government by fear will not do. We have to realise that they are a nation just as we are a nation just as we are a nation and if we approach the problem in that way we shall do some good. I do not think we ought to consider the question of right as regards India merely from the point of view of trade but rather on the basis of justice I am specially interested in the cotton trade and I know that the unrest in India has a very detrimental effect on the cotton trade of Lancashire, were many of our people are now unemployed. I had the privilege and the good fortune to be in the legislative assembly to Delhi on and February, 1917, when they were debating the question of political prisoners. I listened to the debate for the whole of the day, and heard the arguments for, and the defence of Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member, as he was called.

A CASE NOT MAEE OUT

I am speaking from memory, but I remember pretty well all the incidents, and I believe that the case for keeping political prisoners in prison was not made out The Motion was.

"The Assembly recommends the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased immediately to release from prison or bring to trial all the detenus under detention under the Bengal Criminal Laws [Amendment] Act. 1925."

On a division the Ayes were 63 and the Noes 50. I quite realise that a times it may be difficult to obtain witnesses because of fear, but that is no reason why these prisoners should not have a fair trial. I have been making inquiries to-day and I believe the Bengal Ordinance is not now into the matter. I hope the Secretary of State for India will give this motion due consideration in the interests of this country and in the interests of the people of Indian.

Colonel HoHand-Bury : On reading the Motion put down by the hon. Member for East Leyton [Mr. Brockway] I was rather surprised to see that a change had been made from political prosecutions in India to the very much more moderate Motion dealing with the political situation in India, and I confess that I think the Secretary of State for India must have been behind the Mover of the Motion when he made it in these particular terms. They are so moderate and so different from what we were originally led to except under the title "Political prosecutions in India." The first part of the speech of the non-Gentleman certainly alluded to certain political prosecutions which are taking place at the present time. He referred especially to the Meerut case and I see in to-day's paper that a Mr. Kelkar, who is a member of the Central Legislature, is to head an appeal to Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Gandhi asking these two leaders to secure an amnesty for certain persons and generally for all the Meerut trial prisoner

Mr. BUCHANAN Hear hear;

DEPRIVING KIEG-EMPEROR OF SOVEREIGNTY.

Colonel Howard-Bury: The hon. Member says "Hear, hear," but does he realise the accusation against these men? Does he realise that they are in a very different position from those who were amnestied under the Gandhi-Reading Conversations, that they are accused to-day of conspiring to deprive the King Emperor of the sovereignty of British India, that they plan to hold the means of communication throughout the country, and that they are acting under instructions from Moscow, and are working for general strike?

Proceeding Colonel HOWARDBURY: I want to deal with the last part of the Motion, in which occur the words "particularly in relation to the expression of political opinion." Hon. Members have alluded in their speeches to these prosecutions and have claimed that those concerned are representatives of political opinion. With all due respect to your ruling. I want to point out that these are cases of revolutionary activity, and that they have nothing whatever to do with political opinions. Hon. Members opposite would have an amnesty for these prisoners but I want to prove that these prisoners are in a totally different category from ordinary political prisoners or those who express a rather more violent opinion as to what should be done. These agitations are definite attempts to overturn the Government of the country by violence with the aid of foreign money, With due respect I suggest that when proclamations are issed to the peasants of India, illiterate people as they are, with a great respect for the written word—

Mr. BROTHERS : They cannot read it.

" RESPECT FOR THE WRITTEN WORD."

Colonel HOWARD-BURY : that is true, but there is one man in every village who has to make out the taxes for the village, and he can read and write. To him is handed one of these documents and he reads some such statement as this :

"Peasants of India. Confiscate the land, hurry to the firing line to destroy the Imperialist colonial system! India must be liberated !'

That sort of thing is read out and the peasants believe everything. Even in this country one often finds that because a statement has been seen in a newspaper it is looked upon as a fact, You have these inflammatory documents circulated.

"The soil of India is rising in flames in the attack on British Imperialism."

What good is that sort of thing going to do in India? These peasants are easily roused by people who go around with these inflammatory documents. How many lives have been lost in Indian as a result? During the Bombay strikes there were the Communist agitators. Are they to be amnestied? We have to realise that the politically mineded people of India are but a quarter or 1 per cent. of the vast population of India. We are apt to pay far too much attention to that very small but very noisy minerity' The hon. Member for Bolton [Mr. Brothers] knows India and no doubt he has travelled widely in India. He spoke of India as a nation. India is not a nation it is 40. 50 or 60 different nations, all speeking different languages, with four or five different religions. It is impossible to look upon the country as a single nation.

A SIX WEEKS' SOJOURN

The hon. and gallant Member for Central Hull [Lieut-Commander Kenworthy] is to visit India. No doubt he wishes to come back with a certain amount of information, but what information is he likely to get in five or six weeks? He will travel around and meet various members of the different political parties who will express different views to him. But is he going to travel through the country? Is he going to see the vast masses of the people who are not vocal? Will he learn their views? He would learn far more if he travelled with some Commissioner or Deputy-Commissioner on a tour from village to village, and saw how justice was administered, how the villagers looked to the Commissioner as the representative of law and order—often one white man amongst a million. The natives bring even their religious questions to him for decision so great is the confidence that they have in him. Have those millions any idea of what "dominion status" or democraey means? Not the slightest. They have had no political education whatever. If you talked with them their conversation would be of their crops good or bad, the rainfall, or the price of bread, and of nothing beyond that. When you bring an agitator amongst them he puts new ideas into their heads and stirs them up, and instead of a peaceful community you get a community—

MISS WILKINSON'S RETORT.

Miss WILKINSON Does not the hon. and gallant Member go to Chelmsford and stir the people there or try to?

Colonel HOWARD-BURY: The hon Lady went there and I read the report of her speech with much interest. She said that she and her party were going to tire us out, but I thing that we should tire her out, because we are no taccustomed to an eight hours day as hon. Members opposite are. Whether one goes to the aborigines with their bows and arrows, or to the cultivators in the United Provinces, one never hears a word of politics spoken. They are a happy and contented people. Why bring discountent all of a sudden to them by introdscing? The Maharajah of Benares said the other day:

"The ever-indulgent British Government, eager to reward India for its war service, make a fateful announcement in 1917, anticipating the actual state of things by at least half a century and trying to build a twentieth century constitution with materials of the Middle Ages."

Col: Howard Bury: I think we are entitle to ask the leaders in India to refrain from suspicion and accept the conditions such as they are. Their co-operation I will determine the rate of advance, and, as my hon. and gallent Friend the Member for Newbury (Brigadier-General Brown) has said, we ought to hasten slowly. Events in the East move slowly. India for a thousand years did not advance, and to bring the fruits of Western civilisation suddenly to a country where more than 30 per cent. of the population are illiterate would be fatal. They do not understand Western civilisation and Western ideas of government.

SWARAJ BY STAGES.

India is a vast country of which over one-third belongs to native States, and with a population speaking more than 40 different languages. How are you going to institute any form of Dominion status there? Give the self-government bit by bit. Educate them slowly up to the time when it may be possible to give them full self-government, but it will have to be a slow process. What Indian wants most of all, and what is even more important than Dominion status, is racial equality within the Empire. That is their demand and that is what they really want.

It is not so much the form of Government about which they are concerened as the demand that they should be considered as racial equal throughout the Empire, and if you grant them that concession and then, bit by bit, give them the forms of government which they need, you will go long way toward conciliating all the inhabitants of India. While doing that and while backing up the Viceroy in his conciliatory policy we ought to assure overselves at the same time as trustees for that country, that law and order or being upheld with firmness. We ought to prevent subversive elements going into that country and

[To be Contioued.]

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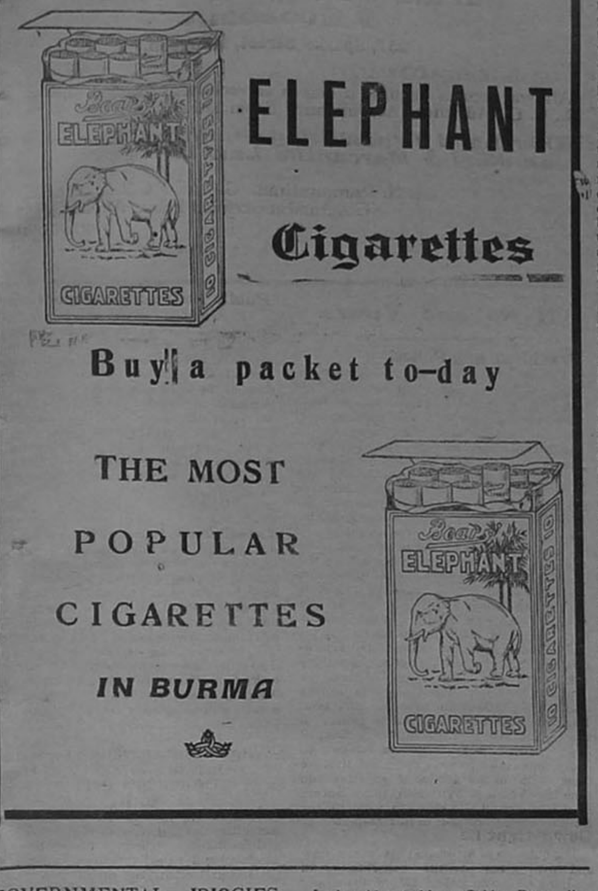

GOVERNMENTAL IDIOCIES

By W. E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson

Most European countries, for many years, have followed the policy of teaching in the public schools the evil effects of alcohol. Many of them subsidise divers organisations for spreading information about the disastrous effects of intoxicating liquor. The literature thus broadcast recites the deplorable effects of drink, how it destroy the tissues of the body, hardens the arteries produces sores on the liver, grates disorders in the brain, shortens life, leads to insanity, delirium tremens, hallucinations inspires men at best their wives, misprovide for their children brings folks to ill-fand to the gallows, and creates unspeakable sorrow in a multitude of ways. These stories thus officially promulgated are eloquent in their narration of squalor and debauchery caused by drink.

While following this laudable policy of advertising the evil effects of liquor, these same governments deliiberately authorise, license, and protect the sale of this same liquor which leads to such universal devastation. They not only do that, but they actually promote its use "in the interest of temperance," and for the revenue they get from it. When the consumption of liquor drops a little, the Minister of the Exchequer gets those pimples and apologises to Parliament. This Jekyll and Hyde sort of programme is no new thing. It has been followed for 2500 years before the birthof the Association, Opposed to Prohibition, and the Office Internationale du Vin.

Five centuries before the birth of Christ, Jetawanarama, the people were called together at the beating of the drum for a festival. Five hundred female relatives of Sakhah gathered and drank a lot of the new Average recently discovered. They all got vastly drunk and disported themselves in a scandalous fashion. Then they went to the Lord Buddha to see what he had to say about it. He said a plenty.

He told them of the days of Brahmadatta, King of Benares, when intoxicating liquor was discovered, and the mischief that it played among the people who used it. He told how the evil spread to Savatthi, where King Sabamittha ruled, and who summoned the townsmen to assemble and partake of the liquor, 500 pots full having been prepared for the celebration.

In the midst of things, Sakka Deva, disguised as a Brahmin, appeared and placed a pot of the stuff before the Rajah, demanding that he buy it. Here was his argument :

1. "Rajah, when one becomes intoxicated by taking liquor and walks about even on level ground, he staggers and trips up, and will also fall down a precipice, pit, hole cesspool, water-stand for cattle, and will eat much of what is not fit to eat. Rajah, this pot containing liquor which is productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

2. "Rajah, when one by taking liquor becomes intoxicated, he loses the control of his mind, and wanders about like an ox in search of grass and water; though helpless he will hasten to places where others sing, dance, and play instrumental music, and will join in with them, Rajah. this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here buy it.

3. "Rajah, when one becomes intoxicated by taking liquor, he will remain without putting on his clothes, like a naked ascetic or as one just born, and without any sense of shame will go about walking through the town and highways, in the villages, and by-paths in the hamlets, and being in a dissipated state will sleep for a long time wherever he may have fallen. Rajah, this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

4. "Rajah, when one becomes intoxicated by taking liquor, and gets up from the place whereon he has fallen, his head, hands, and feet will shiver just like a puppet made of wood, and even in a state of nudity, he will dance about without the least shame. Rajah, this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

5. "Rajah, when one becomes intoxicated by taking liquor, he may fall upon burning embers, his body may be eaten by foxes, and yet he will become unconcious of it, being unable to regain his senses. For doing what should not be done he will be incarcerated in the goal, and will suffer loss of riches. Rajah, this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

6. "Rajah, when one becomes intoxicated by taking liquor and goes to an assembly he will give utterance to unbecoming expressions will be heedless of any consequences, and will not care even if he is with or without clothes. He will sit on what he has himself vomited, when he moves about his body will be covered with the vomit and saliva from his mouth, thus presenting a most abominable sight.

Rajah. this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

7. "Rajah, when one becomes intoxicated by taking liquor, though a fool, he will become proud and think, Who is there above me in this world? His eyes will be inflamed, and he will think, 'I am greater than a universal sovereign, and there is none to bear comparison with me.' Rajah, this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

8. "Rajah, this liquor causes one to be proud, conceited, quarrelsome, tale-bearing ugly in appearance, careless of being naked, and causes one to run as a madman, and fatigue himself. It will cause one to do whatever he is told by a drankard, or gambler, and will also cause him to commit crimes, of various kinds, and to frequent places where questionable, things are done. Rajah. this not containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

9 "Owing to this liquor thousands of families which have had everything that was necessary, every form of clothes and comfort, have been entirely ruined, and their riches have been squandered, Rajah. this pot containing liquor,, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

10. "Rajah, when one becomes intoxicated by taking liquor, he will ruin himself, and lose gold, silver, garments, ornaments, grain, fields, garden, oxen, buffaloes, and different forms of riches. Rajah, this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

11. "Rajah, when one becomes intoxicated by taking liquor, he will become conceited and in that state will insult his parents, and without any sense of shame, will hold their aunts and nieces by their hands. Rajah, this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

12. "When the wife of a person takes liquor and gets intoxicated, she will insult her brother, her husband, and incited by lustful feelings, hold the servant by the hand and drag him aside. Rajah. this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

13. "Rajah, when one becomes intoxicated by taking liquor, he will harass and tease Saramanas and Brahmans, who abide by the precepts, and as a result of such wrongful action he will be born in hell. Rajah this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

14. "Rajah when one becomes intoxicated by taking liquor and commits sins, either by body, speech, or heart, he will be born in hell. Rajah, this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy, it.

15. Rajah, when one becomes intoxicated by taiking liquor he will utter falsehoods, though he could not have been induced to do so prior to it, even by presenting with gold and silver, and after great supplication. Rajah, this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

16 "Rajah, when a master sends a message by servant. in an emegency, and that servant goes on the errand intoxicated, he will lose his memory and be unable to deliver the message, when the party to whom the message is sent, questions him. Rajah, this pot contraining liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

17. "Rajah, even when a man who has the sense of fear and shame in him, becomes intoxicated by taking liquor, he will behave in such a manner as to indicate that he is devoid of the sense of shame and fear. Even though he be a very wise and learned man he will utter useless things. Rajah, this pot containing liquor, produtive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

18. "Rajah, one who takes liquor and becomes intoxicated, will join the company of those who are far below him, and will lie down anywhere, heedless of any filth as a pig, on that account he will lose reputation and his body will become unpleasant in appearance, Rajah, this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

19. "Rajah, just as a bull beat with a sledge hammer will fall to the ground, so will a man intoxicated by drinking liquor fall to the ground unable to withstand the stupefying effects of it. Rajah, this pot containing liquor productive of such evil, for sale. Here, buy it.

20. "Rajah, men should aviod liquor, just, as a venomous serpent is shuened. No one should ever consent to use this liquor, which is verily a poison.

21. "Rajah, when ten Andaka Venu Rajahs were playing, they drank liquor, and becoming intoxicated prepared to fight with one another with uplifted rods and bars. Rajah. this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, buy it.

22. "Rajah, as Asura Devas were cast out of heaven for drinking illusory liquor and becoming intoxicated so men should not drink this liquor knowing its evil consequences, Rajah, this pot containing liquor, productive of such evil, is for sale. Here, by it.

23. "Rajah, there is no curd in this pot, there is no honey in this pot. I have now told you the effects of the contents of this pot. King Sabbamitthha, now understand well. Here, buy this pot."

After listening to this exposition of the situation, King Sabbamitthha lost no time in getting on the waferwagon.

But the world at large did not follow the king. and to this day we find that this same idiocy of governments offering for sale a thing so universally condemned, is still followed by some nations.

—(From the Akkari).

THE ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM

BY JOHN C. JENNINGS.
(In the "Ilo News.")

Perhaps you may even be interested enough in this subject to be disappointed in the fact that at present there is no universally accepted theory on petroleum origin. It is a product formed in Nature's own wonderful laboratory, and even the most able chemists, after years of research, are compelled to bow to her superior wisdom. The results of their investigations are invariably obscure and the cause of endless controversies.

Let us go back to the dim ages when the world's outline, as known to us to-day, would be unrecognisable. Steaming seas occupied the areas now covered by land and strange organisms, half plant and half animal, covered the wastes of a slowly cooling world. The geologists must come to our assistance, for we must understand that in all theories relating to the origin of petroleum the geologist must have the last word. If you look at the map of North America you will find that Utah is a considerable distance from the sea. The writer has in his possession a piece of shale from this State, which bears conclusive evidence that at one time the sea covered this area. To illustrate further how the surface of the earth must have changed you need hardly be reminded that our own little island was once joined to the Continent of Europe. These changes occurring throughout the ages have no doubt an important bearing on the origin of petroleum.

All the five Continents of the World contain petroleum, but the geological conditions under which it is found vary greatly At present North America holds first place in production. Europe is second, and will probably maintain its position if properly developed; but there are indications that South America and Asia may, in the future, surpass them all. It will, perhaps, interest you to know that in our own country petroleum has been found at different times, and the author firmly believes, in spite of the fact that little support is given to such contention that England may yet become a productive oil field.

Except for occasional seepages petroleum is found under the earth's surface. The character and composition of petroleum found in various parts of the world present such striking differences that the mode of origin cannot always have been the same. The fluid nature of petroleum and its colatility when subjected to heat give rise to the possibility that it may have escaped from its original place of formation. These facts have made it impossible for the any definite geological or chemical theory to be accepted. The chemist has attempted to solve the origin of petroleum by produring it artificially, and it has been the inspiration of much clever and valuable research. Two distinct lines of investigation have resulted from this work, namely, inorganic and organic.

The inorganic theories are primarily based upon the fact that when cast-iron is disolved in acid, hydrogen is formed together with organic gases which resemble liquid hydrocarbons found in petroleum. One inorganic theory suggests petroleum has been formed by the action of water penetrating upon ignited metallic carbides in the deeper layers of the earth. Another suggests that water has generated, by contact with metals and carbides, hydrogen and acetylene. These gases have mixed, and contact with various metals which exist in a free state in the interior has produced petroleum.

The organic theories are all based upon the fact that the formation of petroleum is associated with animal and vegetable organisms. These theories are more widely accepted both by the chemists and by the geologists because they have removed difficulties have, as yet, not overcome. The ties which the inorganic theorists on the other hand, cannot agree as to the actual chemical nature of these organisms. Engler's theory has had wide acceptance, but he has been severely criticised but prominent investigators. He believes that petroleum is derived from the natural decomposition of the fat from both animals and vegetable organisms by the combined action of heat and pressure. By distilling fish oil under certain conditions he obtained an oil which was indistinguishable from paraffin, one of the lighter fractions of

Continued on page 8

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 259
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"
RANGOON. BURMA.

SATURDAY JANUARY 2 6 1930

Burma Rice Trade.

(II)

In our last issue we stated that Burma rice trade is practically at the mercy of a few European exporters whose concerted action has been instrumental in keeping down the price of paddy in the country. In the rice trade of Burma, it may be said with justification that there is no such thing as the natural operation of economic laws. The present wide-spread economic distress in Burma is the result, not of the pitiless operations of economic laws, but of the ruthless action of the combined policy of the European exporters of Burma rice. It is the pitiless eating of Burma's substance in Burma, and the further pitiless drain to England; in short, it is the pitiless perversion of economic laws by the strong combination of Europeans in the rice trade that is impoverishing Burma. The cause of all the trouble is clear as crystal and, therefore, the cant of the excuse of inferiority of Burma rice in quality is simply adding a distressful insult to the agonising injury.

Moreover, the Governor's reference to the rice trade in the course of his speech at the Trades Dinner recently appears to us to be misleading. After pointing out the depression in the rice trade, Sir Charles Innes gave us to understand that the position now was improving. We confess we are at a loss to find out any justification in the belief that the situation in the rice trade is improving. On the contrary, indications are not wanting to show that the very reverse is the case. Of course, there are two standpoints to look at the matter,—the Europeans' standpoint and the people's standpoint. In other words, we may say that in reality there are two Burmas—one the prosperous, the other the poverty-striken. The prosperous Burma is the Burma of the British and other foreigners. They exploit Burma as officials, rice exporters, capitalists, in a variety of ways, and carry away enormous wealth to their country. To them Burma is, of course, rich and prosperous. The more they can carry away, the richer and more prosperous Burma is to them. The second Burma is the Burma of the Burmans—the poverty stricken Burma. This Burma, bled white and exploited in every way of its wealth, of its land and all resources by the foreigners, helpless and voiceless, is becoming poorer every year.

It is well known that our Governor, Sir Charles Innes, was a successful Commerce Member of the Indian Government, and as such we expected much from him to solve the economic problems of Burma. But it seems paradoxical that the economic distress of the people grows greater in intensity under the regime of the Governor with the reputation for trade and commercial experience. The impression is gaining ground in the country,—and perhaps not without some justification—that the presence of a man with commercial experience at the helm of affairs would be all the more in the interests of the European traders, as the British policy is to allow trade and government to go together In this connection, we feel inclined to draw a comparative picture of the conditions of the people in British and pre-British days. Under the "despotic" rule of the Burmese kings, the Burman kept and enjoyed what he produced, though at times he suffered some violence. Under the British administration, the Burman is at peace, there is no violence; his substance is drained away, unseen, peaceably and subtly—he starves in peace and perishes in peace, with law and order! There is so much talk about the British peace, but there is very little reference to the destruction by the British drain. And the strong combine of the European exporters in the Burma rice trade is but a part of the stream that leaves in its train nothing but drain, distress and destruction in the economic condition of the people.

There can be no denying the fact, and it must be fully recognised, that the great rice industry of Burma is, and must always be, under any and all conditions of life, the people's material pabulum and their sheet-anchor of prosperity, and for it to become a plaything in the hands of officials and administrators, or to be thrown into the greedy maws of foreign interests, would be to degrade and prostitute the chief national economic asset to the vilest purpose. Moreover, it must be distinctly pointed out that the considerable economic distress of the people will ultimately go to add to the difficulties of the Government itself, because hungry stomachs usually make angry faces. The stability of the administration depends upon the contentment of the people and no sane government can view with equanimity the growing economic distress of the people. Any tendency on the part of the Government to aid or abet the strong grip of the European exporters in the Burma rice trade would eventually prove to be nothing short of suicide. The present depression in the rice trade is a problem, the speedy and satisfactory solution of which is the task of both the people and the Government. We hope to say something in this direction in our our next issue.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Toungoo District Council on a salary of Rs. 100-4-120 135-5-175 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 120

2. None but those who possess a certificate of competence from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, or a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Instituteor similar institution need apply.

3. The appointment involves touring in the district and travelling allowances will be paid as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. Preference will be given to Burmans. The selected candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for six months The appointment is non-pensionable but will be allowed to subscribe towards the Provident Fund, on confimation.

4. Applications together with true copies of Examination certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 28th February 1930.

No reply will be given to the unsuccessful candidate.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support from a Member of the Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment,

MAUNG MAUNG
M. L. C.,
Chairman,
District Council, Toungoo.

Toungoo,
Dated the 23rd January 1930.

The management of the Burma School of Commerce conduct the business from 1st January 1930, under the new name and style as:-

"Burma College of Commerce & Economic"

257, Sparks Street, Rangoon.

OPPOSITE SECRETARIAT. Phone No. 1716

Always secures highest passes in Government Book-keeping and L. C. C. Advanced Accountancy Examinations.

Shorthand Typewriting, Auditing, Economic Banking & Mercantile Law also taught.

A. N. Ramanathan, G.D.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.P.S.,
(Government Certified Public Auditor.)
PRINCIPAL.

News and Views.

President and Police.

President Patel has shown another instance of his zeal to keep up the dignity of the Legislature. The Government of India wanted to take up the sole monopoly of administering law and order even in the precincts of such places as the Legislative Assembly. But Mr. Patel as President of the Assembly would not tolerate any encroachments on the rights and dignity of the Legislature. This is as it should be. By upholding the sanctity of the Legislature, Mr. Patel has done considerably in the cause of representative institutions. It is a pity that the Government could not see the necessity of keeping up the dignity of the Assembly in its over-anxiousness to protect the life and limb of those who sit in the House. Hence the deadlock in the Assembly. Any how, Mr. Patel has taught a good lesson to many that the zeal of the Executive must be curbed sometimes, especially when it invades the domain of the Legislature. Our Legislative Council in Burma also needs a little attention in this direction. The police control in the public gallery of the Burma Legislative Council has often been a nuisance to many respectable persons there and this, we think, is due to the absence of any direction from the President. We wish the Burma Legislature could also refuse to yield to the Executive encroachment in this respect.

Down-right lie

The question of separation has every now and then given us the opportunity of studying Indian mentality. More than once have we exposed the spirit of prejudice, selfishness and narrow-mindedness of those who oppose the Burmese claim for separation. But quite lately we have an instance of a down-right lie that finds its way in the propaganda against the Burmese demand for separation. In paragraph 305 of the Memorandum by Sir Hari Singh Gour attached to the Report of the Indian Central Committee, we notice the following:—"Nonetheless the Burmans cannot forget that it was Burma that was left out of the reforms of 1919, and it was India's championship of her cause which made their application to Burma possible." It is strange that the gallant Indian Knight, whose arrogant tone is rather irritating to us, has not given specific instances of how, when and in what manner the Indians helped us to get the reforms of 1919. Everybody who knows enough of Burma is fully aware of the fact that had it not been for the strong agitation in Burma as well as for insistent propaganda in England by the two deputations that the Burmese people sent, Burma would be left behind India. At that time we never heard of Sir Hari Singh Gour and the other gentlemen on the other side of the Bay making such passionate noise as they are now doing in connection with the separation movement. We wish the Indian leaders could weigh their words before they rush to say anything serious about Burma.

Voting for Self.

News comes from Bassein to the effect that during the Presidential election at a meeting of the Bassein Municipal Committee, a candidate for the Presidential Post gave a vote for himself. This, we think, savours much of selfishness apart from its being improper and unseemly. We do not know whether voting for self is even constitutional. In spite of casting his vote for himself, this gentleman was defeated in the Presidential election. Our verification shows that the gentleman in question is an Indian. Will the Indians show any resentment, if it were to be stated that the Indians did not know how to utilise their votes? The citizens of Bassein should thank themselves that this particular gentleman was defeated in the Presidental election for the reasons that are patent enough. The elected candidate, who now sits on the Presidential chair of the Bassein Municipal Committee, did not take part in the business of giving votes. This shows that selflessness is sometimes more paying than selfishness.

Public Instruction Report.

The Report on Public Instruction in Burma for the year 1928-29 constitutes a fare-we kick to the National Schools by the auth Mr. C. A. Snow, the redoubtable Director Public Instruction, who is soon going to reti to enjoy the remainder of his useful life peace and contenment in England. Thou the report is adorned here and there w literary stunts, the contents are as inimi as ever to the true educational progress the country. Chapter Four of the Repo contains some unkind remarks about t National school teachers. This is wh the Director of Public Instructi wrote as a farewell message to t National school teachers:—"But Nation school teachers, a folk at once "profuse a appetent" make up for their poor qualifica tions by excessive liberality towards t School Fund, to which they often contribu a large proportion of their salaries." W think comments are needless. We may on point out as a paradoxical coincidence th this remark of the D. P. I. has found a echo in the Government letter to the C.N.I which found fault with the practice of th National School teachers to contribute portion of their salaries to the school fun

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Notice

Tenders are invited for the purchas including demolition and removal of th undermentioned buildings excluding a Electrical and Sanitary fittings, situated o the Strand Road at Barr Street :—

	Approximate area
River Police Superintendent's office (Brick and Tile) ...	881 sq. ft.
River Police Station (Brick and shingle)	1463 "
Old "Port Commission House" (Brick and tile)	3969 "
Kitchen (Brick and tile ...	245 "
Goomty (Corrugated iron) ...	24 "

Tenderers must quote one lump sum fo the whole of the above buildings and mus state the time required for demolition an complete removal. A penalty of Rs 25 pe day will be imposed for every day beyond th contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for Purchase and Removal of Barr Street Houses" and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners, not later than noon on 8th February 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit receipt for Rs 100 deposited with the Chief Accountant, Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars and permits to inspect the buildings may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

SD/- E. C. NIVEN,
M. Inst. C. E.,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

Office of the Pegu Municipality Pegu.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at their office up to 8 a.m. on the 10th February 1930, for the construction of 40 feet span Reinforced Cement Concrete floor Bridge at Pegu, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 13,825 (thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty five only. All other particulars including the conditions of the contract and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engneer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE
President
Pegu Municipality

PEGU,
The 21st January 1930.

Leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months is granted to U Po Tun, Myook, in continuation of the leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 204, dated the 1st November, 1929.

Mr. W. A. Robertson, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of his training duties at the headquarters of the Magwe District on the 6th January 1930, before noon.

U Kyin, I. C. S. Assistant Commissioner assumed charge of his general training duties at Magwe on the 2nd December 1929 before noon, and relinquished charge of the same duties at Magwe on the 16th December 1929, before noon,

U Kyin, I.C.S, Assistant Commissioner assumed charge of his training duties in the District Treasury, Magwe, on the 6th December 1929, before noon.

Leave on average pay for four months is granted to U Ba On [3], Myook, Township Officer, Salin, Minbu District, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties

The leave is granted on medical certificate.

Leave on average pay for three months is granted to U Cheik, Myook, Township Officer, Sidoktaya, Minbu District, with effect from the 1st February 1930.

U Pa Win Dy. Myook, Asst. Township Officer is transferred from Pulnbyu Minbu District and is posted to the charge of Sidoktaya Township District, in place of U Cheik, Myook, proceeding on leave.

U Kyaw Nyun 2, Deputy Myook, under training, relinquished charge of his training duties in the Sub-treasury, Natmauk, Magwe District, on the 3rd January 1930, before noon.

U Po Saing [2], Deputy Myook, relinquished charge of the duties of Assistant Township Officer, Allanmyo District, on the 7th January 1930, after noon.

U Than E, Extra Assistant Commissioner, under training, is transferred from Pakokku and is posted to Yesagyo, Pakokku District, to continue his training in Treasury.

THE RICE MARKET

23-1-30

The Local Rice market Continued to be easy, Outside quotation being 9 small mills January at 370 and 3 months at 375 Bassein Big miller sold white Yathalay March 600 Tons at 385. Small miller sold Pazoondaung small mill quality January 20 Tons at 365 Lonzain Ngasein 300 Tons at 320-322-8 and Ngasein Milchar 50 Tons at 372-8 Other prices were S. Q. Ngasein 390 S. Q. meedone 410 Lonzain Ngasein 320 and meedone 350. The Godown Rice Market quotations were Mill Sugandi 370-405 Long Boil 380-400 Boil Milchar 380-390 Boil Yathalay 380 400 white Yathalay 385-390. Full Boil Ngasein 360-372-8 Rangoon Mill Milchar 370-372-8 River line 360-370. Boil Brokens 190-220 Boil Bran 45 white Bran 55. Shwebo old rice superior 525. Inferior 440 to 460 and New 410.

The paddy Market was quoted 140 Mandalay 141-142 Prome 141 to 143 Boat and 156 Meedone.

24-1-30

The Local Rice Market was Steady. Outside Quotation were 9 Small Mills January at 370 and 3 Months- at 373 Kanoung toe Big Millers sold cock and Key Brand Quality January 200 Tons at 365 and White Meedone March 200 Tons at Small Millers Sold White Meedone Immediate Milling 150 Tons at 405 395 407-8 and Pazoondaung Small Mill quality 200 Tons at 365 other prices were Small Mill Ngasein 370 372-8 S. Q. Ngasein 390 S. Q. Meedone 410 Lonzain Ngasein 420 422-8 and Meedone 347-8. The Godown Rice Market quotations were Mill Sugandi 380 405 Long Boil 380 400 Boil Milchar 375 387-8. Full Boil Ngasein 360 370 Half Boil 345 350 Rangoon Mill Milchar 367-8. 372-8 River line 360-370- Pyu Milchar 372-8. 380- Boil Yathalay 380 400 white Yathalay 385 390 Boil Broken 190 200 Shwebo old rice superior 525 Inferior 440 460 and New 410.

The paddy market remained unchanged. Arrivals have improved, price were 140 Mandalay 140 142 prices 141 to 143 Boat and 155 Meedone.

BA GLAY & BA TIN
Daily Rice Market.

Myoma Free High School, Gyobingauk.

Donations received for the above poor and orphanage school and building fund. [Continuation]

	Rs.
Prome and Shwedaung	332
Hlegu	43
Taikkyi	79
Gyobingauk (again)	5
Okpo (again)	10
U Tun Lin, Well Wisher, Gyobingauk (again)	50
Total ...	519

U THAN HTOON,
Principal.

Future of Indian States

VICEROY'S SPEECH AT BARODA BANQUET

Viceroy's Camp,
Dohad, January 22.

His Excellencey the Viceroy delivered the following speech at the State banquet in Baroda on January 21.—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I must began by expressing the great pleasure which Lady Irwin and I feel in visiting this important State of western India, a visit to which we have long looked forward. We have now spent two days full of interest in Your Highness's State and we are deeply greateful to Your Highness for all the hospitality you have shown us and the personal trouble you have taken to make our stay in Baroda so comfortable. We have to thank you too for the very kind way in which you have to-night bidden us welcome. The value of that welcome has been enhanced by the friendliness which during the last two days has been shown to us on all sides by Your Highness's people. I echo all that Your Highness has said in condemnation of those methods of violence of which we lately had an example in the attempt upon our train. Your Highness may remember that by a curious coincidence when Lord Minto visited your State in 1909 Your Highness, on an occasion similar to the present, expressed your detestation of an attack which had been made the day before upon Lord Minto's life. The reprobation evoked by the recent outrage has made it abundantly clear that every class and creed in India share Your Highness's horror of such attempts. The real tragedy is that there should be persons so misguided as to think that any cause can be advanced by such senseless deeds which can never succeed in the object which their perpetrators have presumably in view and only stain the fair name of India.

FIFTY YEARS OF VIGOROUS ADMINISTRATION

It is now close on 50 years since Your Highness was installed as a ruler of this State and first entered on that career of wise and vigorous administration which has meant so much to the people of Baroda. Indeed, to anyone who reads the history of this State since the beginning of the Mahratta rule in the early years of the 18th Century the last half century seems like a new era of enlightenment. There is no department of Government which does not in bear proof of Your Highness's interest in the administration, whether it concerns the economic growth of the State, education. social legislation or the development of local self-governing institutions, Railways have steadily increased and your port at Okha has a promising future. The advance of education is seen in a system which embraces free and compulsory primary education, a large number of secondary school, a first grade college and fully developed technical institute. I am particularly glad to know that a feature of Your Highnesses educational policy is the provision of over 200 schools for the depresed classes. Yesterday afternoon I had the opportunity of paying a visit to the central library which I believe is one of the largest institutions of its kind in India. The scheme whereby it supports a system of travelling libraries and spreads a net-work of subsidiary libraries over the village of the State is, I understand, peculiar to Baroda and must be a valuable asset to the educational system of the State. A pleasant feature too of that system is the progress made in female education and I should like to pay a high tribute to work which Her Highness the Maharani has done in these matters and the constant interest she has displayed in the walfare of the State.

THD STATE IN A FUTURE INDIA

Your Highness has spoken to night of the position of the Indian States in the future structure of the Indian polity. As regards the observance of treaties, both in the letter and In the spirit, I would only repeat what I have said on previous occasions that it is the declared policy of His Majesty's Government to maintain intact the rights and privileges of the Princes. Your Highness has also spoken of the establishment of an independent court of arbitration in this matter. Your Highness shares the desire of most of the Princes for a free resort to arbitration in cases where they differ from the Government of India. This as you know is one of the subjects dealt with in the report of the Butler Committee, who attached great importance to the free adoption of the procedure laid down by the Government of India in 1920 for employment in such cases. The Committee's report, however is still under the examination of the Government of India and I can only say that the whole matter will receive the full consideration it deserves.

Another point which Your Highness considered vital to the welfare of the States was the devising of the some of the means whereby they can speak with equal voice on matters of common interests to themselves and the rest of British India. This also is a matter to which the Butler Committee paid particular attention, and if the machinery contemplated by their report to provide for committees on matters of common concern takes particular shape, there can I think be no doubt that any arrangement arrived at will provide that the views of the States should be given consideration commensurate with the important relations they bear to the affairs of India as a whole. As Your Highness has said, we stand on the threshold of an era fraught with possibilities of the greatest consequence to the future history of India. Those who have the moulding of her future can afford to neglect no single aspect of the field and the importance of including the Indian States in the constitutional review which is now taking place was recognised and emphasised in the statement which it was my duty to make on my recent return from England. The response to that announcement has shown the strength of Indian opinion, whether in British India or in the States, which is determined to lend all its weight to the discovery of a fair and harmonious solution of the difficult problem which now confronts us.

It is a good omen that on the main issues an agreement should be so generally apparent any my earnest hope is as, indeed, it is the hope of all, those who have India's true interests at heart, that the deliberations which will in due course ensue will point the way towards the framing of a constitution which may bring to India contentment and prosperity within her own borders and secure for her the place she deserves among the great nations of the world.

THE JAPANESE HOME LIFE

[BY HILDA WOOD IN NEW INDIA]

When travelling in Japan the first thing that strikes the visitor is the smallness of the houses, the shops and the people, the beauty of the lettering on the sign-boards outside the shops and the politeness of the people themselves. But it is rarely that a visitor goes much deeper than these outward reflections and sees with a sympathetic eye the real life of the people living in those fascinating islands.

The Japanese love of beauty is shown in in many ways, In the house there are not many pictures, vases and other works of art displayed. You might think that the house wife had only the one picture and vase which you see in an alcove in the wall. But that is not the case. If you visit her in a week's time you will find another picture hanging in that place another solid work of art placed on a little stand in front of it. She keeps her beautiful things in a cupboard and brings out only one at a time, for, with her great sense of beauty, she feels that a mass of lovely things is distracting and the eye cannot really enjoy the wealth of beauty. The Japanese house has no furniture in it, nothing on the floor but soft matting, and the walls are made of paper screens. There are partition walls that can be drawn aside in the hot weather, so that the house becomes one large cool room.

The toiled of Japanese lady is very elaborate She has at least a hundred traditional ways of doing her hair, and some of them so elaborate that a hair-dresser comes to her home and does it for her. Not only is she very beautiful when dressed for visiting, but she is very accomplished, and in ways which are very own. She undergoes a three years' training in the art of flower-arrangement. In Western lands flower-arrangement is not regarded as and art. One pluks some flowers and arranges them in a jar in a large heap But the artistic character of the Japanese people will not allow such roughness. They keep perhaps, only two flowers and one leaf in the vase, but these must be arranged in a certain way in relation to themselves and the vase and the picture in front of which the vase is placed.

The girls of Japan do not marry young not below eighteen, or nineteen but if they are orthodox, their bridegroom is chosen for them by the parents, and arrangements are made by a mutual friend of the two families. A meeting is arranged in a public tea-house when the flowers are in bloom, and then if all is satisfactory the marriage takes place. The actual ceremony of marriage is somewhat strange to a foreigner. The bridegrom has three cups of different sizes filled with consecrated sake, (a kied of liquor and he takes the first and smallest cup and takes three sips and passes it to the bride who does likewise. He than takes the next largest cup and drinks three times, and passes it to the bride, and so with the largest cup. This is the actual wedding ceremony which is performed in private, with the parents and the mutual friend only.

There are many happy little incidents in the life of a Japaneses baby, and one of them is when he is taken on his first visit to the temple, to be dedicated to his tuelary deity. It is then that he is given his first presents, which always include a little toy-dog which is placed at the head of his bed to keep away evil spirits. His life is a very happy one for he is never spoken harshly to, never hit or handled roughly, and his school days or just a continuation of this loving attitude towards him. But the children are very anxious to learn, and if they feel that a teacher is not imparting knowledge quickly enough they request him to leave, which he has to do.

But Japan is changing rapidly. Although the old order is changing yielding place to new, still, in many parts, the old Japan can still be found, and the strong character of the people will not allow the country to become so Westernised as to be detrimental to the unique National character, a character so full of beauty and the poetry of life that the world would indeed be the poorer for lack of that wonderful gift.

Subhas Bose Sentenced

ONE YEAR R. I.

Calcutta, Jan. 23: Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President B. P. C. C., Mr. Kiran Shankar Ray, Secretary, B. P. C. C, Dr, J. M. Das Gupta, and nine outher prominent Congressmen who included ex-M. L. C's were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each by the Additional Magistrate, Alipore on charges of sedition in conspiracy arising out of the procession in connection with the political sufferers day observations.

The Magistrate in his judgment said that the first three accused enjoyed high social status and it was unfortunate that they committed an act which brought them within the purview of law. The intention of the accused was clearly established as to attempting to end the Government. Justice demanded that the accused be punished and the sentence be adequate. The intention of the accused was deliberate and thought out. The Magistrate recommended special class treatment.

HIGH COURE TO BE MOVED

It is understood that the accused would more the High Court. It is further understood that if the condition was imposed disallowing the accused to join political associations and meetings during the term of bail, they would not accept them, The whole court compound was surrounded by the police. When the Magistrate entered the court there were loud shouts "Down with Imperialism" to which the Magistrate objected. The accused received the judgment peacefully.

ANOTHER CASE

In another case against Mr. Satya Bhusan Gupta and four others who also were accused in the former case, they were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the sentences running concurrently.

It may be remembered that Bijay Krishna Bose, Secretary Bengal Congress Council Party who also was arrested in connection with the same case apologised and was discharged.

Paddy Prices Foreign Rice Merchants' Tactics Resolutions Passed at Moulmein Meeting

At a meeting of land owners of the Amherst and Thaton District, held at the Buddhist Boys' High School, Moulmein Sunday, January 19, presided over by U Tha Nyo, Land-owner of Thaton, the following resolutions were passed unanimously :—

1. That certain foreign rice merchants having formed a combine in Burma and put down the price of paddy to an unreasonably low level, this meeting, which is of opinion that the world's rice market depends upon the Burma rice market, humbly requests the Government of Burma to take immediately steps to control the price of paddy by fixing a minimum price as follows to prevent Burma and the Burmans from ruination; [a] Bilugyun, Zeya and Kyabo Koukkyi paddy at the rate of Rs. 220 per 100 baskets of 46 lbs. each; [b] Koukkyi other that the above quality at Rs. 200; [c] Rangoon Ngasein at Rs. 180; [d] Rangoon Meedone at Rs. 190.

2. That this meeting humbly requests the Government to postpone the collection of this year's land-revenue till May 15, 1930, to enable the land-owners to hold their paddy with a view to get a reasonable price for it.

3. That if the Government does not see its way to control the price of paddy and fix its minimum, this meeting humbly requests the Government to remit one half of the land revenue for this year!

4. That this meeting is of opinion that the land-owners and the cultivators should not sell their paddy until they get a reasonable price for it.

5. That this meeting reminds all Burmans to practise the strictest economy in their expenses and refrain as much as possible from using foreign goods.

Special Supplement

Burma Gazette

Rangoon, dated 25th January 1930.

U Ba, Judicial Minister to the Hsipaw Sawbwa, Northern Shan States, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class with effect from the 1st January 1929, and to exercise jurisdiction as such within the local limits of the Hsipaw State.

Mr. H. N. C. Stevenson, Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service, is transferred from Fort Hertz and is potsed to the Federated Shan States.

Mr. J. S. Wiltshire, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is on return from leave, posted to the headquartere of the Henzada District, as Treasury Officer and Headquarters Magistrate, in place of U Pe Thin, Myook, transferred.

U Shwe Sein, A.T.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Rangoon and is posted to the charge of the Kyonpyaw Subdivision, Bassein District.

U Maung Maung [13], A.T.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from Kyonpyaw and is appointed to be Under Secretary to the Government of Burma, Forest Department, in place of U Shwe Sein A.T.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

U Kyin, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner, is, on completion of his treasury training, posted to the charge of the Magwe Subdivision, Magwe District.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Butterfield, D. S. O., I. A. Deputy Commissioner, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for two days.

The following Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service, on probation, are confirmed in their appointments with effect from the 7th November 1927:—

1. Mr. J. L. Leyden.
2. Mr. J. W. Leedham.

Mr. H. W. Boyne made over, and Mr. G. Manikam received, charge of the Registrarship of the offices of the Chief Secretary to Government, Home and Political Department and Secretary, Judical Department, on the 20th January 1930, after noon.

Rai Bahadur K. M. Basu made over, and Mr. H. W. Boyne received, charge, of the office of Assistant Secretary to the Government of Burma, Home and Political Department, on the 20th January 1930, afternoon.

The Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Commending Officer of the Mandalay Cantonment has nominated Captain H. Vernon, Second Battalion, the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, to be a member of the Mandaly Cantonment Board, with effect from the 9th January 1930, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel W.H. Goldfrap, M. C., 1st Battalion, the 5th Mabratta Light Infantry.

The Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Commanding Officer of the Mandalay Cantonment has nominated Captain C. E. Case, 11th Battalion, 20th Burma Rifles, Mandalay, to be a member of the Mandalay Cantonment Board, with effect from the 13th January 1930, in place of Major F. S. Woodhouse, Indian Army Service Corps, resigned.

The services of Mr. W. Marsh, Assistant Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Military authorities with a view to his undergoing the annual course of military training at Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, prescribed for officers of the Army in India Reserve of Officers, from the 25th February to the 12th March 1930, both days exclusive.

The services of Captain R. Cook, I.A., Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect fromt he forenoon of the 1st January 1930.

On his return from leave, Mr. R. Barker, District Superintendent of Police, is temporarily posted to special duty in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his special duty until the afternoon of the 29th January 1930.

On the termination of his temporary special duty in the office of the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, Mr. R. Barker, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to Rangoon as Assistant Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, in place of Mr. F. F. Wemyss, officiating District Superintendent of Police, transferred.

On relief by Mr. R. Barker, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. F.F. Wemyess officiating District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Rangoon and tis posed to the charge of the police of the Tavoy District, in place of Mr. A. L'E. Brownlow, District Superintendent of Police, proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. G. Snadden, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police, and is transferred from Kyaikto to the charge of the police of the Henzada District, in place of U Maung Gale [1]. District Superintendent of Police, proceeding on leave.

Leave on average pay for eight months is granted to Mr. A. L. E. Brownlow, District Superintendent of Police, Tavoy, with effect from the 1st February 1930, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Leave on half average pay for eight months is granted to Mr. W. Marsh, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Superintendent Motor Vehicles Department, Rangoon, with effect from the 13th Maroh 1930, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Leave on average pay for four months is granted to U Maung Gale 1. District Seperintendent of Police, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. Chettle, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for seven days.

U Po Ya, Sub-Inspector of Lines, Telegraph Engineering, Maseik, Upper Chindwin, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. S. N. Dutt, Higher grade Pleader, Tavoy is appointed Public Prosecutor, Tavoy, on the terms and conditions laid down in General Department Circular No. 39 of 1924, as subsequently amended, for a period of three years, with effect from the 1st February 1930.

U Ba Cho (1), Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the first class in the Mandalay District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

U Maung Maung 9, Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the first in the Sagaing District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

U Maung Gyi [2], Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the first-class, is invested with powers to try, as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

U Tin (5), Extra Assistant Commissioner, a Magistrate of the first class in the Pyapon District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

The following Deputy Myooks are posted to the Tenasserim Division :—

[1] U Himyin, on remission duty, Pyawbwe.
[2] U Thein Han, Assistant Township Officer, Myittha.

U Tun Hla [2], Myook, Akunwun, Kyaukpyu, is appointed to be an Additional Magistrate in the Kyaukpyu District, in addition to his own duties.

Leave on average pay for three months is granted to U Saw Nyun 2, Deputy Myook, with effect from the 18th November 1929.

The leave isgranted on medical certificate.

U Maung Gale [1], Subordinate Judge, on probation, is confirmed in the Subordinate Judicial Service with effect from the 3rd December 1929.

U Shwe Si, Subordinate Judge, is permitted to retire on medical certificate from the service of Government with effect from the 10th November 1929.

U Mya Saw, Myook, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 23rd February 1930.

U Po Tau, Myook, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 27th February 1930.

U Ba Thin [3], Subordinate Judge, a Magistrate of the first class in the Thaton District. is specially empowered to try, in a summary way, the offences specified in that section.

U Ba Thin (3), Subordinate Judge, a Magistrate of the first class, is invested with powers to try, as a Magistrate, all offences not punishable with death.

Locol Government is pleased to appoint Daw Pwa Zon, wife of U Po Tin, Honorary female section of the Magistrate, Myingyan, to be a visitor of the Myingyan Central Jail, for a period of three years.

The Local Government is pleased to reappoint the following ladies to be visitors of the female section of the Myingyan Central Jail, for a further period of three years :—

Daw Saw Nyun, wife of U San Hla, Trader, Myaingyan.

Daw Pwa Yin, wife of U Maung Gyi, Honorary Magistrate, Myingyan.

U Ba Shin 5, Subordinate Judge, a Magistrate of the first class in the Pyapon District is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School,

U Tun Sein 1, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in the Insein District.

U Po U, Subordinate Judge, a Magistrate of the first class in the Henzada District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

U Ba Gyaw [2], Subordinate Judge, a Magistrate of the first class in the Henzada District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

U Ba Tin 4, Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Pakokku District, is empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

U Ko Lay, Deputy Myook, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Pegu District.

U Aung Tha U. Myook, a Magistrate of the first class in the Pakokku District, is specially empowered to direct the detention of youthful offenders in a Reformatory School.

The Local Government is pleased to reappoint the following ladies to be visitors of the female section of the Toungoo District Jail, for a further period of three years :—

Mrs. Dobson [Daw Sein], Toungoo.
Mrs. D. Shields, Toungoo.

The Local Government is pleased to reappoint the following gentelmen to be visitors of the Shwegyin District Jail, for a further period of three years :—

U Po Chit, Honorary Magistrate, Shwegyin.
U Aung Baw, Pleader, Shwegyin.
U Aung Myat, Pleader, Shwegyin.

The Local Government is pleased to reappoint the following genetlemen to be visitors of the Toungoo District Jail for a further period of three years:

U Tha Maung, President, Co-operative Bank, Toungoo.
U Min Maung, Land Owner Toungoo.
U Maung Maung, M. L. C., Toungoo.
Tharrawaddy U Pu, M. L. C., Toungoo.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. A. J. Ritchie to pilot vessels in the Port of Rangoon, with effect from the 15th January 1930.

Leave on average pay for eight months is granted to Mr. J. T. Allison, Inspector of Boilers, Burma, with effect from the 8th February 1930.

Mr. Lachman Dass, Overseer Burma Subordinate Engineering Service, is appointed to the Burma Engineering Service. as an Assistant Engineer, on probation for two years, on an initial pay of Rs. 300 per mensem, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd October 1929.

On return from leave, U Aye Moung I, I.S.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the charge of the Kyaukse Irrigation Division vice U Ba Gyaw, I.S.E., Executive Engineer proceeding on leave.

Leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay up to the 3rd November 1929 was granted to Mr. D. Hendry, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Burma, with effect from the 29th November 1928. Mr. Hendry proceeded to England.

On return from leave, Mr. E. A. D'Silva, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is reposted to duty in the Pyinmana Forest Division.

Leave on half average pay for three days in continuation of the leave granted to him in this department Notification No. 15, dated the 9th February 1929, is granted to Mr. C. H. Philipp, Conservator of Forests.

Mr. A. McKerral, I. A. S., made over, and Mr. D. T. Mitchell, M. R. C. V. S., Veterinary Research Officer, received, charge of the office of the Director of Veterinary Services, Burma, on the forenoon of the 17th January 1930.

The following members of the Indian Service of Engineers are promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, with effect from the 1st October 1929:—

1, Mr. B. L. Puri, Assistant Executive Engineer.
2, Mr. R. R. Bolton, Assistant Executive Engineer.

Leave on average pay for seven months and twenty-four days, and in combination therewith leave on half average pay for four months, and six days and study leave for four months, for a total combined period of one year and four months, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Sheppard, M.B., I.M.S., with effect from the 2nd April 1930.

At the departmental examination held at Rangoon, Mandalay, Sagaing, Myitkyina and Lashio on the 4th November 1929, Mr. A. C. Bardhan, officiating Accountant, Lashio, passed the Special Examination prescribed for Treasury Accountants.

At the departmental examination held at Rangoon, Bassein, Akyab, Mergui, Magwe, Meiktila, Mandalay, Sagaing, Taungayi, Myitkyina and Lashio on the 4th Novembet 1929, the undermentioned candidates passed the Special Examination prescribed for Treasury Assistant Accountants:—

Mr. D. R. Dass, officiating Accountant, Katha.

Mr. Fazal Karim, Apprentice Assistant Accountant, Akyab.

At the departmental examination held at Rangoon, Meiktila and Taungyi on the 6th Novernber 1929, the undeimentioned candidates passed the First Examination for Third Grade Clerks of the Burma Military Police Battalion Offices:—

Mr. Gurcharan Singh, Third Grade Junior Clerk, Reserve Battalion Office, Pyawbwe.
Mr. Fazal Mohamed, Third Grade Junior Clerk, Reserve Battalion Office, Pyawbwe.
Mr. Mohamed Din, Third Grade Junior Clerk, Reserve Battalion Office, Pyawbwe.
Mr. Ghasita Ram, Third Grade Junior Clerk, Southern Shan States Battalion Office, Taunggyi.

Mr. E. H. Claxton Temporary Engineer is transferred from the No. 3 Subdivison of the Shwebo Canal Division to the No. 1 Subdivision of the same Division, vice Mr. L. J. McLean, Assistant Engineer, proceeding on leave.

The services of Mr. J. B. Sinha, Temporary Engineer, in the Public Works Department, Burma, Irrigation Branch, are dispensed with, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th January 1930.

U Du Wun, Subordinate Judge, is posted to the headquarters of the Pegu District, as Additional Judge of the Township Courts of Pegu and Waw and Additional Magistrate.

He shall try such cases as the Township Judge may make over to him for trial

U Ba Tun (4), Subordinate Judge, is, on return from leave, posted to the headquarters of the Shwegyin Township, Toungoo District as Additional Magistrate, Shwegyin, in place of Saw Carey Kaing, Subordinate Judge, proceeding on leave.

Mr. K. Ngyi Paik, B. L., Assistant Judge, is transferred from Insein and is posted to the headquarters of the Pa-an Township, Thaton District, as Judge of the Township Court of Pa-an and Additional Magistrate in place of U Maung Gale 3. Subordinate Judge, placed under suspension.

U Maung Gale 3, Subordinate Judge, is placed under suspension with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

Leave on half average pay for three months is granted to U Po Man, Assistant Judge, in continuation of the leave granted to him in this Court's Notification No. 319 [Appointment], dated the 1st November 1929.

The extension of leave is granted on medical certificate.

Leave on average pay for one month and seven days is granted to U Po Sein 4, A.T.M, Assistant Judge, in continuation of the leave granted to him.

U Ya Thein, Inspector of Land Records, Katha, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, as temporary measure, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties to the 30th April 1930 and is posted to the Land Records Office, Shwebo, as Assistant to the Superintendent of Land Records.

On return from the leave granted in this office Notification No. 7, dated the 9th January 1930, Mr. E. L. George, Superintendent of Land Records, is posted to the Land Records Office, Prome, in place of Mr. D. N. S. Brookes, Officiating Superintendent of Land Records.

On relief by Mr. E. L. George, Superintendent of Land Records, Mr. D N. S. Brookes, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, is retained in the Land Records Office, Prome, as Assistant to the Superintendent of Land Records.

The services of U Tun Yin, Extra Asst. Superintendent of Land Records, are placed at the disposal of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Burma, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Asst. to the Superintendent of Land Records Kyaukse.

U San Min. Inspector of Land Records, Hanthawaddy, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, jvice U Tun Yin, Extra Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, placed on duty in the Co-operative Department and is posted to the Land Records Office, Kyaukse, as Assistant to the Superintendent of Land Records.

U Hla Phaw Zan, Inspector of Excise, made over, and U Win Phaw U, officiating Deputy Inspector of Excise, received, charge of the Buthidaung Opium Shop, Akyab District, on the forenoon of the 22nd December 1929.

U Po Saw 4, Myook, Akunwun, made over, and U Tun Hla 2, Myook, received, charge of the duties of the Akunwun, Kyaukpyu District, on the afternoon of the 28th December 1929.

At a Special Meeting held on the 6th January 1930, the Kyaukpyu Municipal Committee elected U Bra, Pleader, and U Yan Myo Aung, Pleader, to be their President and Vice-President, respectively for a period of one year ending 31st December 1930.

Mr. N. A. Blaquiere, Assistant Superintendent, Burma Frontier Service, relinquished charge of his duties as Assistant Township Officer, Akyab, on the forenoon of the 9th December 1929.

On completion of his remission duties, U Ba Maung, Deputy Myook, Assistant Township Officer, will remain at the headquarters of the Maungdaw Township, Akyab District, to undergo Sub-treasury training.

On completion of his Sub-treasury training a Maungdaw, U Ba Maung Dy. Myook, is transferred from Maungdaw and is posted to the headquarters of the Akyab District, to continue his treasury training.

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Rangoon, dated 25th January 1930.

U Than E. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Under training, relinquished charge of his training duties in the District Treasury, Pakokku, on the 8th January 1930. after noon.

U Tin pe (2), Deputy Myook, relinquished charge of the duties of Assistant Township Officer Salin, Minbu District, on the 8th January 1930, after noon.

U Hla Pe [3], Deputy Myook, relinquished charge of duties of Assistant Township Officer Pakokku, on the 14th January 1930, after noon.

On completion of his training duties, U Nyo, Deputy Myook, is posted to be an Assistant Township Officer in the Kyaukse, Township, with headquarters at Kyaukse.

On completion of his Land Records training U Lek, B.A., Honorary Dy. Myook, is reposted to the headquarters of the Amarapura Township, Mandalay District, to continue his training.

U Ba Tin 8, Myook, Township Officer, Mahalaing, Meiktila District, is empowered to exercise the powers of the Deputy Commissioner or the Subdivisional Officer under the Burma Land Revenue Direction 239 and 241.

Dr. R. N. Raja, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.) L. F. P., & S [Glas.], D. P. H., [Cantab] Civil Surgeon, Kyaukse, has, with the, approval of the Commissioner, Mandalay Division, been co-opted a member of the Kyaukse Municipal Committee, in place of Dr. A. C. Syam, L. M. & S. [Cal], retired,

U Ba Thaung, Deputy Myook, is transferred from Yamethin and posted to the headquarters of the Pyinmana Township, Yamethin District, to undergo Sub-treasury training.

On completion of his Sub-treasury training, U Ba Thaung, Deputy Myook, is reposted to the headquarters of the Yamethin District to continue his training.

U Ba Thaung, Deputy Myook, assumed charge of his Sub-treasury training at the headquarters of the Pyinmana, Township Yamethin, District, on the 17th January 1930, after noon.

U Po Hmat, Deputy Myook, Assistant Township Officer, is transferred from Natogyi, Myingyan District, and posted to the headquarters of the Maymyo Subdivision Mandalay District, as Assistant Township Officer.

U Ba Nyein, Deputy Myook, Assistant Township Officer, is transferred from Myingyan, and posted to the headquartered of the Natogyi Township, Myingyan District, as Assistont Township officer.

U Ba, Higher Grade Pleader, and U Khaing, Higher Grade Pleader, have been elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Meiktila Municipal Committee.

The elections have been confirmed by me.

U Pu Nyo, Myook, made over, and U San Mya Myook, recived, charge of the duties of the Township Officer, Taze, Township Shwebo District on the 1st January 1930, before noon.

The services of Maung Hla Pe, officiating Sub-Inspector of Excise, Thabeitkyin Range, are dispensed with effect from the 11th January 1930, before noon.

Dr. R. R. H. Oo Tha, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. [Lond.] on proceeding on leave granted in Local Government's Public Health made over and Mr. G. Secluna, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.) L. F. P, & S. (Glas.) F. R. C. S. E. received charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of the Toungoo District on the afternoon of the 13th January 1930.

Mr. K. P. K, Nambiar, L. M. P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 227, on being permitted to retire from the service of Government, relinquished charge at the General Hospital, Rangoon, on the forenoon of the 15th January 1930.

Mr. A. S. Dasan, L.M.P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 694, relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Thonze, Tharrawaddy District, on the afternoon of the 28th December 1929 and assumed charge at the Civil Hospital, Kani, Lower, Chindwin District, on the afternoon of the 14th January 1930.

Saw Kyaw Dun, L. M. P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 774, relinquished charge at the Military Police Hospital, Loilem, Southern Shan States, on the afternoon of the 27th December 1929 and assumed charge at the Itinerant Dispensary, Loilem, Southern Shan States, on the same hour and date.

Mr. M. A. Khan, L.M.P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 818, on proceeding on three weeks leave on average pay, relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Mahlaing, Meiktila District, on the afternoon of the 9th January 1930.

Mr. Abdulla, L. M. P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 819, relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Akyab, on the afternoon of the 19th December 1929 and assumed charge at the Civil Hospital, Yamethin on the forenoon of the 27th December 1929.

U Tha Din, L. M. & S., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 935, reliquished charge of supernumerary duty at the Civil Hospital, Lashio, Northern Shan States, on the forenoon of the 20th December. 1929 and assumed charge of Tawnio Escort duty, Northern Shan States, on the forenoon of 31st December 1929.

U Than Shwe, L. M. P. Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 944, was placed under suspension with effect from the forenoon of the 25th September 1929 and dismissed from service with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January 1930 During the period of his suspension he will be given a subsistence allowance not exceeding one-fourth of his pay.

Miss J. Boudville, L.M.P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon No. 977, relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Sagaing, on the afternoon of the 14th December 1929 and assumed charge at the Dufferin Hospital, Rangoon, on the forenoon of the 10th December 1929.

U Tun Tin II, L.M.P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, No. 989, relinquished charge at the Itinerant Dispensary, Loilem, Southern Shan States, on the afternoon of the 27th December 1929 and assumed charge at the Military Police Hospital, Loilem, Southern Shan States, on the same hour and date.

Mr. S. C. Das, L. M. P., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, No. 1037, relinquished charge at the Civil Hospital, Mergui, on the afternoon of the 14th December 1929 and assumed charge at the Civil Hospital, Bokpyin, Mergui District, on the afternoon of the 10th December 1929.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S NOTICE

The official rate of exchange fixed for adjustment of rupee transactions brought to account during the month of January 1928 and onwards until further notice is 1s. 6d. (one shilling and six pence only) the rupee.

MARINE NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a record is being maintained in the office of the undersigned of all certificates suspended, etc., under section 45 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, I of 1917, and of all censures passed after investigation by a competent authority. Any owner desirous of obtaining the above information in respect to their employees or prospective employees may obtain same on application to the undersigned.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. MacDonald's Speech.

DANGERS OF COMPETITION.

Rugby, Jan. 21: When the Prime Minister rose to address the assembly he prefaced his remarks with an expression of gratification that His Majesty's first public speech since has illness should have been addressed to them. After referring to the oppressive burden which armaments laid upon every nation and upon the absence of a spirit of confidence they indicated Mr. MacDonald continued: "The whold world is turning its eyes upon us to-day. It expects that we negotiate on the assumption that having put our names to the pact of peace we mean to respect our signatures. It prays that we shall not only relieve its burdens but establish it still more securely in the ways of peace. It begs us to give public opiniou a chance and to lift our problem of narrower scrutiny by a technical expert and put it on to the broader field of a creative statesman and above all it demands from us an agreement to stop competition, which has recently begun to show itself both in the types and numbers of ships. If we are not careful we shall be once more involved in feverish competition such as heralded the outbreak of the war. At the same time if the Conference and its work are to be justly judged some appreciation must be shown of the nature of its tasks. Since 1918, securing peace has occupied much attention of the nations and very considerable progress has been made. The League of Nations steadily builds up its authorities and in various clauses its covenant provides mutual security to welldoers and meances to evildoers amongst the nations.

PEACE PACT A MIGHTY BULWARK

The peace past signed at Paris in 1928, which though lacking in machinery except that which the covenant supplies for members of the League, is nevertheless a mighty moral bulwark against war and we must never underestimate the effectiveness of moral bulwarks with no bayonet nar bludgeous behind them the entry of the United States into the Premanent Court of International Justice, the growing confidence in the Court, and that increase in the number of nations who have signed the optional clause mark definite and I believe irrevocable steps in the displacement of military power by judicial process in the settlement of international disputes. Public servants like us willfail in our duty if we do no diminish to the military power in proportion to air increase in this political security. On the other hand none can say that absolute security for peace and justice has yet been found. There are risks on whichever side one leans. I believe that of the leading Naval Powers there is a margin between real security needs and actual or projected strength and the world expects this Conference to intimate that margin."

WAY TO SMOOTH WORKING

The Premier suggested the work would be smoothed out if two things were answered in the discussions. One was that different needs were imposed by the geographical position of world responsibility and points of attack in the event of the war. The conference, he said, had broken down through unwillingness or inability to understand this point or that. A ton used in ships for one purpose was as totally different to the ton used in ships for another purpose. The second thing to be assumed was that although armaments could not be divided into watertight compartments—naval, land air force for practical purposes they must be discussed separately, always remembering when coming to conclusions regarding each army that it had relationship to the other two. If they were willing to make a good naval agreement now, when it came to be reviewed a few years hence their attitude would depend upon what other Powers had done as regards land and air arrangement in the meantime. All nations had not the same interest in each arm but they had an interest in a general armed state of the world.

BRITAIN'S POSITION

"The way of Great Britain is on the sea, for it is a small island. Our Navy is no mere superfluity to us, so if this country can make a contribution to peace, which will be one of deeds as well as words, it must be as Naval Power." Thus it came about that after several unsuccessful attempts to get an Anglo-American understanding which would make a wide international agreement possible President Hoover had proposed further exploration of their differences in order that the five Naval Powers might again try to agree upon an equilibrium in strengths and competitive building and reduce the size and cost of fleets as a result to present to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva an agreement which could be related to its wider work and form part of the material which would ultimately go before the General Disarmament Conference.

WAY TO ENLIGHTENMENT

The Premier concluded: "If we can limit and reduce by agreement one of our most powerful arms wtthout diminishing national security but indeed strengthen it by our very act, this Conference will undoubtedly take its place amongst the great landmarks which tell events by which mankind had advanced in enlightenment.

AN AUSPICIOUS START

Rugby, Jan. 22:—Although it is recognised that the problems which the Naval Conference has to face are numerous and complicated it is everywhere agreed that yesterday's plenary session gave it a most auspicious start. The King's speech and the speeches of all the delegates showed the Governments represented unanimously recognised that world opinion demands of them progress towards disarmament. There was implicit in every speech a determination to reach an agreement which marks the progress towards this goal.

INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS

The delegates will begin their joint discussions at St, James Palace tomorrow morning. Meanwhile today is being devoted to establishing further contacts and in informal conversations upon points which will come before the Conference There is considerable activity of this kind in Downing Street and at the different delegation headquarters.

SPEECHES SUCCESSFULLY BROADCAST.

Reports from Europe and America speak uniformly of the success of the broadcast of the King's and other opening speeches at the London Conference yesterday. The United States and Canada rose early to hear it. It was 6 a.m. in New York when the broadcast began and of course much earlier in San Francisco. In Australia the reception was not good. Varying success was reported form South Africa, and in Cape Town, where the Prince of Wales is staying with the Governor-General, the reception was imperfect. In Berlin—the distributing centre for the Continent—the King's speech was received with great clarity and excellent strength. The engineers at the British Broadcasting Corporation's listening post could hear about two dozen continental stations rebroadcasting the speeches. Among the distant stations they picked up was Manila in the Philippine Islands. In Great Britain an enormous audience listened and in many schools pupils assembled to hear the speeches.

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

SOUND ADVICE

One of the ablest members of the Labour Party is Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy. He is an able debater and a polished writer on a variety of subjects of national importance. He is also one of the few politicians who has made a special study of Indian affairs, of which he has a firm grip. His belief is that the time is close at hand when it will be essential to give India a much larger share in the conduct of her own affairs. The gathering of India's representatives, including the Indian Princes, in London to consider the recommendations of the Simon Commission was to be the milestone marking an historic advance in India's freedom; but recent events have caused this question to flare up sooner than was expected, and the flare has thrown a fierce light on the misguided tactics of Congress extremists. Commander Kenworthy has come to India to investigate this altered situation on the spot. He is admittedly a staunch friend of India, and his advice to her people is not to be led astray by the firebrands of the Congress party, but to concentrate on three things. Firstly, to accept the Round Table Conference; secondly, to form a Constitutional Party; and, thirdly, to prevent the out break of violent crimes and bloodshed.

This is soud advice. If India follows it, her journey along the road to Dominion Status will be smooth and successful. Let her reject it, and there will be quite another story to tell. The might of England is not going to be paralysed at the dictates of a few harum-scarum Swarajists. If they want trouble they can have it. That might help very considerably to clear the air. If India is not good enough for them, there is still plenty of room in the Andamans. There they would be cured of their treason in an hour or two, and no questions asked. If that is what they want, why deprive them of it? Judging by the way some of them are shapping, they may get it whether they want it or not. Of one thing they may be perfectly certain. They will not be permitted to turn India into a slaughter-house. The sooner they get that idea out of their wooden heads, the better it will be for their own hides. But, when one come to think of it, it is waste of time to take these hot-air merchants seriously. The Liberals and Moderates see plainly enough the course India should steer, if she is ever to reach the harbour of freedom. They are not fools enough to have India's future wrecked by a mere handful of rank seditionists. We have no doubt that they will form a Constitutional Party, who will raise India to the rank of equal partnership with the rest of the British Empire, ruthlessly sweeping aside all wild cat opposition. There are solid prospects for such a Party; none at all for self-seeking revolutionaries, whose ravings can only tend to clog the wheels of India's progress.

According to Commander Kenworthy there is no prospect of another General Election during the next three years. If his estimate be correct, the Labour Party has a fairly long run of power before it. That is all to the advantage of India, provided that she does not spoil here case by twanton acts of lawlessness. The Labour Party are strongly in favour of Dominion Status for India. It is not a new fad of theirs. It has been a plank in their programme for a long while. It was one of the issues they squarely placed before the people of England at the last Generation Election. But they realise, as all students of Indian affairs do, that there are difficulties in the way-very considerable difficulties, which most be overcome before any extensive march forward can commence. It is often asked why India cannot be given Dominion Status at once, as in, say, Australia? The reason is that in Australia there is no communal tension, no caste system, no minorities, no millions of "Untouchables" having no faith in Dominion Status, and no independent Princes who insist on ruling a large part of the country in their own way and on their own account, and who point blank refuse to surrender their rights, in favour of any form of Government at Delhi or Simla. These difficulties may be removed but what is the use of shutting one's eyes to their existence? If they are to be removed, they must be tackled; and the best way of tackling them is at a Round Table Conference, as proposed by the Viceroy, and at which all interests would be fairly represented. Surely that fact must be patent to even the meanest intelligence. Amongst others, we wish India well; and we have no doubt that she will be well when the Liberals and Morderates club together and frame a Constitution that will be acceptable to India as a whole.

—The Burma Exchange Gazette.

A REVIEW

"POLO" SONG BOOK

A pamphlet in Burmese, entitled the "Polo" Song Book is sent to us for review. This is a novel and attractive method of advertising Polo Brand cigarettes, which are well known in Burma. These books will shortly be available to the public and it is hoped the widespread distribution of there will result in more popularity of the Polo cigarettes.

Continued from page 5

petroleum. The temperatures and pressures which he used however, cannot be reconciled with the natural formation of petroleum.

It seems probable, from the different types of petroleum found that some may be entirely of animal origin and some of vegetable origin. Orton believes that Pennsylvanian oil is probably of vegetable origin and Canadian oil of animal origin. The changes which take place in the primary material before petroleum is formed present certain points which have not been agreed upon. Recent research has been carried out to a great extent in the production of petroleum from coal. From the chemical point of view this carries some weight, but from the geological standpoint it is very doubtful. A prevalent idea is that petroleum has been formed by the slow decay of marine vegitation. Some significance may be attached to the fact that petroleum ash has been found to contain traces of raw metals which have also been found in marine plants.

To sum up, I think our huge stores of petroleum were formed by the decomposition of vegetable and animal organisms. The process of formation will always be a subject for both chemical and geological research. It is very probable that this wonderful work of nature will never be explained to the satisfaction of all sicentists, but will remain, as most of nature's well-guarded secrets shrouded in mystery.

Twaddle

"The Bombay Chronicle" writes :—

Sir Charles Innes twaddle about the Congress receives some notice just because he happens to be the Governor of Burma. There is neither rhyme nor reason nor the slightest touch of originality in it. He merely takes up the cry from the close corporation, to which he belongs. The demand for Independence, he sapiently observes, is merely "an announcement of extreme political theory". But it is not a correct theory and as such could it fail to work itself out into practice? Sir Charles has no illusion about the consequences of the Congress programme being put into operation. The people have no illusions either. They know the cost of freedom but too well, if only because they have to reckon with the world's Super-Imperialists. But they have counted the cost and are prepared to pay it. And when they think of men like Sir Charles abetting Burma against India, as if their efforts in the past were not unholy enough, they realise that no price is too high to pay for freedom. Sir Charles is welcome to hold out the threat of repression. Threats like these have been uttered in the past by other Governors and have proved ineffectual in suppressing the aspirations for freedome or the determined efforts to achieve it. Sir Charles is also whistling for "the saner and wiser elements" relying, of course, on past experience. But defenders of the existing regime like Sir Charles may succeed in fooling some people for some time but they cannot continue footing all the people all the time and a rude awakening awaits those who bank upon the success of the policy of rallying the moderates and the neo-moderates against the gathering forces of Indian patriotism.

Jask Air Mail Disaster

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

New Delhi, January 23.

The following official statement has been issued by the Government of India with regard to the Air Mail disaster which occurred at Jask on the evening of September 6, 1929 :—

On receipt of information concerning the accident which occured to the imperial Airways Limited's aeroplane City of Jerusalem (GEBMC) at Jask, Persia, on September 6 last; the Government of India deputed, two officers, namely Wing Commander R. H. Verney, O.B.E., Engineer Staff, Royal Air Force, India, and Mr. A. S. Lane, B.Sc., Inspector of Aircraft, Department of Civil Aviation, India, to proceed to the scene in order to collect all evidence available and to report thereon.

The Government of India and the Air Ministry, after fully considering the evidence so obtained and the opinions expressed in the report of these officers, have arrived at the following conclusions—

1. The pilot, when he started on the flight had reasonable grounds for expecting to reach Jask before nightfall.

2. In attempting to execute a night landing on the aerodrome, the pilot misjudged his height above the flare path, with the result that the aircraft stalled and crashed to the ground, wrecking the undercarriage and port planes.

(3) The outbreak of fire was caused by the petrol from the damaged tanks becoming ignited by the burning wing tip flare, the port plane having been swept back alongside the fuselage.

4. All possible assistance was rendered to the injured by the staff of the Indo European Telegraph Department at Jask with the limited resources at their disposal and the highest commendation is due to them for their efforts in this respect.

5. At the outcome of the investigation into the accident, additional precautions are being adopted. In this connection, however it should be recorded that the wing tip flares used on the aeroplane were of a type which is in general use by the Royal Air Force and which is still regarded as the most satisfactory from of emergency landing light.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

The following is the summary of the Crop Report for the week ending the 18th January 1930.

Myitkyina reports slight showers.

In Lower Burma, threshing and winnowing of winter rice are approching completion in most districts. In Upper Burma, harvesting of winter rice and late sesamamum is nearly completed. Cultivation of spring rice is progressing.

Standing crops are in good condition.

A few cases of rinderpest are reported from Insein and Amherst; foot-and-mouth disease from the Lower Chindwin and Southern Shan States and cattle-disease [unspecified] from Amherst. Rinderpest continues in Akyab and Yamethin, foot-and-mouth disease in Prome and Magwe and anthrax in Minbu.

In Rangoon, the wholesale price of rice slightly. In the districts, the price of paddy [new Crop] fell considerably in Myaungmya and that of rice rose slightly in Tavoy and fell considerably in Salween and Meiktila. Elsewhere variations in prices were unimportant.

ယခုအခါလျှော့ချနှုန်းဖြင့်ရောင်းချသော စာအုပ်များကိုဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၁ ရက်နေ့ကစ၍ အောက်ပါနှုန်းအတိုင်းရောင်းမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဆ	ပိုင်	စာအုပ်အမည်	ကျပ်	ဆ	ပိုင်
ကျောပန်းပြည်ထောက်များ ဝဲနုံမက်လေးအကြောင်း။		၀		မဏ္ဍလာနုံးတွင်းဒဿတ်		၁၂	
လါရာဂီကသာရကျမ်ပနီ		၄		အိုင်ယာလန်ပမ်းဝတိတ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး		ဂ	
ပါရာဃာဥဏ္ဍ၊		ဂ		ပုသိန်ရာဇဝင်နှင့်ဦးထွန်းဂြိန်အနှစ်၂၅ထိ	၀		
မြန်မာပြည်ကျေးလက်-လက်မှုပညာ		၃		စံသဇေဝကာသနီ	၂	ဂ	
မဟာရဟန်ထိ	၅	၅		Ondemand ငွေချေးဩဇော်မင်		၁၂	
ဦးဟည့်မော်ကွန်းပေါင်းချုပ်		၄		ရတနာရတနာဓါတ်စကြာ		ဂ	
တရုပ်ရာဇဝင်		၆		ဒေါင်းဦးကာသစ်	၂		
ပေါတူဂီရာဇဝင်		၁၂		မဂ္ဂင်ရှစ်ပါး		ဂ	
ထဲသာဝတီဆင်ဖြူရှင်အရေးတော်ပုံ		ဂ		အာစရိယဆရာဦးတော်ရင်း၌		၆	
ရာဇမ္မသင်္ဂဟကျမ်း။	၀			ရဟန္တာအရှင်ဖြတ်တို့ရှိခြင်းအကြောင်း		၂	
ရေနံချောင်းမြို့သင်္ကမ်းစာတမ်း။		ဂ		စက်ပိုင်ရှင်ဆက်စွဲ	၃		
ပါဠိမြန်မာအဘိဓာန်		၁၂		နှာဇယပါဠိသဒ္ဒါသစ်	၂	ဂ	
ထုံနုံဖြို့သွားရေးစဉ်ဖွင့်တင်းဒုတိယ		ဂ		ရွာသူကြီးလက်စွဲ	၃		
အောင်ခြင်ခြင်းလမ်းညွှန်		၅		ကျောပန်းပြည်အဆုံးပြုတိုဝတ္ထုများ :	ဂ		
ကျောပန်းပြည်အဆုံးပြုအိုဝတ်ထုံး	၂			မောင်ဝံသုဇ္ဈနုံးဆွဲဟုတင်း		၁၂	
ကာယဓရဏာစစ်ထိုးဒဏ်း			၆	ဝဲနုံးရာဇဝင်		ဂ	
ရွှေပန်ဦဝဏ္ဍ၊		၁၂		ထာဝရဖြစ်ဥဒါးဆေးတိုးဖြည်များ။		၁၂	
ပုညကြီယတိပိဋကယ		ဂ		စံထာနရဏ်ထကျင်း	၁		
အာရောဂျနုယပိပနီဆေးကျမ်း	၀	၄		သူ ယသတင်းစာတိုက်ဥပဓေ (Burmese)	၁		
မြန်မာပြည်ဟုဒ္ဒဠူးကျမ်း		၁၂		ဦး (English)	၁		
ခံသဓေမိလာကံသုံးဥပဒေ	၁	ဂ		ရတနာပုံမဟာထွဲ		၁၂	
တေးထပ်ပေါင်းချုပ်	၁			အခုက်ကြီး ၁၀ ပါး၊		၃	
ထင်ဒိဂျင်ဂုဒေး		ဂ		ထံနှိုက်ဂဏ္ဍ၊		၁၂	
စံသဟိတပကာသနီ		ဂ		သုထိပါထေယျ-သုတိသိဇက္ခ-သုဒိမဓာဝါ ယဒိုက် ပါဠိထေးများ ထဆုဂ်	၃	ဂ	
ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်	၀	ဂ		ဖွိုးဇာဝင်	၁	၄	
အဖြင့်အာင်ခြင်းဒွဠ်အကျယ်		၁၂		သုဃ်နာဒေးကျမ်း	၁	၄	
မောင်ဖိုင်းထောင်ပါးချုပ်ကြီး	၁	၄		မဖြေခင်ဓေမေဝဏ္ဍ၊		၁၂	
ဘီဝပါဓင်းတရားကြီး ဒုတော်ကား	၁			ထဒိဋ္ဌစာချုပ် (Plain)		၂	
မောင်ဖိုင်းဗာတော်ပုံတတိယ	၁			၄း (Stamped)		၁၀	
မဟာဂီတသစ်	၀	၄		Indian Nationalism	၁		
ထုံးမစာပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး	၀	၄		Imperialism	၁		
ဒုဋ္ဌဘာသာမြေသတ်	၂			Current English	၀	၆	၆
ဝက်နွဝဏ္ဍ၊		ဂ		Dictionary of Useful Plants	၁	၆	
မောင်ဖိုင်းဗာတော်ပုံဒုတိယ				Pali Reader	၀	၈	
သီလဝါမင်းအာဆွဖြတိ		၄		The Struggle for Swaraj	၁	၈	
ပသော်ဟိသဆထ	၁	ဂ		The Voice of Bengal	၀	၄	
မောင်ဖိုင်းဗာတော်ပုံနှစ်ကိုယတွဲ		၁၂		The Voice of Young Burma	၁	၄	
သုတသောမဟို့	၁	ဂ		At the point of Spindle	၀	၄	
ဗွဲဝေတီမင်းအာ့ဖြတိ	၁	ဂ		Ethics of Passive Resistance	၀	၄	
				Advance India	၀	၈	
				Indian and the Empire	၀	၄	
				The Issue in India	၀	၄	
				The New Russia	၁		
				Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee	၁		
				Indian Home Rule	၀	၆	
				Pious Phrases in Politic	၁	၁၀	
				Boundries and Law Act	၂		

(အထက်ပါစာရုပ်များကို-သူရိယဆတင်းစာတိုက်တွင်-ရနိုင်ပါသည်။)

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(POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF PAWN BROKERS' LICENSES.)

The auction sale of licenses to carry on the business of Pawn brokers in five Pawn shops within Municipal limits for one year or 3 years at the option of the Committee from 1st April 1930 which had been fixed for Friday the 10th January 1930 is hereby postponed and will be held at 7-30 A.M. on Monday the 10th February 1930 at the Municipal Office,

TERMS

1 One-fifth of the purchase money is to be paid as security deposit on the day of sale and the balance in eight equal instalments payable on the 1st day of June, July, August, September, October, November and December 1930 and January 1931, agreement to be signed and registered under the Indian Registration Act at the purchasers expense as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Committee, failing which, the license will be resold at the first purchaser's risk and expense and the security deposit forfeited.

2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the President for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

3. Punctual payments of instalments on the date fixed will be insisted on and if this condition is, or any other conditions of the licenses are, not complied with the right will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

4. Any other information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

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MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

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The Eighth All Burma National Education Conference will be held at No. 5, Lancaster Road, Rangoon, on Saturday the 25th and Sunday the 26th instant at 12 noon, as already notified.

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MG MG
President,
Paungde Municipality.

Paungde, 14th January 1930.

OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

1. Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a.m. on the 10th February 1930, for supply of 35614.50 cft. of blue stone surface metal. All other information including the conditions of the contract can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE,
President,
Pegu Municipality.

Pegu.
The 16th January 1930.

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone name by

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

ထံသာဝဟိဆင်ဖြင့်ရှင်မရေးတော်ပုံ။

ယော်မည်ရှင်ဝဲထွတ်၊ ဆုရှင်နောင် ကျော်တင်နှံ့ရထားဘွဲ့မည်သာသော၊ တံသာဝတီဆင်ဖြင့်ရှင် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ အာဝေးတော် ပုံပေါင်း-၂၆-တို့ကို၊ ရပေါင်း ဖြိုက်နှိပ်ထားပါသဖြင့်၊ ပညာသိထားအပျိုးသားဟိုး၊ တိုးပွား ဉာဏ်ထွယ်၊ ပညာကြွယ်သိုသာတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ကျော်ပါကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၀။

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အထိုး ၀၀၊

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သိုးကို တခါတည်း၀ယ်ထုလျှင် ၂၅ လျှော့
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ရုန်းကုန်ပြီး၊ ဘုရားထိပ် တုရားကြီး တောင်ထက်စောင်းထန်းဆင်ခံမှတ် ၆၂ စောအုပ်ထုံးသည် ကုထံကြီး ခေါ် ဝောင်ခြစ်ခြင်းအား။ သွင်ပိတ်တုံးတုံးဂ ရောင်းချထုတ်ပို့သော စာအုပ်အမျိုးမျိုးတွဲထုံး၊ ဆင်ခြေ ကုထံစားတွေ့ပေးအခြစ်ခြင့် ရောင်းချခွင့်ရှိ ခန့်ထားထုံးကဲ့သို့ပြုမှစ၍သောကြောင့်းအထုံးပို့ကြသောရထံးနှင့်ထူအစေ၊ စေးတို့သည်း၊ ၎င်းဆင်ခံ ကုထံ ကုန်ခြစ်စေ၊ စာအုပ်ထံကခြစ်စေး၊ အထူထံတ ယူဖွာများ၀ယ်ထုနိုင်ပါကြောင်းနှိုး

[illegible] ရုန်းကုန်

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ဈေးရင်း ၁ထူပ်၊ ထွေးဈေး ၀၆၊

ပဲကူးဆာ၀ဝင် နှုန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

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မဆိုးက်နှုန်းထွင်းစာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

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ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး။

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The National Flag

(BY MARGARET E. CUSINS)

Nothing has seemed to me more significant in the rising tide of Indian National self-realisation than the recent creation and enthusiastic adoption of an Indian National Flag. A symbol is an economic method of expressing a whole range of thoughts on a given subject; it is a short-cut in expression. A flag is such a short-cut symbol. It is a patent, waving advertisement of national self-consciousness and self-realisation. It forms a rallying point of a common sentiment and a common force. It arouses enthusiasm for sentiments of pride, honour, patriotism upon which, as well as upon good leadership, discipline and numerical force, success in the cause it represents depends.

I never realised vividly the absolute necessity of a national flag till I came up against the poignancy of my inability to procure or purchase an Indian flag as I travelled along the coast of Eastern Asia. To be without a national flag symbol is to be shorn of one's name, one's birth-right.

A comparison of the symbolical language used by other nations throws into high light the submerged condition of India, and in no detail more than in the ancient and honourable function of flag waving. It will give perhaps greater point to the importance of the growing interest in an Indian National Flag if I trace the effect on myself of some of the flag demonstrations I saw in my recent journey round the world.

ITALIAN FLAG.

The first day I set foot in Italy was when we entered the city of Genoa from the Riviera, and found the Italian red, white and blue national flag waving from every window, from special posts in the streets, and even in the hands of crowds who filled the streets. We found that this flag waving was in celebration for the first time, of the Foundation of the Roman Empire by Romulus and Remus, whose birth-day that was. Thus the flags were made to wave from the very roots of Italy's origin and great destiny; and national enthusiasm was fanned by those joyous flags. In Geneva, Switzerland, there is a remarkable absence of flag display. The promotion of internationalism there is best gained by-keeping nationalisms in balance for the world's good through the prevention of specific flag-waving. Of course, the various Consulates have their respective flags; but where many nations sit together, flags are conspicuous by their absence. It is interesting that the Swiss national flag, a white cross on a red ground, is the reverse of the flag of healing, the Red Cross, that world-wide Society which was started in Geneva.

It is remarkable how many flags symbolise unions of areas formerly separated. Such is the Union Jack, which combines the crosses of St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland and St. Patrick of Ireland. Books on heraldry say it was quite difficult to include the Irish symbol in that flag from the point of view of design—how much more so from the point of psychology the history of centuries narrates !

The Irish never felt happy under the waving of the Union Jack, and the latter is now superseded by the Irish flag whose symbolism lies in its combination of colours. Green is ever associated with the "Emerald Isle", and its emblem in the plant kingdom, the shamrock. The old flag of Irish revolt was an all-green cloth with a gold Irish harp in its centre. In this way green became associated with Catholicism, the religion of three-fourths of the Irish people. In contrast, however, the Protestants of Northern Ireland (colonisers brought there Great Britain) identified themselves with from William of Orange and chose orange as their colour. To symbolise the unity of Protestants and Catholics and the purity of their national idealism, the official flag of Ireland, in its present status as self governing Dominion within the British Empire, is a simple tri-colour—green, white and orange striped perpendicularly. The harp of the original flag is now to be found on the buttons of the Irish soldiers [and on certain of the Irish coinage], and perhaps unintentionally promotes such internal national harmony as is evidenced by a reduction of ten million pounds in Ireland's military expenditure during the past ten years and a reduction by 3,000 men of its standing army last year.

As I stood in the presence of the huge official flag of the United States in the entrance chamber to the American Senate House in Washington I was most deeply impressed with a sense of power and unity and idealism which seemed to emanate from it. It is dramatically hung in the centre of the large circular Entrance Hall. It suspends in mid-air, very large, of costly materials, a very field of magnetic attraction and radiation for patriotism. The thirteen red and white stripes which represent the number of States which formed the first Union are placed perpendicularly and on one side at the top is the galaxy of white stars on a blue ground, one to represent each of the 48 States of the Union. From these stars seemed to stream a united power which ran down the lines of force represented as the stripes, and ranged forth to the states of the markers of American history ranged all round the walls and past them out to every citizen of the United States.

AMERICAN FLAG.

When the American flag was first designed and made by some old Quaker ladies in Philadelphia, in a house which is now preserved as a national monument, only eleven stars could be placed on it. It took time to unite all the different individual States; but that each State should be symbolised as a star, the total creating a galaxy of stellar destiny and influence—heavenly light shining in human darkness, and brought on beams of earth, as the Stars and Stripes of America was the inspiration of a national genius. I happened to be present on the anniversary of George Washington's birth-day, and perhaps the flag had received a special anniversary charge of psychologiarl power to carry through for the coming year. It certainly sent cold shivers of emotional effect up and down my spine.

In Japan, children are brought upon flags. The tiniest lot may be seen clasping a miniature red sun on a white ground, the Japanese national symbol. The flag is interwoven into all their education and their festivals I saw processions of thousands of youngsters all proudly carrying and waving their flags. In China likewise it was quite easy to find and purchase the flag of the New Republic.

It was in these countries that I first felt hungry for an Indian flag. The feeling intensified as I travelled round the ports, and felt the legitimate pride of lovers of a country in the flag of their country floating at the mast-heads of steamers, or on towers of building, in shop windows, or in the hands of the people, young and old.

Why should India alone be without a national symbol ? She is more advanced politically and economically than China, more receptive for centuries and centuries to every type of cultural influence from outside, itself less blood thirsty and barbarian than Europe with its "Great War" in which millions of men slaughtered one another!

When I returned to this India which I love, and for whose freedom I long, I looked for an Indian flag: and I will not be happy till I get one to hang alongside my Chinese and Japanese ones; but nowhere can I buy one.

It is a national responsibility of the Swadeshi stores to manufacture millions of Indian flags at cheap cost. The distribution, the sight, the use of such symbols, will develop a spirit of Indian national consciousness and self-respect more quickly and effectually than speeches or newspapers.

When I read of the hoisting of the Indian National Flag with all honours and self-consciousness at Lahore, it was as if I had run an Indian flag up my own spinal cord and felt it proudly waving above my bramalrandra along with the flags of all the world.

And what is the present symbol of Bharatavarsha ? A tri-colour of red representing Hinduism, green for Mohammadanism and white for synthesis. union, with a spinning wheel super-imposed on all. This to me signifies cottage industry as the key of India's solution of the problem of life-self, reliance through a life of a simple type, close to nature and linked to home productivity, rather than in industrial mechanised civilisation, where the human being is but a cog in a machine.

Every man and woman in India may, through a life rooted in the soil expressing itself creatively in arts and crafts, become a worthy Indian citizen, and advertise the fact in the face of the world, by fluncting the Indian National Flag in and out of season.

"UP WITH NATIONAL FLAG"

"Up with the National Flag, down with the Union Jack" shouted by the crowds of Indians at Lahore, was one of the most psychologically true, though crude, cries ever uttered; for the flag of England, Scotland and Ireland is not the flag of India.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:—
This is my own, my native land ?"

A flag is to a country what a flower is to a plant. It may be likened to a signpost on the way to the goal, and is the pround advertisement of freedom already subjectively achieved by the individual flag waver.

India knows only the prayer flag, the flag of pilgrimage, the best possible.

If one combines the relation of spiritual freedom with the ordinary political freedom, then the pilgrimage from dependence to self-reliance has been ended, and the flag may legitimately wave proudly over the land, the individual, the public institution, the legislature and the temple.

Only through achieved nationality can one become international and later supernational. And only at that consummation shall we discard our many coloured flags for the universal white flag of peace.—"The Voice of Youth."

HAVE WE LIVED BEFORE?

SIR OLIVER LODGE ASKS

Theory of Persistent Existence

Among those who accept as a fact the persistence of the human spirit after bodily death there is sometimes a debate between two alternatives [writes Sir Oliver Lodge, the famous scientist, in the Daily Mail]; for the question arises whether that existence is continuous, in some state or condition apart from matter, or whether it is subject to occasional discontinuities, such as would be involved in re-association with matter by the construction of another and yet another material body.

I am acquainted with plenty of evidence in favour of persistent existence, and even temporary utilisation of other organisms, but I am not acquainted with any real evidence in favour of what may be called fullblown reincarnation though I know that in some form a belief in the truth of this and even a felt consciousness of it, is prevalent among the group of people known as Theosophists, who possibly have acquired some evidence unknown to me derived from Indian experience or meditation.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER

The position of myself and of many of the psychic investigators in England is at present that incarnation, or association with matter, has for its object the development of individual character or personality by a materialising process applied to some entity which though in a vague way existing previously, did not exist in that specific form.

Encasement in matter, which is essentially more discontinuous than space, has the effect of isolating a portion—a gradually increasing portion—of a general psychic reality, so as to screen that portion from surrounding influences, except those to which it can gain access through its specially adapted and limited sense organs.

During its incarnation therefore, the mind primarily apprehends only matter—matter subject to and displaying the various forms of energy—and can thus concentrate on a comparatively undistrated mundane existence for a short period.

MEMORY AND CHARACTER

The episode of earth life thus leads to an accumulation of experience, the memory of which persists: and it would be interrupting the continuity of this memory by once more plunging the personality into a subsequent incarnation. It would seem to lead only to confusion. The brain is an inhibiting or screening organ, in which habits may be stored but not true memory. Memory has shown itself to be a mental process, a deposit in the mind which demonstrably survives the brain; and upon the mind, presumably, our individual reactions or behaviour depends, as something separate from mere racial habits and Instinct. Memory and character thus developed constitute the individual.

Assuming [as we well may] that earthly existence in association with matter is of value in the age-long process of evolution, it may be surmised that in the case of frustrated in carnation, like that of stillborn children for instance, a second chance may be permitted. I do not know But for any fully developed individual no second chance seems necessary or desirable.

THE LARGER SELF

It has been suggested, however, by Myers and others that we are none of us fully and completely incarnate here and now; that in fact our present manifestation is a portion of a larger subliminal self, a self beneath the threshold of consciousness, which only surges up occasionally in genius and other exceptional manifestations, but which is a considerable storehouse of knowledge.

And it has been thought that some other portions of this larger self may hereafter become incarnate; so that a complete self shall ultimately emerge and survive as a group or composite of many experiences and memories, each fraction contributing an element of value to the whole. A frustrated or truncated incarnation would then only affect a small portion of the whole composite self, so that if full terrestrial experience were denied to this small portion the deprivation would not be of such great importance.

INEXPLICABLE SYMPATHY

The whole larger self would presumably be the really persistent and growing or evolving entity; though the individuality labouriously grown in each separate portion would certainly be retained, and would contribute its quota of personal experience and memory to the whole. Moreover, it often feel a strange, inexplicable sympathy with other portions of the larger self to which it belonged.

This doctrine I venture to think may be some approximation to the truth. But it is not a subject on which anyone has a right to dogmatise. The business of those who study psychic subjects is gradually to accumulate more evidence in the hope of ultimately being able to formulate a reasonable working hypothesis, and so lead gradually to a theory consistent with all the facts.

Separation of Burma

"LEADER" COMMENT

The Leader writes: "In the first place, those of the Burman politicans who understand the real interests of the country are opposed to the separation of Burma. The G. C. B. A. at its Rangoon session in March last passed a resolution against separation. Ottama and Nationalist Burmans also hold the same opinion. But, even if one were to assume the Burma wanted separation, how came Sir Charles Innes to champion the cause of Burma ? It was said of the French diplomatist, Talleyrand, that, where he was concerned, truth always lurked at the bottom of some deep well. When a well-known reactionary like Sir Charles Innes (sic) talks of securing Burma's interests and Burma's consent, it would be foolish to expect truth to be floating on the surface. Everbody who knows anything about Burma knows that it is one of those parts of the Empire which, though rich in mineral and other natural wealth, are being exploited almost exclusively by British capitalists to the detriment of the country's future prosperity; that one result of its connection with India has been the rapid awakening of the political consciousness of Burmans; and that the separation of Burma would give British capitalists a longer lease of the tenture which they covet more than anything else so that they may continue to exploit her. There are so many demands of Burmans which Government have studiously ignored. All sections of Nationalist Burmans, like the rest of Nationalist Indians, have been asking for the political emancipation of the country. They have been asking for a navy and army of their own. They have been asking for the development of an indigenous mercantile marine and have been supporting Mr. Haji's Coastal Traffic Bill. They were strongly opposed to the appointment of an all-white Reforms Inquiry Commission and they boycotted the Simon Commission wherever they went. When have people like Sir Charles Innes (sic) sympathised with Burma's aspirations and supported her demands that to-day he should come forward to speak on behalf of the whole province on the question of separation? Indeed, the mere fact that he supports separation should lead one to suspect its alleged benefits. There is one question that has to be answered about these particular propagandist activities of the present Governor of Burma, have the Government of India decided with the support of His Majesty's Government that Burma should be separated from India? If they have, is it right on their part to have done so while still the Statutory Commission have not submitted their report ? If they have not, was it proper on the part of the Provincial Governor to constitute himself a public protagonist of such an opinion? Here is a question of constitutional propriety as well as official discipline, and the Government of India should be asked to make a definite statement on the question."

THE VILLAGE DOCTOR

A student from Kangyidaung Aided National High School writes:—

The village doctor is a very important man. He plays the part of both a doctor and a surgeon. He is not an old-fashioned physician, as the townfolk think him to be. He reads newspapers and magazines and is a frequenter to the town, and so he is fairly well-informed of the modern world. He has heard something of the western science, and he knows the uses of the Tincture of Iodine and the Carbolic Acid. But he is totally ignorant of the chemical proper ties of these matters, nor does he know anything about their preparation.

The village doctor generally depends upon the native herbs that grow in the neighbourhood of his village for his medicines. These herbs in various proportions form the ingredients of the doses which he administers to his patients. He is generally regarded to be an all-round specialist in his profession. He treats all who come to him for medical treatment. He has remedies for all the diseases of the human body. Villagers suffering from eye-sore, tooth-ache, bowel complaints, urinary disorders, and other ailments come to him for treatment and he is never at a loss to copy with the situation. In fact he is a king among his

patients, and his claim to this exalted position is never questioned by anybody.

Much has been said in the press and from the platform about the abilities or otherwise of the village doctor. It is a fact that many a patient has benefited by his advice, and it is also a fact that he has recommended many a patient to his grave. But the fact remains that he is a doctor, and his village is more ready to forgive his faults than to record them, and so he still reigns supreme.

Rangoon Turf Club

Racing at Kyaikkasan.

FOURTH SPRING EXTRA MEETING.
12-15 p.m.

DWARF MAIDEN PLATE. No. 3.—About 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1000, Second Rs. 300 Third Rs, 200. Breeder of the Winner Rs. 300, Breeder of the Second Rs. 200. Breeder of the Third Rs, 100.

A flat race for Maiden Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under 12-3 to carry 8st. 7lb. W. L

Gaung Nyun Way U Ba Han 7-1, Po Nyan 1
Jecomalt Lim Taik Kee 7-7, Orrell 2
Sapphire Star Saw Ohn Kywa 7-7, Thaw Ka 3
Arzum Mg Chit Mg 7-7, Maung Pe II 4

Tote: Win Rs. 33-8, Places Rs. 7-8. Rs. 7-8 Rs. 6.
Won by: 1 length, neck, 3/4.
Time: 1 min. 16½ secs.
12-45 p. m.

DWARF MAIDEN PLATE.—No. 2 About 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1000, Second Rs. 300, Third Rs. 200. Breeder of the Winner Rs. 300, Breeder of the Second Rs. 200, Breeder of the Third Rs. 100.

A flat race for maiden Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under 12-3 to carry 8 st. 7 lb. W.I

Wun Hi H. H. Aldrich 8-1, Mg Ba III 1
Diadem Mg Thin 8-1, Orrell 2
Gaung Kyi (Pe Kyaw) 8-1 Soe Mg 3
Kan Gaung (Chit Mg) 8-1, MgPe 1 4

Tote: Rs. 19-8, Places Rs. 6-8, Rs. 6-8, Rs 8.
Won by: 1 ¾, 1. 3/4.
Time: 1 min, 15 1/4 secs.
1-15 p.m.

DWARF PLATE DIVN. V.—About 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1000, Second Rs. 300, Third Rs. 200. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under [Maidens not eligible].

Daung Byan Ba Win 7-12 Tun Nyein 1
Yuzana Khoo E Seng 7-0 Mg Phoo 2
Aung Kywe Ba Naung 7-0 Thin Mg 3
Win Pe Aye U Aung Thu 8-0, Thein Pe II 4

Tote: Win Rs. 10, Places Rs, 6-8, Rs. 9. Rs. 13.
Won by: 2, 1½, 3.
Time; 1 min. 16 1¼ secs.
1-45 p.m.

DWRAF MAIDEN PLATE.—No. 1. About 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1000. Second Rs. 300. Third Rs. 200. Breeder of the Winner Rs. 300, Breeder of the Second Rs. 200, Breeder of the Third Rs. 100.

A flat race for Maiden Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under 12-3 to carry 8 st. 7lb. W. I.

Shwe Pyi E [Kin Mg Gale] 8-3, Tun Nyein 1
May Nyun [U Kaing] 8-7, Tha We 2
Thein Gaung [U Sein Daing] 8-5, Aung Bala 3
Nyun Mg [Mg Tar] 8-3, Ba Hta 4

Tote: Win Rs. 9, Places Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 26.
Won by: 2 ¼, 2, 2 ½,
Time: 1 min. 1 1/4 secs.
2-15 p. m.

DWARF PLATE Div. I About 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1000, Second Rs. 300 Third Rs. 200. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under Maidens not eligible.

Popa Ma Ma Sein 8-1, Po San Mya 1
Pigeon Hawk Mr, S. m, 8-8, Ba Htoon 2
Bo Hein Mg Thin 8-0, Orrell 3
Sein Win U Kyaw Pe 7-1, Yar Shein 4

Tote: Win Rs. 188-8, Places Rs. 31-8, Rs. 8-8, and Rs. 108.
Won by: 1 1/4, 3/4. 1½
Time: 1 min. 14 ½ secs.
2-45 p.m.

DWARF PLATE DIVN. IV.—About 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1300, Second Rs. 500, Third Rs. 300, A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under Maidens not eligible.

Onitsha Mrs. R. Auzam 7-0, San Min 1
Aung Mingala Mr. M. D, Raj 7-4, Thin Mg 2
Thaindawa Mg Tint 8-7, Ba Hla 3
Thein Naing Ohn Khin 8-2 Orrell 4

Tote: Win Rs. 120-8, Places Rs. 31, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 20.
Won by: 3/4, 1, 1/2, 2.
Time: 1 min. 14 3/4 secs.
3-15 p. m.

GRIFFIN PLATE DIVN. II.—About 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1600, Second Rs. 600, Third Rs. 400. A divided handicap flat race for Australian Griffins 14-2 and under imported and drawn for by the Stewards R, T. C.

Wallaby [Ko Hly Pon 9-2 Kya Seint 1
Lai Lai Win (U Mg Gyi) 9-4 Ba Htoon 2
Vulcan (Mr. B. N. Burjorjee) 8-2 Orrell 3
Mica (Mr. K. M. Morrison) 8-0 Po Tha 4

Tote: Win Rs. 34, Places ,Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 7 8.
Won by: ¾, 1, neck.
Time: 1 min. 21, ¾ secs.
3-45 p. m.

DWARF PLATE ,Div. III About 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1600, Second Rs, 600 Third Rs. 400. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and under Maidens not eligible,

Toe Aung Mg Hla Pe 7-7, Ba Htoon 1
Thein Tin Ba Kyar 8-4 Po Tha 2
Daily Mg Po Mya 7-12, Tun Mg 1 3
Aung Me Ko Pu 7-7, Chit Swe 4

Tote : Win Rs. 29 Places Rs. 11, Rs. 23, Rs. 28-8.
Won by : Neck, 3/4. 1 1/2.
Time : 1 min. 13¾ secs.
4-15 p.m.

GRIFFIN PLATE Div. I.—About 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2000, Second Rs, 800 Third Rs. 500. A divided handicap flat Australian Griffins 14-2 and under imported and drawn for by the Stewards R. T, C.

Zev [M N.] 8-9, Mg Kauk 1
Laughing Water [A. S. H Dawood's] 7-0, Mg Thwai 2
Silver Gift [I. E. Aboo) 7-12 Thein Pe II 3
Hell's Belle M. N.'s 8-0 Mox 4

Tote: Win Rs. 22-8, Places Rs. 9, Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8.
Won by: 1 1/4, 1, ¾.
Time : 1 min. 20 ¼ secs.
4-45 p.m.

DWARF PLATE Divn. I...About 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2500, Seconds Rs. 1000. Third Rs. 600. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 12-3 and undea (Maidens not eligible).

Htein Hlyan [Po Tin) 7-13, Tun Nyein 1
Billet Doux [E.I.M. Madha] 9-0, Po Tha 2
Sammer I E. Mapara 7-10 Thein Pe II 3
Nyun Ppu Sein Mg Po Yee 7 11, Ba Yin IV 4

Tote: Win Rs. 10-8, Places Rs. 6 Rs. 10, Rs. 8.
Won by: 1/2 ¾, 1,
Time: 1 min. 12 secs.
5-15 p.m.

PEGU SPRINTER'S HANDICAP,—About 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 5000, Second Rs. 2000, Third Rs. 1000. A handicap flat race of the value of Rs. 8000 for Burma-bred ponies 13-1 and under that have run at least twice during the Current Season.

Kaw Wi La Mg Tun Tin 7-7, Aye Mg D. H. Pinsticker M. N. 8-0, Mg Kyauk D. H. His Excellency G. W, Watson 8-12, Tha We 3
Bilberry Chan Chor Khine, 7-10, Ba Nyun 4

Tote: Win Rs. 28-8 and Rs. 20-8, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 15, Rs. 16.
Won by: head, head, head,
Time: 1 min. 24 3¼ secs.
5-45 p.m.

DWARF PLATE Div. II.—About 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2000, Second Rs. 800, Third Rs. 500. A divided handicap flat race for Burma-bred ponies 2-3 and under (Maidens not eligible),

Thiha Thway Ma Myint 7-8, Mg Thwai 1
Mya Win Mg Mg Thein 8-11 Ba Yin IV 2
Pacolet [Md. Ebrahim] 7-12 Ba Yin Glay 3
Mohinee [Ba Khet] 7-12, Kan Gaung 4

Tote: Win Rs. 133-8, Places Rs, 28-8, Rs. 26.8, Rs. 14-8.
Won by: Short head, Short head, Short head, 1 length.
Time: min, ¾ secs.

Office of the Pegu Municipality Pegu.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at their office up to 8 a.m, on the 10th February 1930, for the construction of 40 feet span Reinforced Cement Concrete floor Bridge at Pegu, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 13,825 (thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty five only. All other particulars including the conditions of the contract and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engneer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE
President
Pegu Municipality

PEGU,
The 21st January 1930.

VICEROY ON POLITICAL SITUATION

LORD IRWIN'S ADDRESS TO ASSEMBLY.

Viceroy's Camp,
New Delhi, January 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the following address at the Delhi session of the Legislative Assembly on January 25.—

Gentlemen of the Assembly,—I was unable owing to my absence from Delhi to greet you at the opening of your session, but I desire now to offer you a cordial welcome to your labours and to express the hope that harmony and goodwill may attend your deliberations. I regret that it was not possible for me to address both Houses of the Legislature this morning. That, however, would have involved either inconvenience to the Hon. Members of the Council of State by summoning them to Delhi earlier than was justified by the circumstances or undue postponement of the opportunity of speaking in this place. I do not propose to make a detailed reference to the programme of work that lies before you. Your attention this session will be directed chiefly to the budget and the only preface I would wish to make to my more general observations is a brief allusion to matters that do not immediately concern the internal affairs of India. Peace reigns on our borders. But for two of our neighbours the past year has been eventful. Nepaul has suffered the loss of her distinguished Prime Minister. His Highness Sir Shumshere Jung, whose fame as a wise and progressive statesman aad travelled far beyond the confines of his nwn country. India shares Nepal's sorrow in her bereavement, but shares also her greatification that the reins of office have fallen into the hands of so sagacious and well tried an administrator as Sir Bhim Sumshere Jung, to whom we wise all success in the high duties which he now finds himself called upon to discharge. It is a great satisfaction to India that Afghanistan has found a happy issue out of her recent calamities in the accession on His Majesty King Muhammad Nadir Shah. His Majesty carries with him our warmest wishes and goodwill and I have every confidence that under his wise guidance Afghanistan will speedily enter upon a new era of prosperity and that the ties of friehdship which unite our two neighbouring countries will be maintained with ever increasing strength and mutual trust.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

The question of the future Government of Eastern Africa is now being considered by His Majesty's Govern ment on whom my Government have impressed the keen interest evinced in this question by all communities in India and the importance of having due regard in their treatment of this matter to legitimate Indian feeling. I am glad to acknowledge publicly the valuable help which the Government of India have received from the Indian Legislature in this connection and I have to give the assurance that it will always be our endeavour to champion the just cause of Indians overseas by all constitutional means open to us and in harmony with enlightened Indian opinion. I much regret that sudden and serious illness has compelled Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi, our Agent in South Africa, to return to India. During the time he has held his post Sir Kurma has amply justified his selection to this important office and the House will, I am sure, join me in hoping that a speedy recovery may enable him before long to resume his work.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

I must now deal with some features of the political situation which has lately been engaged public attention. On my return to this country from England it was my duty to make a statement on behalf of His Majesty's Government. That statement stands as I made it and, indeed, in the light of the appreciation which I had formed of the principal elements of the problem with which we all have to deal and with a full knowledge of the weight that must necessarily attach to the considered opinion of anyone holding my present office, I should have felt that I had failed in my duty both to India and Great Britain, if I had tendered any different advice to His Majesty's Government; and when His Majesty's Government saw fit as they did to enjoin me to make an announcement on their behalf I could have chosen no different language in which to make it. The intention of my statement, of which I believe the purport to have been, unmistakeable and which carried the full authority of His Majesty's Government was to focus attention on three salient points. Firstly, while saying that obviously no British Government could prejudge the policy which it would recommend to Parliament after the report of the Statutory Commission had been considered, it re-stated in unequivocal terms the goal to which British policy in regard to India was directed; secondly, it emphasised Sir John Simon's assertion that the facts of the situation compel us to make a constructive attempt to face the problem of the Indian States with due regard to the treaties which regulate their relations with the British Crown; and, lastly, it intimated the intention of His Majesty's Government to convene a conference on these matters before they themselves prejudged them by the formulation of even draft conclusions.

NO ATTEMPT TO DELUDE INDIAN OPINION.

I have never sought to delude Indian opinion into the belief that a definition of purpose, however plainly stated, would of itself, by the enunciation of a phrase, provide a solution for problems which have to be solved before that purpose is fully realised. The assertion of goal, however precise its terms, is of necessity and different thing from the goal's attainment. No sensible traveller would feel that a clear definition of his destination was the same thing as the completion of his journey, but it is an assurance of direction and in this case I believe it to be something of tangible value to India that those who demand full equality with other self-governing units of the British Commonwealth on her behalf should know that Great Britain on her side also desires to lead her assistant to India in attaining to that position. The desire of the most responsible opinion in India and that of His Majesty's Government is thus assured we ought surely to be prepared and where a unity of purpose is so to approach the practical difficulties with greater hopefulness. For my own part, if I am satisfied that someone with whom I have business to transact desires the same end as myself, I feel better able to discuss any honest difference that may emerge between us as to the means of its complete attainment with a feeling of confidence that on the main purpose we do not differ. Although it is true that in her external relations with other parts of the Empire India exhibits already several of the attributes of a self governing Dominion it is also true that Indian political opinion is not at present disposed to attachfull valve to these attributes of status for the reason that their practical exercise is for the most part subject to the control or concurrence of His Majesty's Government. The demand for Dominion status that is now made on behalf of India is based upon the general claim to be free from that control, more especially in those fields that are regarded as of predominantly domestic interest and here, as is generally recognised, there are real difficulties internal to India and peculiar to her circumstances and world position, that have to be faced and in regard to which there may be a sharp variation of opinion both in India and in Great Britain.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE TO SOLVE DIFFICULTIES

The existence of these difficulties cannot be seriously disputed and the whol e object of the conference now proposed is to afford an opportunity to his Majesty's Government of examining, in free consultation with Indian leaders, how they may best most rapidly and most surely be surmounted. The conference which His Majesty's Government will convene is not, the Conference that those have demanded who claimed that its duty should be to proceed by way of a majority vote to the fashioning of an Indian constitution which should thereafter be accepted unchanged by Parliament, it is evident that any such procedure would be impracticable and impossible of reconciliation with the constitutional responsibility that must rest both on His Majesty's Government and upon Parliament, but though the conference cannot assume the duty that appertains to His Majesty's Government, it will be convened for the purpose, hardly less important, of elucidating and harmonising opinion and so affording a guidance to His Majesty's Government on whom the responsibility must subsequently devolve of drafting proposals for the consideration of Parliament.

It is thus evident that the intrinsic soundness of any particular proposals made and the manner in which the argument for them is presented will be more important factors in the Conference than the exact numerical representation enjoyed by any of the different sections of opinion that will participate in the proceedings. I do not now pronounce between the alternative methods by which the British Indian delegation to the Conference be selected.

REPRESENTATION.

It is safe to assume that the only desire of His Majesty's Government will be that this body should, so far as it may, be honestly and fairly representative of all opinion in India which can legitimately claim to be heard in discussions where central and provincial issues must interact closely upon one another. Many will no doubt be anxious that an effective voice should be given to provincial as well as to the all-India point of view. There is no lack of men well equipped to deal with these several aspects of the problem, but while those attend the Conference should clearly be men who command the full confidence of those they represent, I trust, that they will also be men of wide vision, strong judgment and imbued with a single desire of utilising the occasion for the common good of all the people of India.

I have as yet tendered no advice to His Majesty's Government on this matter of the composition of the Conference and before doing soil shall welcome any informal intimation of their views that the hon. members of the legislature or spokesmen of the different interests in the country may be willing to place before me. Nor has it yet been possible to decide upon a date for the Conference. For this must depend upon certain factors which are still indefinite. It appears probable that the Imperial Conference will be held in the autumn of this year and this no doubt will have to be one of the considerations present to the mind of His Majesty's Government when they fix a date for the Indian Conference and, as I stated in my announcement after the publication of the report of the Statutory Cammission it will be necessary to give His Majesty's Government, the Government of India, the local Governments, the Princes and general public opinion reasonable time to study the study the complicated questions with which the report will deal. Subject to these practical necessities of fact. His Majesty's Government desire to hold the Indian Conference as early as possible and so far as they are concerned will interpose no avoidable delay. It is further the wish of His Majesty's Government to meet, in so far as it is possible, the wishes and convenience of Indian representatives themselves in this matter and. It will, therefore, be valuable to me to have the views of hon. members and others on this point also.

LIFE OF LEGISLATURE

That brings me to another subject which is closely connected with the time, table of the Conference. Hon. members will recall that I announced my intention last May of extending the life of the Assembly, because, according to our expectations at that time, it seemed likely that the elections would other wise be held on the eve of the publication of the reports of the Statutory Commission and of the Indian Central Committee and I considered that the uncertainty which must result from speculation as to the possible recommendations of these bodies could not fail to be embarrassing both to candidates and voters. At the same time I have never thought that it would be right to deny the electorate all opportunity of expressing its views on these matters during the period, necessarily protracted, that must elapse before the final establishment of a new constitution. I have accordingly decided that the elections should be held so as to permit the meeting of a new Assembly for the next Delhi session and my recent order extending the life of the present Assembly to July 3 this years was determined by a desire to leave it open to decide finally upon the date of the elections as may subs-equently be found to be generally convenient, having regard to the date ultimately fixed for the Conference in London.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Let us now picture to ourselves a conference such as we may hope ito see established in actual operation. It with be an assemblage of men of varying race, religion and political thought, It will by inclusion of the Indian States be both an expression of the practical links at present uniting two parts of India and as we may trust an agury of the greater unity that future days may come to witness. At the conference table along with all those representatives of India will be those who represent Great Britain and in view of the unique character of the gathering, I would hope that when his other preoccupations may permit it, might be possible for the Prime Minister to preside in person over its deliberations, Those taking part in the proceedings will be completely free to advocate any proposals for the realisation of great Britain's professed policy that they may desire to advance. They will do this, if I may repeat the words of my announcement, in the light of all the material then available, definition purposely drawn wide enough to ensure to the conference every latitude and assistance in the responsible task upon which it will be engaged. It is surely no small thing that the claim of India to take a constructive part, without restriction and without prejudice, in the evolution of a new constitution should have been thus recognised by those on whom the final constitution obligation must rest. The action of His Majesty's Government may, indeed, fairly be said to have created a new situation. if the fundamental problem remains the same their action affords to India, as it does to Great Britain, the occasion of making a new approach to it under conditions honourable to all in such form as should permit every type of opinion to contribute to its solution.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SERVCC TO INDIA.

I had greatly hoped that leaders of Indian opinion would have been unanimous in accepting the hands of friendship proferred by His Majesty's Government and so taken advantage of an opportunity unprecedented in Indian's history. All history is a tale of opportunities seized or lost and it is one of its chief functions to teach us with what fatal frequency men have allowe l opportunities to pass them by, because it may be that the oppotunity presented itself in a form Different from that which they have expected or disired; and history it seems is in danger of repeating itself to-day. In certain quarters of India there are some who have accustomed themselves to believe that the only thing necessary to place India in the position they long to see her fill is some simple action by Great Britain and who are, therefore, tempted to regard Great Britain as the only obstacle to the full and immediate realisation of their hopes. Yet, without under-valuing the part Great Britain has to play in these matters, I believe that at this moment the further well being of India, as also the rate of her political progress, depends far more profoundly upon what her public men can achieve for her in welding into true unity the different elements that compose her being and represent the sum of her political thought than upon anything that His Majesty's Government or anybody else outside India may be able to do.

I am not carelful to analyse the purpose of those who at a critical stage in India's history would counsel her to reject the way of reason which may persuade and convince in favour the destructive methods of danger and futility, if which she has already experienced in operation, but I am bound to make to things very clear. The first is this, I have striven hard, not I think without result, to secure recognition of what I felt to be the just claims of India at the hards of Great Britain and at the same time to pursue a policy day to day administration of India that might not needlessly imperial any chance there might be of guiding the ship carrying the precious freight of India's future into smoother waters.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

It has not, therefore, been the policy of my Government that prosecutions for seditious speeches should be extended beyond those cases where the language used of the circumstances of its employment constituted an incitement to violence or made it necessary to regard the speeches as incidental to a movemont directed to the subversion of law and of the authority of the Government. It has, however, recently been announced that the immediate goal of one who may claim to represent India is the repudiation of allegiance to the British Crown. It has further been made clear that those who desire to achieve that goal contemplate resort to unconstitutional and unlawful methods of civil disobedience and with a reckless disregard of the consequences. Public profession has been made of the intention to refuse recognition of India's financial obligations to which her credit has been pledged. I am confident that a great preponderance of Indian opinion, which is both loyal and sane, will when it understands its implications condemn decisively a programme which could only be accomplished thoough the subversion of the government by law established and which would strike a fatal blow at India's economic life. It is edident that there are already some who regard violence, whether of individuals or mobs, as the speediest and most effective solvent of political problems. Between such persons and all who believe in ordered society based upon the sanctity of life and respect for property and other lawful rights and interests, there can be no composition and no truce, and although the very authors of the present policy deprecate, some on grounds of principle and some on grounds of expendiency, the resort to violence they can hardly be so lacking in either imagination or recollection of past events in India as not to be able to picture the result in this direction which must follow as they have always followed from the adoption of the policy they recommend.

LAW AND ORDER MUST BE MAINTAINED

It remains my firm desire, as it is that of His Majesty's Government, following the recently professed wish of the British House of Commons, to do everything that is possible for conciliation in order that Great Britain and India may collaborate together in finding a solution of our present difficulties, but it is no less incumbent upon me to make it plain that I shall discharge to the full the responsibility resting upon myself and upon my Government for an effective maintenance of the law's authority and for the preservation of peace and order, and in the fulfilment of this duty I do not doubt that I would have the full support of all sober citizens.

The second thing I would point out is that in any case the co nference will be formed. The fact that some decline to take any part in deliberations so closely affecting their country's future only throws greater responsibility upon and I would add give wider opportunity to those who are prepared to face and sole the difficulties in a constructive spirit It is certainly co reason why His Majesty's Government should be dilfected from their declared intention to call representatives of representatives of India to their coonsels. I entertain no doubt but that those who will go to the conference from British India will be men who can speak authoritatively for several component parts of the great volume of Indian public opinion. I would say that if India's case is to have full weight at the Conference it is of the utmost importance that no efforts should be spared to enable it to find expression with something like unanimity.

I do not apologise for dwelling upon this imperative necessity. From the time I first came to India, now nearly four years ago. I have laboured in public and private to use such influence as I might possess in the way of assisting British lodia to win true peace among her own people and so strengthen herself immeasurably before the eyes of the world. I would accordingly hope most earnestly that the leaders of all those who will be represented at the conference may realise that no duty to which love of their motherland may impel them can transcend in dignity or worth this call to unity and that they may utilise wisely the interval before the conference in training the ears of their countrymen to hear it.

The Late U Sein Kadone

[Contributed]

The news of the death of U Sein Kadon comes as a shock to the whole of Burma. In his decease Burma has suffered a loss which can never be made good. For the late U Sein Kadon shone as a star in the firmament of the stage. We have seen and heard of many actors but their fame pales into insignificance before that of U Sein Kadone. "So doth" the greater glory dim the less."

The Late U Sein Kadone entered the stage early in life and soon made his mark and gave promise of a genius which would give a name to Burma. But of late only we have begun to do him justice. To few have been given the gift of holding spellbound an enraptured audience. And U Sein Kadone can be justly proud of this great gift, but he was gentle as the great only are."

It was given to U Sein Kadon to mark an epoch in the history of Burmese dance. He is dead now; but every movement of his graceful limbs, every look from flashing eyes live in our minds. His dance was not a mechanical moving of limbs but a truly artistic expression of the poetry of the soul. One who has heard his songs has told us, "His exquisite melodies have some times made my young blood pace in such a hurry through my veins that I could scarce support it. "Such was U Sein Kadon; when comes such another?

But when Fate was unkind to cut him off in the maturity of his genius when he was only 54, and Monywa was destined to be the place of his death. Fever is no respector of persons. At the witching hour of 12 on the 10th. of January 1930 came the hated "Fury with her abhorred shears and slit the thinspun life."

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Notice

Tenders are invited for the purchase, including demolition and removal of the undermentioned buildings excluding all Electrical and Sanitary fittings, situated on the Strand Road at Barr Street :—

	Approximate area
River Police Superintendent's office (Brick and Tile) ...	881 sq. ft.
River Police Station (Brick and shingle)	1463 ,,
Old "Port Commission House" (Brick and tile)	3969 ,,
Kitchen (Brick and tile ...	245 ,,
Goomty (Corrugated iron) ...	24 ,,

Tenderers must quote one lump sum for the whole of the above buildings and must state the time required for demolition and complete removal. A penalty of Rs 25 per day will be imposed for every day beyond the contract period that any part of the work shall remain uncompleted.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for Purchase and Removal of Barr Street Houses" and addressed to the Secretary, Port Commissioners, not later than noon on 8th February 1930.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit receipt for Rs 500 deposited with the Chief Accountant, Port Commissioners, which sum will be retained until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full purchase amount in addition to the above deposit before starting demolition.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or to give any reasons for not doing so.

Further particulars and permits to inspect the buildings may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

SD/- E. C. NIVEN,
M. Inst. C. E.,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

New Burma

Office & Press : 65-67 Fraser Street
Postal Address : P. O. Box 250
Telegraphic Address "NEWBURMA"
RANGOON, BURMA.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 29 1930

Burma Rice Trade.

(III)

As stated in our last issue, the problem of the Burma rice trade demands immediate solution. Viewed broadly, the depression in the rice trade of Burma should be looked upon with grave concern not only by the Burmans, but by the Europeans as well. The interests of the Europeans in Burma are not confined to the rice trade alone though undoubtedly in the export trade of Burma rice forms the main business. There are many European importers in Burma whose business constitutes the importation of foreign products that are not manufactured in Burma. In fact, the import line of the European business in Burma is as great as the export line. For this reason, it is essential in the interests of the European goods, if not of any other, that the purchasing power of the people should be maintained at as high a level as possible. But, there can be no doubt that the purchasing power of Burma depends to a very large extent on the value she receives on her rice exports. At the present low level of prices for her paddy Burma will soon be faced with a shortage of several crores of rupees in her annual income from the rice trade, and this dwindling income of Burma will ultimately have a telling effect on the European goods imported to Burma.

There is no doubt that the depression in the rice trade affects all departments of life. First and foremost, the low level of paddy-price involves the depreciation in the value of paddy-fields, in which practically the surplus wealth of the Burmese people is invested. The loss of which the Burmese people incur from their investment in paddy-lands may therefore, be better imagined than described. Besides, the depreciation in land value arising out of depression in the rice market has practically reduced to the vanishing point the credit of Burma founded on the goodwill of the Chettyars. Thus, the impaired credit system, the depreciation in the land values, and the depression in the rice trade constitute the greatest economic problem of Burma today.

Signs are not wanting to show that the acute economic distress is being bitterly felt by the people in general. The meetings held at Mandalay, Moulmein and other places in connection with the rice trade are articulate demonstrations of the acute feeling of the people. Moreover, it is understood that the Burmese Chamber of Commerce is preparing a special resolution on the subject to be moved in the February session of the Burma Legislative Council. Besides we are given to understand that in many districts steps are being taken by the people to stop selling paddy unless a rate of Rs. 200-0-0 per 100 baskets is offered. We further understand that a scheme is being drawn up in certain quarters to stop sending down paddy to Rangoon in the month of March, unless the Government takes some steps to improve the situation. There are indications to show that matters would go from bad to worse if nothing is done to minimise the evil effects of the depression in rice trade. We think the Government can do something substantial to improve the situation. Land mortgage banks have been talked of many times, but with the tortoise step which the Government moves in these urgent matters the people would be impoverished beyond all redemption by the time the Government could be able to establish some land mortgage banks in the country.

The need of moment is financial help to the people. They cannot afford to wait till the establishment of land mortgage banks or similar institutions. They want immediate help. They would not like to part with their stock of paddy at a price now being determined by the combined efforts of the European exporters. They should like to hold on till they get the deserving price. In the meantime they are in dire need of financial help. Will the government issue loans to those who would not sell their stock of paddy at the present monopolised rate? An answer to this question will show the true attitude of the Government. It has often been remarked that Government and trade go hand in hand. Here is the chance for the Government to disprove this remark, by breaking the combination of the European exporters. We have said fairly enough of the various factors involved in the depression of Burma rice trade. It is only incumbent upon the Government to discharge its unmistakable duty of looking after the economic welfare of the people.

Viceroy's Speech

LORD Irwin's address at the Delhi session of the Legislative Assembly was delivered on the 25th instant under circumstances that were strange and novel in the history of the reformed Indian legislature. When the Viceroy made his address, the gallery was empty as the President refused admission to one and all during the deadlock that arose between himself and the Government on the question of maintaining law and order in the Assembly. However, the attendance of the members of the Assembly was fairly good when the Viceroy made his address which, in view of the subject referred to, is of great importance at this moment. From the very outset, it must be stated to the credit of Lord Irwin that the way in which he referred to the extreme wing of the Indian public opinion is commendable, being adorned with dignity befitting the occasion and the position he holds in India.

But, we presume that the Viceroy's candid statement regarding the responsibility resting upon him and upon his government for the effective maintenance of the law's authority and for the preservation of peace and order may be taken in some quarters as meaning to launch wide-spread repression to suppress the Independence movement. We admit that Government as government would have to maintain law and order, but the circumstances prevailing are such that any loss of control on the part of the Government would make the situation worse. In brief language, we may point out that the remedy for the present critical situation is the immediate grant of Dominion Status, which, we have every confidence to say, would be more efficacious to mitigate the present situation than would the application of all the repressive provisions in the statute. In the very interest of law and order, we would advise Lord Irwin to strive, as he is now striving, to accelerate the advent of Dominion Status, rather than invoke the aid of brute force that is unmistakably well reserved in the armoury of the Government.

One thing there is in the Viceroy's address that should serve to pacify the anxiety of all well-thinking people in the country. Lord Irwin emphasised that the Round Table Conference must be convened in spite of any adverse circumstances. This is as it should be, and we are glad that the Viceroy has cleared all doubts and anxiety in this direction. But it is rather unfortunate to learn that no decision has yet been made regarding the composition of the Conference. We think delay in this respect means giving time to the Independence movement to gather strength and intensity. We are specially anxious to know about the details of the proposed Conference, as the Burmese people are demanding adequate and separate representation at the Conference. It is deplorable that the Viceroy's speech did not contain even a passing reference to the claims of the Burmese people. At any rate, the time will come when our demands would have to be seriously discussed. In the meantime, we may hope for the best.

Gossip & Grumble

BY SHWAY KYAY

Life is such a queer thing. One starts with an ideal and ends with another. For instance, as a separationist faced with the problems of defence the naval conference attracts me a good deal of attention and interest. Reading through the proceedings and speeches of the delegates, Shway Kyay came across the news that the Japanese delegate, Mr. Wakatsuki spoke in Japanese and the speech was translated into English and French. "What a grand thing to be an independent nation!", comes the idea through my mind. The fact that most Government, European and Indian members of the Legislative Council left the Chamber when a Burmese member spoke in Burmese came back to my memory with the prospect of the coming session etc, etc., fight for place of immediate attention and the naval conference disappears. Bus!

And while the burra bugs, including the anomalous delegate for India. Sir Atul. C. Chatterjee, were deliberating to put a stop to that deadly competition of ship building, the executive and administrative authorities are abusing their powers in Burma. That money is scarce is known to all, and felt by many, except those who get nice cheques on the first of every month, whether there is flood or drought in the country, and though the Government may have a deficit budget and accumulate its debts. But when the poor cultivators find it difficult to pay up their taxes, the authorities cannot think of any good way to ameliorate the condition but to punish them. To the cultivators, the annual Pagoda festival after the harvest is a great social and religious occasion and looked up to, from those days of of labour, in mud and rain. They have no tennis, golf or the Turf Club to ease off their tedious days. Yet news has come from Dabein area that the Deputy Commissioner, on the orders of the Pegu Commissioner, has stopped the Pagoda festivals in the area till the taxes are all fully paid up. This certainly is an abuse of administrative authority! How will Messrs. Booth-Gravely and Standford feel if they are prohibited their usual entry into their culbs till they have settled the paniwallah's account? I shall await for an answer.

x x x x

Addressing the empty gallaries and a few members of the Legislative Assembly, Lord Irwin tried to explain away his famous announcement and thereby takes back a good deal, But he is still not explicit enough about Burma and there is much danger of it being left out of the Round Table Conference notwithstanding the decision and clamour of the Burma Legislative Council last December. I am afraid the Twenty-Seven Committee and its convenor, Messrs. Paw Tun and Soe Nyun will have to show some more activity in this direction The following is certainly not very encouraging for Burm. Says Lord Irwin:—

"I do not now pronounce between the alternative methods by which the British Indian delegation to the conference might be selected. It is safe to assume that the only desire of His Majesty's Government will be that this body should, so far as it may, be honestly and fairly representative of all opinion in India which can legitimately claim to be heard in discussions where the central and provincial issues must interact closely upon one another. Many will no doubt be anxious that an effective voice should be given to the provincial as well as to the all-India point of view. There is no lack of men well equipped to deal with these several aspects of the problem, but while those who attend the conference should clearly be men who command the full confidence of those they represent, I trust that they will also be men of wide vision, strong judgment and imbued with the single desire of utilising the occasion for the common good of all the people of India."

x x x

The cultivators and the general Burmese public are now feeling the adverse effect of the strong combine of the alien rice millers. News of public meetings is pouring in from the districts, Now that the millers have combined, the cultivators should also combine, otherwise they will soon become extinct. The statement issued by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce in the vernacular press has served to encourage the people.

The Burmese Chamber of Commerce should exert for legislation to penalize such combines of the rich millers and fix the minimum buying cost of paddy. For all I know, unless the cultivators can sell at Rs. 150 ex-village or 180 C. I. F. Rangoon, they have nothing left except heaps of hay.

An attempt should also be made to reduce the production and thereby harass the Government by reduced income of Land Revenue.

x x x

I cannot close this without a sad reference to the sudden death of my old friend, Mg Hla Kyu. The news upset me a good deal, because I saw him hale and hardly only about ten days ago. Quiet and unassuming, Mg. Kyu has worked hard and in his quiet ways served the country. His house in 25th street was a veritable zayat and place of generosity and hospitality for us of the "Jungle towns," as he humourously used to refer to me. Death is no respector of persons and has seized Mg. Kyu as his victim. To his bereaved family, I tender my heart-felt condolences. ANICCA VATA SANKARA.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

The Burma Exchange Gazette writes:—

One of the question to be tackled by the present Naval Conference is the furture of the submarine. Nevertheless, it is not within the power of the Conference to settle this problem once for all. The five great naval Powers would gladly enough see the end of submarine construction. Their reasons are obvious enough. Warships cost a vast pile of money to build; and submarines make short work of them at the most unexpected mommeet. Or, in the alternative, the respected presence of submarines keep warships at a distance, thus depriving them of effective command of the sea. During the War, the submarine prevented a close blockade of German ports. When it was attempted, three fine cruisers were sent to the bottom in a few minutes. In the Battle of Jutland our great battleships never fired a shot being kept out of range of the submarine field. It was a fast cruiser action throughout. In that war, too, the navies of the Allies were massed against the submarine, which was then in its imperfect infancy. All sorts of devices were employed to sweep it from the ocean, or to defeat it by the use of divergent routes, camouflaging of steamers, "mystery" ships, armed vessels cleverly disguised as ordinary merchantmen, mines, nets, depth bombs, aeroplanes, and so forth. And yet despite all these elaborate devices, Mr. Churchill states in one of his recent books that the bottom of the Mediterranean was lined with British steamers. The rest of the Allies did not escape scot free.

If a single nation could work all that havoc with clumsy submarines, having practically no facilities for repairs and re-fuelling, what could be done with the perfected submarines of to-day? Some of these are of 2,500 tons displacement, heavily armed with guns as well as torpedoes, and capable of travelling many thousands of miles at a very fair speed. Nor has the limit of size been reached. There is no reason, experts state, why submarines of any required size should not be constructed, The big naval Powers would much prefer to settle their disputes by means of "surface" ships, as in days of yore. They have no respect for a vessel that acts as a thief in the night and takes one unawares. They would perfer a straight fight with everything above board, and to pit their skill against that of the enemy as did Nelson at Trafalgar, and Togo against the Russian fleet in the Far East. But the submarine has come; and, so far as we can see, it has come to stay. The great Powers may curse it, but the small Powers welcome it as their best friend. They cannot afford to spend up to seven millions on a single battleship, of up to six millions on a battle cruiser; but they can afford to spend a certain number of millions in bringing into being a fleet or useful submarines, which, under favourable circumstances, would destroy in a few seconds the finest warships ever built; or, at all events, keep them at a respectful distance, thus diminishing their effectiveness. In fact, the submarine has reduced the "command of the seas" to an absurdity. There can be no such command while submarines are able to move about freely.

The main object of the submarine is to destroy the commerce of the enemy. For this purpose it becomes a "surface" ship. Its speed and gun power enable it to deal with even the biggest and fastest ocean liners. Its torpedoes are ever in reserve for any warship that happens to wander within range. The great danger of the present day submarine lies in its greatly increased radius. Trade routes are long, sometimes extending to as much as twelve thousand miles. There are many of them, and it is impossible to police them all. Even if it were the more targets there would be for the the submarines; and, as warships cannot be built quickly to replace losses, while submarines can, the situation might become quite serious. As a matter of fact, it did become serious, very serious, during the World War, even though the submarines of that day were unable to travel far afiled. With the greater range at their disposal now the havoc they could work is greatly increased. Perhaps this is all to the good. War is never likely to cease till it is made too costly or too friskly. The submarine appears to be playing a leading part in that direction. Its frightfulness has been cited against it, but is it any more frightful to send ships and their crews to the bottom of the ocean than it is to tear soldiers to pieces by shell fire, or run them through with bayonets, or destroy them in thousands with poison gas? All war is frightful. That is why it should be abolished.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

EIGHTH SESSION

Government's Attitude Condemned

The eighth Burma National Education Conference concluded a two days session on Sunday afternoon discussing several matters of importance in connection with the National education movement in Burma. The Conference which was held at No. 5, Lancaster Road, Rangoon began on the 25th instant at noon. A large number of delegates and visitors were present. U Maung Gyee, M.A., Bar-at-Law formerly Minister for Education, who is the President of the Council of National Education, delivered the presidential address and in doing so welcomed the delegates who had come from all parts of the Province and went on to point out the several difficulties under which national schools were at present labouring. The national schools had been in existence for sometime but he appehended that there were growing signs of a decrease in the number of those subscribing towards the funds of the schools and it was for them to consider how best to prevent the difficulties arising out of the lack of means to support the schools sufficiently. Then again, attitude of the Government towards national schools had undergone a change and that was highly unsatisfactory. He could not but help touching on a political issue when he referred to that subject. Prior to the advent of dyarchy they had virtually been told that Government would accede to the wishes of the people as much as possible, they believed that and with the most honest of intentions worked for the acceptance by national schools of Government aid. That occasioned a split between those who believed in the Government and those who did not. Then again fully trusting in the profession that dyarchy was one of the means by which the nation could obtain Home Rule they had cooperated with the Government and those who did not have that amount of trust in the Government became "boycotters". The first three years, continued the speaker; in which they had worked with the Government, their expectations were realised and they had reasons to be glad that Government were actuated by the best of intentions. But after the passage of three or four years, the Government changed their attitude and National Schools encountered several difficulties. The speaker went on to dilate on the differences meted out by Government in India to the moderates and to the extremists. Continuing U Maung Gyee dealt with the work national schools could do in the form of promoting religious welfare, revival of national literature, building up of character and instilling of patriotic ideas. Before the advent of the national education movement, parents took but little interest in education but it was so no longer and he hoped for larger support and greater encouragement in the future. When the national schools were first started, the Government had every intention of giving assistence as regards buildings, equipments, teachers and funds. But there seemed to be no such intention now and though Government wanted to impose audit on these schools which they had not done before Government refused to sanction extra grants to national schools which compared to other aided schools were not well-off. That was a matter for consideration.

U Maung Gyee declared that they had been "moderates" not through fear of Government, not because they expected any favours from Government, but had co-operated with the Government because of the notion that cooperation would help the nation and though they might not get Home Rule immediately they might get it surely There was reason therefore for them to, change over from following a moderate policy to that of an extremist policy. He was of the opinion that national schools were the glory of Burma. He then related an anecdote regarding "loss of patience" and concluded by saying that it would be time for them to decide if their requests were refused. Meanwhile he fervently prayed that they might find in the course of two days deliberations the right path. (Applause).

The conference elected the following as members of the C. N. E. for the following year with powers to co-opt 20 members.

1. U Maung Gyee, M. A., Bar-at-Law. 2. Lt-Col. U Ba Ket, I.M.S., Retired. 3. Mr. M.M. Ohn Ghine, 4. U Kyaw Myint, Bar-at-Law, 5. U Po Tin, U Ba Pe B. A., M. L. C. 7. Dr Thein Maung, B.A, M, M, F., M, L, C., 8. U Tun Nyoe, B. A., B, Ed., 9. U Sein, "New Light of Burma," 10. U Ba Lwin, B. A., F. R. G. S., 11, U Po Mya, 12. U Myint Thein, Bar-at-Law. 13. U Thein Maung, M. A., L. L. B., Bar-at-Law, 14. U Ba Yin, B. A., M. L. C., 15. U Ba U Prome, 16. U Ba U, M. L. C., 17. U Aung Dwa, 18. U Aye Maung, 19. Mr. H. C. Rhoo, 20 U Tin Baw Retired E. A. C., 21. U Tun Aung, B. A., B. L., 22, U E. Maung, Bar-at-Law, 23 U Ba Glay, 24. U Kyi Pu Kyaiklat, 25. U Shwe Ba Dedaye, 26. Mr. Pye Maung Maung, 27. U Ba On, 28 U Po Hmu, 29, U Thwin, 30, U Hpan,

The conference then selected a subjects committee which sat under the chairmanship of Dr. Thein Maung till 6-30 p. m.

The Conference was resumed on Sunday morning at 8 a.m. at the same place under the chairmanship of U Maung Gyee.

1. Arising out of resolution No. 2 passed at the last conference it was resolved that a sub-committee consisting of following members be appointed to draft a scheme for the establishment of National Normal School and submit same to C. N. E. by the 1st April 1930.

U Tun Nyoe (convenor), U Ba Lwin, B.A., Head Master of Myoma National School, U Ba Tin, M. L. C., (Meiktila), U Tha Din, B. A., [Pegu]. U Ba U [Prome], U Maung Maung [Dalla] Miss, Wiseham [Myoma Girls], Daw Ma Ma Kin, B. A., [Law Kyi Kyi National Girls' school, Kemmendine.

The conference considered the question of audit and special aid to national schools and the following resolution was passed after prolonged discussion.

2. Resolved that this Conference most emphatically protest against the audit of National School Accounts by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, as it constitutes an unwarrantable encroachment on the rights and privileges secured to national schools under the pact between the C.N.E. and the Government in April 1923.

[b] Resolved that in view of the infancy of the national schools and special difficulties confronting them at the present time maintenance grants for national schools be awarded on the basis of two third of the deficit as proposed by U Choe, Inspector of schools and recommended by Mr. Snow, D. P. I., in the former Ministry of Education for a period of three years with effect from 1930-31 as a special case. (c) Resolved that in the event of government making a concession as regards grants Council of National Education is authorised in return to make a concession as regards audit. Such audit to be started in respect of Account begining from the years for which grants at enhanced rates are paid. [d] In the event of goverment not being able to concede to these terms the Conference resolves that it can not hold C. N. E. responsible for the continuance of National schools and for the education of the Children therein, and the responsibility for providing facilities for the pupils now attending at National Schools will rest with government.

3. Resolved further that a deputation consisting of the following delegates should wait on H. E. the Governor in connection with the aforesaid resolution:—U Mg Gyee M. A., Bar-at-Law, Lt. Col. Ba Ket, I. M. S., Retired. U Ba Pe, B. A., M. L. C., U Thein Maung, M. A. L.L.B. Bar-at-Law, U Ba Yin, M. L. C. and Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine.

Considered the Government circular regarding contributions made to school funds by teachers and resolved that this conference endorses the view of the Council of National Education expressed in its letter No. 590 Ed. 8 dated 23-2-1929 to the Government and that while conference is unable to accept Government's proposed circular and agrees that an undertaking may be required of schools that teachers salaries as approved by the Education Department should be disbursed in full and that no "forced" contribution be accepted from teachers.

4. Resolved that it be a recommendation to C. N. E. to draw up a model constitution and rules for the guidance of National Schools Committee as early as possible, so as to secure better coordination in work and greater efficiency in the management of National schools.

5. Resolved that a special committee consisting of Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine U Po Kya, U Soe, Win, U Ba Yin M.L.C., U Ba Lwin, U Tun Nyoe B.A., B.Ed. U Mg Mg Ji B A. U Tha Din Pegu, Miss Wiseham, B.A., Daw Ma Ma Khin B.A., U Ba U with Mr. C. K. N. Iyer Convenor be appointed to examine the existing scheme of national education and submit recommendations to the C.N.E. as early as possible. The quorum to be five.

The conference accepted U Ba Zan's proposal to create a trust to be known as the C. N. E. Trust and accepted with thanks the donation of Rs. 1,000 placed by U Ba Zan on that behalf.

The chairman in closing the conference thanked the delegates and emphasised on the value of physical training for Burmans.

A group photograph of those present was taken and the delegates and visitors present were treated to refreshments. The conference concluded at 12-45 p. m.

The following is tha extract from the letter No. 590/E. D. 8 dated the 23rd February 1929, from the Hony: Secretary, C.N.E. to the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Education:

As regards the next question, viz, contribution by teachers to school funds, it is noticed that the draft circular enclosed in Government's letter under reply is different from the one which was accepted by the Presiddent and the Honorary Secretary of the Council of National Education at their interview with the Hon'ble Minister for Education on 22nd July 1927. The Hon'ble Minister kindly promised to send a copy of the draft to the Council but it has not been received, at the request of the Hon'ble Minister, the President and Honorary Secretary placed their signatures on this draft. The council's policy has been and will be to discountenance any "forced' contributions by teachers.

The council further submit that there will be obvious difficulties in the application of the proposed circular as it now stands, so long as the contributions are 'voluntary' they are subject to variations in amount and may be discontinued at any time. It will therefore be difficult to estimate in advance the probable voluntary contributions in a year for report to the Director of Public instruction for approval.

The Council while agreeing with Government in the great importance attached to the principle that grants of Public money should be applied in full to the objects for which they are intended, fails to see how far it is possible or desirable to control the private expenditure of a person such as the voluntary contributions by teachers by outside agencies, once the salaries approved by the Education Department while assessing the Maintenance Grant are disbursed in full to the teachers, It is therefore the considered opinion of the Council that the proposed circular would be unworkable and futile and is not likely to achieve the object for which it is intended.

The management of the Burma School of Commerce conduct their business from 1st January 1930, under the new name and style as:—

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A. N. Ramanathan, G.D.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.P.S., (Government Certified Public Auditor.) PRINCIPAL.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them under sections 86 and 87 of the Rangoon Port act, 1905, the Port Commissioners hereby give public notice that the goods specified below will be sold by pulic auction in a stock godown, Sule Pagoda wharf, at 8 a.m. on 12th February 1930, unless the goods, on which all charges must previously have been paid, have been claimed and removed from the place of auction before the hour of the sale.

The goods will be sold free of Custom duty.

E. J. B. JEFFERY,
Traffic Manager.

Rangoon:
Dated 23rd January 1930.

List of goods to be sold on 12th February 1930.

Mark & numbers	Description
K V R M	1 bag (contents unknown)
Nil	1 cask cement
S P K over E	1 cask groundnut
N K T in diamond over I	oil (empty)
A A over 9000 in diamond over K B	1 case sample canned goods
Nil	1 cask cement
	1 package porcelainware
Nil	2 casks nails
Nil	1 case cider vinegar
C A Co.	1 case tool
184 over Pauk over Singapore	1 package tin plates
Superior over Made in Java over H.T.H.T. & Co. Rangoon.	1 box sugar sample
do	1 bottle sugar sample
A M B in diamond	1 box sugar sample
Nil	1 bottle sugar sample
B M over Sin triangle over K over 41,	1 case C. P. goods.
N	4 bags radish seeds
C, A.	1 case auto accessories
H. F. L. & Co. over A M C A 26286	1 case printed matter
Nil 307	1 bale old newspaper
C A C 1/2	2 boxes auto parts
Add/-	1 bale advertisement
C A C 1/15	15 crates auto rims and wheels
	9 cases currants
Holland India Trading Co.	(loose)
Superior, made in Java H. T. H. T. Co. Rangoon.	1 box sample sugar
Dawoodjee Dadabhoy	1 do
Nil	4 bundles hardware
G. A. & Co.	2 pieces planks [broken]
Nil	3 pices blankets
P. C N 5/11	7 bundle old clothing
P L D in block	1 cask [empty]
C. A. Co.	1 case auto parts
M D over E 9581 in diamond over & S	1 skeleton case C. I. sheet
Nil	3 pieces round iron
M H over 1476 in diamond over H. C. 5	1 case [contents unknown]
P L D & Co in circle	1 cask (empy)
do	1 cask cement
do	1 do
C K	2 bags yam
National Motor & Co.	1 case printed matter
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.	1 box sugar sample
Hin Lee Bee & Co.	1 do
Finlay Fleming & Co.	1 package sugar simple
S S in diamond over I A A over 9000 in diamond over R B	1 case cotton goods
Grahams Trading Co or G S over Grahms white in block 1/2 & 4	1 cask cement [half empty]
Sharoff over G S	3 boxes contents unknown
Arnold & Co. over A & Co in block	I box do
Nil	1 box do
Nil	1 keg do
Nil	1 keg do
P L D in diamond	2 tins do
P L D in circle	1 cask cement (half empty and broken)
Nil	2 casks empty
A & Co in block over Rangoon over Made in Java over K S	1 bundle ironware
A M V over E A M V over V	1 box suger sample
Burma Match Co. Post Box 582	2 casks groundnut
A B C over 0758 over 63	oil 1 case empy
Sweepings	1 case iron brackets
	1 case Napthaline
	Tinplates 3 cwts,

RICE AND PADDY QUESTION.

MEETING AT MANDALAY.

A meeting of about 135 prominent rice and paddy traders, agriculturalists, mill-owners and landowners from Mandalay town and various parts of the district took place on Thursday, January 23, in the B.B.S.A., Hall at the Central National High School at Mandalay under the chairmanship of U Ba U, M.L.C., U Ba Thi, M. L.C., acting as secetary. The object of the meeting was to consider various matters connected with the rice and paddy trade and to see what steps should be taken improve the existing bad conditions.

Among those present were Mr, Kiernander Deputy-Inspector-General of Police (retired), U Myint, T. P. S., chairman of the district council, U Ba Pe, U Khet of Nayagan, U Zon of Kabing, Hajee U Ba Pe of Htingon, U San Hti of Madaya, U San Lin, U San Paw U, and others.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, requested those present to discuss the depression in the rice and paddy trade, so that the matter might be considered from all stand-points and suitable suggestions offered to improve the state of things.

The following gentlemen then addressed the meeting. U San Lin [Thaye than] spoke on the desirability of getting the revenue collection postponed to a more suitable time.

U Te (Madaya East), complained about the destruction of crops by rats in his locality.

U Myint, Chairman of the District Council, speaking at some length referred to the rice-export cess and urged that Burmese traders should be permitted to own state land because many small landowner had either sold or mortgaged their land to large land-owners. The past year, he said, had been usually bad owing to the absence of the necessary late rains and hence the out-turn of paddy had been small. Agriculturists, therefore, under the prepresent circumstances of low production and low prices would not have sufficiency money to carry on for another year.

U San Paw U, President of the Rate Payers Association, Mandalay, said that Government collected land revenue from January to March in order to finance the Imperial Bank which was under and an obligation to finance the buyers of paddy. Thus Government was working in the interests of the buyers and against the interest of paddy growers.

U Thin, late President of the District Co-operative Council supported U Myint who had in his speech dwelt upon the question of permission being granted to Traders to own state land. His Council, he added, had repeatedly applied to Government to postpone the months of revenue collection, but Government had all along been adamant. He, however, hope that the Government would grant the request this time, for the year was a particularly bad one.

A Aung Gyaw [Mandalay] suggested that each village tract where crops had been destroyed should represent its individual case to the Surveyers and the higher authorities concerned. He would, however, like Government to distribute agricultural loans through reliable public bodies in village tracts and to give out loans sufficiently this year.

U Chit Patheingyi said that the production in his township was very low last year owing to insects. During the Great War the Government had controlled the prices of rice so that these might not soar higher than what was reasonable. During the present difficult year the Government should take similar measures to fix a minimum price so that prices might not fall down unreasonably. Government should also organise a Burma merchantile marine service so that shipping might be facilitated and outside shippers should not be able to form a ring.

U Ba Pe Mandaly pointed out that if buyers formed a ring, sellers should also do the some. He also supported the suggestion that the collection of taxes should be postponed.

U Thit (Limmwegyaung) suggested that Government should be urged to expedite the opening of land and paddy mortgage banks.

U Ya Soe (Mandalay) exhorted all Burmans interested in the rice and paddy trade to unit and force their own prices upon the bubyers.

U Kyi (Mandalay) said that the most important thing for the present year was to postpone the time of the collection of taxes, for the midns of the people were unusually agitated on account of the low paddy and rice prices.

The Chairmans than thanked those who had spoken of the various suggestions that they had made and drew attention to various points that had struck him in the speeches and put them one by one before the meeting for further discussion,

The following resolutions where then passed: [1] To request Government to postpone the date of collecting the land and water revenue for the ensuing year to the month of June. In this connection a sub-committee consisting of U Ba U, M.L.C. U Ba Thi, M.L.C. U Myint, U Zon, U Pan U Pa and U Khet were specially appointed to deal with the matter.

2. To advise each village tract that had suffered from the depredations of rats, insects or the absence of the late rains to appal to Government for the remission of the revenue and waterrates.

(3) To ask the Executive Committee which would be appointed at the present meeting to inquire and report on the sufficiency or otherwise of agricultural loans and the manner of their disbursements.

4. To urge upon Government to abolish the rice cess immediately and to urge upon the Members of the Legislative Council to work to that end.

5. To urge upon Government that any Burman or bona fide domiciled person in Burma, irrespective of occupation, should be entitled to own up to 500 acres of land for agricultural purposes.

6. To ask the Executive Committee to discuss and take action upon the matter of organising the agriculturists so that the later might sell paddy only when it fetched an adequate price.

7. To ask the Executive Committee to communicate with agriculturists all over Burma regarding the desirability of instituting an Economic League with a view to holding an Economic Conference.

(8) To urge Government to open Land and Mortgage Banks in Upper and Lower Burma immediately.

(9) To enroll all those present at the meeting as members of the Paddy Traders Association of the District and to appoint the following as a Sub-Committee with a quorum of five,—U Ba U, M, L. C., [President]; U Ba Thi, M. L. C. Secretary, U Myint and U Khet Vice-President; U Zone Assistant Secretary; Hajee U Ba Pe, U Thet, U Kyi, U Pa, U Thit, U Mon, U Ba Htin, U Mya, U Ba Than, and U Sin Dan.

10. To take action as regards Resolution No. 1 before the 29th instant.

11. To record a protest against the Canal Department Notice threatening to fine all in neighbouring villages when water courses happened to be stopped by someone and to ask the Executive Committee to take action in the matter.

(12) To ask the Executive Committee to inquire into and settle the dispute between the agriculturists and paddy traders in connection with the measuring of paddy.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

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Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name.
MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

Rangoon Turf Club

FIFTH SPIRING EXTRA MEETING

Handicaps for Saturday

12-45 p.m.

THE RANGOON MAIDEN HANDICAP.—About 5 furlongs.

Daung Yin Byan	9 0
Shamrock	8 12
Thein Net	8 10
Lady Airlie	8 9
Thaye Aung Sein	8 2
Akatha	8 0
Ripon	7 13
Sekto	7 10
Surprise Packet	7 7
Ti Dan Ta	7 7

1-15 p. m.

THE PEGU MAIDEN PLATE. No. 2.—About 5 furlongs.

Francis Foster	8 3
Shellac	8 3
Shwe Pyi Gyi	8 3
Wadain Nyun	8 3
Hottentot	8 1
Lochaber	8 1
Son O'Sheik	8 1
Thaung Sin	8 1
Hnit Maung	7 13
Kyauchen	7 13
Pye Maw	7 13
Full Moon	7 11
Hmyar	7 11
Ke Thaya	7 11
Aung Than Han	7 9
Kamer	7 7
Nanda	7 7
Nin Lar	7 7

1-45 p.m.

THE PEGU MAIDEN PLATE (No. I).—About 5 Furlongs.

Baddoo	8 7
Challenger	8 7
Moya	8 7
Mya Thaung	8 7
Padar Win	8 7
Scarlet Lady	8 7
Shooting Star	8 7
Thaung Nyun	8 7
Akassa	8 5
Bisaka	8 5
Blue Riband	8 5
Chris	8 5
Ma Ma Gay	8 5
Ma Mya Sein	8 5
Thadoenwai	8 5
Tun Aung	8 5
Lay Thein [subject to measurement].	

2-15 p. m.

THE GAINT PLATE [Div. III]. —About 7 furlongs.

Paddy	9 0
Ngwe Aung	8 12
*Hla Thoung Myg	8 10
Blue Blood	8 10
Drummona	8 8
College Sein	8 6
Shamrock	8 4
St. Gatien	7 10
Goodfellow	7 6
Baho Ban	7 0
Aerio	7 0

2-45 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. V.—About 5 Furlongs.

Savastika	9 0
Win Mg Gyi	8 12
Sein Mu	8 10
Kan Htoon	8 10
Bo Thaw Da	8 9
Burmese Belle	8 6
Hemori	8 2
Champagne	8 1
Yowaru	8 1
Maygala	8 0
Sensation	8 0
Obo Star	7 10
Mi Thaung	7 8
Jubilee Nyun	7 7
Aung Win	7 5
Mya Than Nyun	7 4
Nyun Hlyan	7 0
*Nat Kyi Nyun	7 0
Hla Aye Myaing	7 0
Kyaw Swa	7 0

3-15 p.m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div, IV.—About 5 Furlongs.

Nyun Aung	9 0
Ariban	8 12
Trump Card	8 12
Mya Thaw Da	8 10
Coronet	8 10
Koucha	8 8
Taungtha	8 4
Blue Spec	8 2
Patrick Sein	8 2
Hero Thein	8 0
Bridegroom	8 0
Quincy	8 0
Red Prince	7 12
Aung Sint	7 10
Duchess	7 10
Ruby Star	7 7
Abo	7 5
Moe Thi Da	7 2
Bo Kyaw	7 2
Deli Sein	7 0

3-45 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div. I.—About 5 Furlongs.

Sein Aung	9 0
Pinsticker	8 13
Nyun Pe	8 11
Viva	8 9
Hooma	8 7
Thein Mauk	8 2
Chi Hsan	8 1
Kaw Wi La	8 1
Bonita	7 7
Sein Kyi Kyi	7 5
Pauk Kharani	7 5
Rex	7 5
Padonma	7 3
Herod's Pride	7 0

4-15 p. m.

THE PEGU PLATE Div, III.—About 5 Furlongs.

An Gyi Maung	9 0
Encore	8 11
Sunny Elf	8 10
Papyrus	8 8
Hla Thaung	8 5
Diamond Star	8 5
Wembley	8 2
Sein Kyaing	8 0
Ngwe Kyaing	8 0
Dora	7 12
Daung Yin	7 12
Patricia	7 10
Nyun Nyun	7 9
Didi	7 8
Raffles	7 6
Darling Than	7 5
Chrysler	7 4
Nyun Nyun Sein	7 3
Bosco	7 2
Nyun Yin	7 0

4-45 p. m.

THE GIANT-PLATE [Div. I).—About 7 Furlongs.

Drummer	10 4
Trigo	9 7
Minting	9 4
Blue Boy	8 5
Renown	8 3
Kan Baw Nyun	7 9
Maaya	7 7
Uncas	7 0
Hengist	7 0
Colac	7 0
Ngwe Yu Thein	7 0

5-15 p. m.

THE GIANT PLATE Div. II.—About 7 Furlongs.

Kadoe	9 4
Crowning Gift	8 9
Bric-a-Brac	8 6
Lucky Tin	8 4
Typhoon	8 1
Win Byan	8 1
Queen Bee	8 0
Nai Maing	7 13
L. S. D.	7 12
Blue Lassie	7 12
Ma Thein Aung	7 10
Lollie	7 10
Bo Wa	7 8
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Municipal Notice.

(POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF PAWN BROKERS' LICENSES.)

The auction sale of licenses to carry on the business of Pawn brokers in five Pawn shops within Municipal limits for one year or 3 years at the option of the Committee from 1st April 1930 which had been fixed for Friday the 10th January 1930 is hereby postponed and will be held at 7-30 A.M. on Monday the 10th February 1930 at the Municipal Office,

TERMS

1 One-fifth of the purchase money is to be paid as security deposit on the day of sale and the balance in eight equal instalments payable on the 1st day of June, July, August, September, October, November and December 1930 and January 1931, agreement to be signed and registered under the Indian Registration Act at the purchasers expense as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Committee, failing which, the license will be resold at the first purchaser's risk and expense and the security deposit forfeited.

2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the President for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

3. Punctual payments of instalments on the date fixed will be insisted on and if this condition is, or any other conditions of the licenses are, not complied with the right will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

4. Any other information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

P. BHAUMIK
Secretary,
Moulmein Municipality
Moulmein
Dated the 7th January 1930.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Toungoo District Council on a salary of Rs. 100-4-120 135-5-175 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 120

2. None but those who possess a certificate of competence from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, or a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Instituteor similar institution need apply.

3. The appointment involves touring in the district and travelling allowances will be paid as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. Preference will be given to Burmans. The selected candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for six months The appointment is non-pensionable but will be allowed to subscribe towards the Provident Fund, on confimation.

4. Applications together with true copies of Examination certificates and testimonials, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 28th February 1930.

No reply will be given to the unsuccessful candidate.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support from a Member of the Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment,

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The appointment is a permanent one not but pensionable. The selected candidated will be on probation for six months and on confirmation required to subscribe towards the Municipal Provident Fund.

Preference will be given to Burmans.

Applications in applicant's own handwriting, stating age, nationality, present employment, previous experience qualifications, etc., together with copies of certificates, testimonials and service-books (if any), will be received by the undersigned on or before the 31st January 1930.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application from officials or members of the Municipal Committee or other persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment.

MG MG
President,
Paungde Municipality.
Paungde, 14th January 1930.

OFFICE OF THE PEGU MUNICIPALITY, PEGU.

1. Sealed tenders will be received by the Committee, Pegu Municipality, Pegu at the office of the Pegu Municipality up to 8 a.m. on the 10th February 1930, for supply of 35614.50 cft. of blue stone surface metal. All other information including the conditions of the contract can be obtained at the office of the Municipal Engineer, Pegu during his office hours.

Sd/- LUN BYE,
President,
Pegu Municipality,

Pegu.
The 16th January 1930.

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name,

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

ထံသာဝဟိဆင်ခြင်ရန်ဆရေးတော်မှု

ဝေမည်ရှင်ရဲထွတ်၊ ဆုရင့်နောင် ကျော်တင်နှင့်ရဏာသွဲ့မည်သာသော၊ ထံသာဝဟိဆင်ခြင်ရန် မင်းတရားကြီး၏ ဆရေးတော် ပုံပေါင်း-၂၆-တို့ကို၊ ရုပေါင်း မြက်ခြံဝ်ထားပါသဖြင့်၊ ပညာသိုထားအပျိုးသားတို့၊ ဟိုးပွား ဉာဏ်ကျယ်၊ ပညာကြွယ်သိုသာတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ထွေပါကြောင်း။ အထိုး ၀။

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HARROWING CONDITIONS

Commenting on above question the "Malaya Tribune observes:

In our correspondence columns to-day will be found a letter on a subject of grave current concern—that of unemployment in Malaya. The depression in trade, it is to be feared, has already resulted in a certain cutting down of staffs, and that process may be carried further if conditions do not improve, thus causing much bitter distress and creating a threat of harrowing difficulty if not actual destitution for many honest and hardworking people. At such times the unfortunate victims of what passes for retrenchment are, with their dependants, thrown upon the charity of relatives and friends, them selves in most instance faced with a serious problem in making both ends meet and the result as often as not is an accumulation of debt all round, with years of bitter struggle to face in "getting straight" again. For here there is no Poor Law for the assistance of the needy, nor is there any properly organised charitable effort. The wealthy give generously in response to all kinds of appeals, but not according to any system which would ensure that every cent that they gave was effectively spent That is a matter that calls for separate consideration, perhaps with the idea of emulating the "Community Chest" idea which works so well elsewhere, especially in the United States.

The moment seems opportune for an appeal to employers generally to hesitate long before reducing their staffs during an unprosperous phase which cannot last indefinitely. The men who have served them faithfully through good times, usually at sala ries too small to premit of thrift in any material measure, are surely en titled to some consideration during the period in which the trade pendulum swings to the other extreme: while also it is hardly good business to disband capable staffs and so be unprepared for those better days which will certainly come. Even reduced salaries, as a temporary expedient, are better than none, when in humble homes there are wives and children who have to be fed and clothed or aged parents to support, and the landlord demands his due regularly at the beginning of each month and incidentally he also might be expected to make some sacrifice where there is fitting occasion for it]. Let dismissals be absolutely a last resort in all offices where economies become necessary. Staffs will readily co-operate in reducing expenditure, especially when they are made to understand that their positions are imperilled unless they do so. Get the team spirit at work? That is the secret of success for employers. It stimulates industry and loyalty, and therefore it pays all along the line.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM

INDIAN IMMIGRANTS

But all the unemployment in Malaya are not "retrenched" men or such as lack the character and ability to hold good billets when they have the chance. There are, unfortunately, as our correspondent points out, others who come from other lands—chiefly India and Ceylon—in quest of work deluded into the belief that Malaya is indeed the Golden Chersonese where there is fortune for all who care to seek it. There can be few offices which during the past few months have not been inundated with applications from such men, and though the greatest sympathy must be felt for them in their cruel disappointment it must be frankly recognised that local men, those whose home is in this country, fairly claim first consideration. Every steamer brings a further contingent of optimists, who inevitably help to swell the numbers of the unemployed here, and it would seem that the time has come to take some measures to check the flow. We suggest that the Government might do something in the matter, if only by way of announcing by advertisements in the newspapers of Madras and Colombo that there is little hope of employment in Malaya for newcomers, who will be wise to persevere in their search for work in their home countries, where at least they can rely upon their families and friends to save them from starvation. We have our own unemployment problem here, gradually growing more serious, it is folly to allow it to be accentuated by making no effort to discourage untimely immigration.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. S. P. S. Rajan writes in the "Malaya Tribune."

Apropos my recent letter to you, I sent private letters to some public spirited gentlemen and Government Officials and drew their attention to my letter, as well as to your leading article, on the above subject. Since then I have received replies and am glad to inform you and your readers that a move is being made in the right direction One of the highest officials of the Malayan Government, in his letter acknowledging mine, says: "The contents thereof are receiving attention."

But one of your correspondents, "An Immigrant," says that "the Agent to the Government of India would do well to advise the Indian Government to appointan a gent at Indian ports to dissuade all innocent young men," etc. How far this is practicable your readers themselves know. Apart from this, any number of letters published in the papers here can be of no avail, as you have already drawn the attention of all concerned to the matter by your editorial, and as our work is mainly concerned with young men and the reading public in the Madras Presidency.

I wish to place the following suggestions before the public and those who have already made a move in this direction:

(a) To send circular letters to all the important schools and colleges in the districts of Malabar and Tamil.

(b) To have the same publicly put up on notice-boards.

[c] To issue notices to all the public Associations.

[d] To advertise continuously for a period of, say, three months in the newspapers there.

[e] To have big posters exhibited at the entrances to all the buildings of the Agents of the B.I.S.N. Co. at the ports of Madras, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Tuticorin, Colombo and Kandy.

(f) Last but not least, that an Association be formed with a branch in Madras and headquarters in Singapore to furnish information to young men who require it, on the lines of the Students' Advisory Committee, formed in India to keep students desirous of going to England in touch with the actual situation there.

The first suggestion of mine has already merited the attention of the Indian Association of the Singapore, who in their letter state that their committee "has decided to send circular letters to all colleges and high schools in the Tamil districts and Malabar as well as to the newspapers."

PRESENT SITUATION

An Emigrant writes to the same paper.

Mr. S.P.S. Rajan outgh to be congratulated on the bold step he took in exposing the the situation in which local immigrants are placed. In fact, such an exposition was long overdue. This ever-increasing immigration seems to be primarily the roduct of the fancy that Malayan rubber and coconut trees are bearing gold, and not rubber and fruit, which the public are at liberty to pluck as they please. It is this pitiable delusion that allures so many young, ambitious souls to the shores of Malaya, hoping to make their fortunes and return home in the same boat which embarks them here. True, some did come to Malaya and make their fortunes easily, and some are still occupying enviable positions, here, but these are people who landed years ago when education was not even in its period of incubation amongst the Malayans. Now those days are gone; the local-born are being educated properly and are rightly given preference in every walk of life. Naturally, all doors are closed to the adventurous "foreigners," and the time has came for them to discover some other field of exploration, if they cannot earn their bread at home. Secondly, it is the miscalculation currency value, that brings them to Malaya.

It is, indeed, a pitiable, but a very common occurrence, nowadays, to see dozens of young men, especially from the Tamil and Malabar districts of India, as Mr. Rajan has pointed out, with high literary and professional qualifications, who if they had remained in their native countries, could have earned a respectable living or honorably depended upon their own kith and kin, hunting after jobs in all public places, desperately struggling for their existence without anybody even to cast a sympathetic glance upon them. All this desperation has been caused by their having been under the misconception, when at home, that Malaya abounds in Pagoda trees. Unless an effective check is given, without any further delay, to the almost irresponsible immigration that is in vogue now, not only will the victims be doomed to utter misery, but the local Government and the public will have to tackle, ere long, a much graver and more difficult problem of unemployment than they are trying to solve at present. Remedial measure are therefore, indispensable on the part of all concerned.

APPOINT AGENTS IN INDIA

In addition to the local Government advertising in India and Ceylon as you suggest, the Agent to the Government of India would do well to advise the Indian Government to appoint agents at Indian ports to dissuade all innocent young men who are ambitiously aiming at the Malayan Pagoda by clearly explaining to them in unmistakable terms; personally and by means of pamphlets, the actual conditions here. Further, all the local Indian and Ceylonese Associations should pass resolutions stating the local state of affairs and advising their people at home not to sial for Malaya, and give publicity to these resolutions in all the leading Indian and Ceylonese newspapers. For the Indians the opportunity is at hand to take this step. The all Malayan Indian Conference is to meet in Singapore at Christmas time, and to my humble mind, at no more representative and authoritativean assembly can a matter of such vital importance be discussed. Let the Malayan Indian National Congress, if I may so call it, do this bit of service to its countrymen without letting pass this golden opportunity to take such a step to minimise, if not completely avoid, the painful sight of well-educated, helpless starving Indians loitering about the Malayan streets.

Now coming to your editional all are very grateful to you for your timely appeal in such irrefutable terms on behalf of the poor uncared for unemployed and prospective unemployed. But will this cry of yours melt the heart of those "heaven-born" employers who are here to make money out of the sweat of the obedient, persistent and hard-working "coloured people," and make them supremely kind, generous, benevolent and philanthropic by a single stroke? We doubt it, for they have proved to be a set of traders possessing merely a materialistic mentality, and not missionaries appreciating the ethical aspect and doing some charitable deed to the needy. Well, if an atom of humanitarian sympathy is left in these employers, this is the opportune moment for them to exhibit the same by refraining from using the weapon of retrenchment against their staffs, who have been serving them very faithfully till now, in consideration of the thousands of poor innocent souls that would starve as a consequence.

This is the time for them to show a touch of human understanding, consideration and sympathy. A rare opportunity is offered to them to create in employees confidence in their "bosses" which will be rewarded in the form of absolutely sincere and faithful service. We earnestly hope that no sensible employer will miss this unprecedented opportunity to honour himself by giving proper response to your heartfelt appeal and suggestions.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK

Under the caption "Retrenchment" the "Saturday Post" of Singapore publishes the following lines from a correspondent which merit the attention of one and all: "With rubber and tin going from bad to worse, the outlook for Malaya is exceeding gloomy now. There have been, as usual, those who have declared the decline in both commodities to be but temporary, with marked recovery assured before long, but a sober view of the prospects is not encouraging, and it looks as though 1930 is going to be one of the worst years on record. That means that there will be need for retrenchment all round. Rightly so.

Our grave fear is that the Government and other public bodies may begin to effect cuts in their general expenditure, eventually discharging a number of men. Verily, the axe falls only on those who can ill afford it. Already there are a number of young men in Malaya in search of suitable billets, and this number will shortly be doubled. While the actual situation internally is so bad one wonders to see young Indians of different communities with academical and other qualifications leave their motherland and come over to this fine land of "El Dorado" seeking lucrative jobs. Hapless men they are, that they are not given to understand the actual situation here. While in India they hear of vast rubber estates, fat salaries with feee quarters and medical aid, and the advantage of getting their salaries in dollars, which according to their calculations are one and a half times greater than those that they get in India! No-one knows that the actual purchasing value of a dollar is less than that of a shilling or a rupee —nay, it is only equal to twelve annas. The general belief that $50 here is worth more than Rs. 60 in India is a fallacy and an illusion. This is proved by the above statement, whereby $50 equals only Rs. 45. Certainly when a man saves on his income here and sends money to India he gets there 50 per cent. more, but for all practical purposes a dollar is less than a rupee.

VARIOUS DIFFICULTIES

Apart from this illusion under which our young men suffer, there are many other difficulties, such as a costly voyage, costly living, and the keen competition with other subcastes and nationalities "Malaya for the Malays" is a cry which is heard in every quarter. The F.M.S. Government jobs, the F.M.S. Railways, the Postal and other Departments, are not open to the newcomer, as he thinks while in India. He has to hunt for jobs on estates and with European firms, where too owing to the present slump in business there is no scope.

Only by the last boat, a batch of two dozen young men arrived from Madras, and I may safely assert that every boat brings a new contengent of not less than a dozen. Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Ipoh are not so near as Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, whence one can easily return after a trial, by the next train. Hence to stop this overcrowding, competition with our Malayan brethren, and remove the sufferings of these newcomers, I appeal in the name of humanity and public welfare to you, Sir, to take up this question and, in consultation with the Labour Department and the Agent of the Government of India, make it widely know in India, especially in the Tamil and Malabar district, that young men contemplating coming to Malaya to look for work would do well to drop the idea from their minds.

WATCH & WARD COMMITTEE

Report Published

ACCESS TO LOBBY TO BE RESTRICTED.

The central issue on which the controversy over the control of the Assembly centres is the question as to whether the Legislative Assembly is a place of public resort within the meaning of the Police Act. If the answer is in the affirmative it is recognised that the Government of India would be right in their argument that the responsibility in law rests with the local Government and the local Government ought to take the final responsibility. Mr. Jeffreys, Superintendent of Police was asked this definite question by Mr. Neogy in the course of his examination by the Watch and Ward Committee and Mr. Jeffreys said that he had not considered the question. It is recognised however that the President of the Assembly is within his rights in clearning the galleries. Standing Order 35 gives the President this power.

Further, the consensus of unofficial opinion is that the Assembly could not be regarded as a place of public resort and that the Police could claim the right of access to the Assembly lobbies, galleries etc., except by consent of the President as the entire control was vested in the President. This was the view point which Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar urged in the Watch and Ward Committee.

Sir James Crerar in his dissenting minute pleaded for unitary control but did not raise the plea that the Assembly was a place of public resort passing automatically under Police control in virtue of their responsibility in law for maintenance of security, peace and order.

COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS

Considerable light is thrown on the issues round which the controversy centres in the report of the Watch and Ward Committee which has been issued to-day. The Committee was appointed by the President of the Assembly in pursuance of the statement made by the President on the 3rd of September. The Committee comprised of Sir James Crerar, Moulvie Mohamed Yakub, Messrs K. C. Roy, A. H. Ghaznavi, E. L. Price, K. C. Neogy, M. S. Aney, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Gayaprasad Singh. The President indicated the general principle, which he considered it desirable that the Committee should bear in mind in the course of his statement on the 3rd September. He summed it in the following words "The principle is that while we should, and indeed while we are bound to take every precaution to ensure that no undesirable and suspicious persons should find entry into any of the galleries, the precautionary measures taken must not be of such a character as to operate as a source of harassment annoyance or humiliation to the general public visiting the Assembly for any bonafide purpose". The President also drew attention to the practice in the House of Commons by which the galleries lobbies and the floor of the house, when in sitting, is guarded by the staff of the House and outside the precincts are guarded by the Police subject to the orders of the Speaker. The President wanted the Committee to state whether the time had not come for the introduction of this system in regard to the Assembly also. The terms of reference to the Committee principally were to examine the proposals in regard to the tickets and to recommend whether the practice of the House of Commons should not be introduced in the Assembly also and whether the Assembly staff should not be strengthened for this purpose.

The Committee examined both Mr. S. C. Gupta, Secretary to the Assembly and Mr. Jeffreys, Superintendent of Police, Delhi. The Committe had also in addition to other papers the reply of clerk of the House of Commons dated 18th of July to President enunciating the methods in vogue in the House of Commons. The Report of the Committee, dated 4th December, is signed by all the members excepting Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. Dissenting minutes are attached by Sir James Crerar Mr. K. C. Neogy Mr. E. L. Price Mr. K. C. Roy and Mr. Gayaprasad Singh. The Committee recommended certain structural alterations unanimously. No differences have arisen in regard to it. The Committee also were unanimous that no changes were necessary in the existing rules in regard to admission to all the galleries other than public galleries,

This also has led to differences of opinion.

ADMISSION TO INNER CHAMBERS

The Committee also were unanimous in regard to the admission to the Council House building. The Committee stated. "While we consider that the public should not have access to the lobby and corridors in the immediate precincts of the Chamber we are of opinion that there should be no restriction to their admission without tickets to the outer precinets of the Assembly sector. The public should be allowed free access to the lobbies and its immediate precincts but should not be allowed to go beyond the office. Provision should be made for the comfort of visitors in the Hall near the notice of free, which could be used as a waiting extrall where the members could be interviewed etc. Admission to the inner precincts of the Assembly should be by cards of admission only. Regarding the control of admissions to the galleries the Committee recommended by a majority that visitors should sign their cards and sufrender them on entry and sign the registers kept for the purpose.

On leaving the gallery the visitors should be given their cards and each time they return they should surrender their cards and sign the register. The Committee also retained the present rule of two days clear notice in the case of admissions to the public galleries, The Committee also desires that the home address of visitors should be given in applicatiou. Messrs. Neogy, Gayaprasad Singh and Mr. K. C. Roy dissented from this recommendation.

THREE DISSENTIENTS

Mr. Neogy opined that while the proposed elaborate procedure cannot thwart any determined criminal it will prove irksome if not insulting to visitors. Mr. Roy urged that the procedure should be simplified and that while the visitors might be asked to sign the register at the time of their first entry when he goes out he should have a token, which should entitle him to re-entry. Mr. Roy concluded "I am not prepared to go beyond this and I fear that the restrictions sought to be imposed will make the public gallery unpopular and will fail to attract the class of visitors we desire." Mr. Gayaprasad Singh was also of the opinion that it was unecessary to expose benafide visitors to risks of hardships or humiliation. Thus out of eight members who signed the report three dissented in regard to the elaborate procedure proposed for controlling entry to public galleries, while Sir James Crerar, Moulvie Mohammad Yakud Mr. A. H. Guznavi Mr. E. L. Price supported the same.

The next main recommendation was also by majority. The Committee divided the Assembly sector into two distinct portions as inner precincts comprising the floor of the Chamber lobbies galleries and outer precincts comprising entrance to the Assembly sector corridors and approaches to the inner precincts.

The Committee then recorded "We are in general agreement that the present establishment of doorkeepers and messengers should be entertained for the purpose of checking admission controlling ingress and egress to visitors galleries showing them to their seats and dealing with minor forms of disorder." The Committee left it to the Secretary of the Assembly to frame a scheme in regard to the strength of establishment, pay prospects etc., The Committee then demarcated the functions of the Assembly staff and the Police as follows. The Committee stated "We think that general control of the inner precincts should be placed entirely in the hands of the Assembly establishment while that of the outer precincts and the roof should be vested in the Police, who would intervene in matters relating to the inner precincts only when requested to do so by the President and that when they perform those duties there should be a convention established that they are acting upon instructions received from the Chair."

ONE OR TWO C. I. D. IN PLAIN CLOTHES

The Committee also recommended the advisability of one or two plain-clothed C. I. D. men in the public galleries only, these men being associated with the Assembly staff. Sir james Crerar dissenting from this recommendation recorded the following minute of dissent. "It would be in my opinion inadvisable to propose any measures that might have the effect of impairing the responsibility of Police and the local Governments concerned of their means of discharging it. The structure and relative situation of the various sectors render necessary some form of unitary control and it is essential that the Police should be in a position to intervene promptly for prevention of serious disorder or cognisable offences and to deal with them effectively when they occur. He commended the suggestion of Mr. Guznavi that the functions of the Police should be discharged on the present basis until the proposed Assembly establishment should prove astisfactory in its working.

Mr. E. L. Price pointing out that he had ceased to be a member of the Assembly at the time of the signing of the Report supported the suggestion in Sir James Crerar's minute of dissent.

UNITARY CONTROL

A study of the proceedings of the Watch and Ward Committee discloses that the Committee met on the 10th September, 18th, 19th and 20th November. In the course of the discussion on control of admission Mr. Aney pointed out that in the Central provinces the members of the local Council were given two or three tickets of admission and they issued them on their own responsibility. Mr. Ragaswami Iyengar also pointed out that in the House of Commons the members issued tickets themselves. The Police had no say in the matter, Mr. Gupta, Secretary explained that two days' notice was asked for in order to enable the Police to scrutinise the names of applicants and if they considered any applicant underirable to inform the Assembly Department, The Police had no say as to whether the ticket should be issued or not. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar also pointed out that in the House of Commons the visitors signed the register undertaking not to create any disturbance. It was not for proving their identity. Mr. Ghaznavi pointed out that in the Council of State the visitors had to sign, when going out and coming back. In Bengal the visitor has to sign the register every time he enters. The Sergeant signs on the back of the tickets when the visitors want to go out and return, Mr. Jeffreys, Superintendent of Police stated to the Committee that instructions to the Architect of the Council House were also given to give the maximum of accessibility, the result of which was the maximum of difficulty in affording protection. Mr. jeffreys also urged unitary control for protection of both outer and inner precincts and wanted Policemen to be in the galleries. He also stated that the Police could not take orders from the President or the Secretary but they did what ever they were asked to do. The Police acted under the orders of the District Magistrate.

ENTRY INTO THE GALLERIES

In the course of the discussions on the question of the demarcation of functions of the Police and the Assembly staff, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar maintained that the Police should come in only when Police aid was sought. The Police could not claim access to the Assembly as a matter of right as the entire control of the precincts was vested in the President and whether in the outer precincts or the inner precincts the Police must technically be under the President's order. He supported the creation of an Assembly Establishment for control etc. Mr. Aney pointed out that responsibility for the outer precincts should vest in the Police, which the inner precincts should be in charge of the Assembly staff the Police entering only on the orders of the President. Mr. Neogy agreed with Mr. Aney. He would limit the jurisdiction of the Police to the stairway to the galleries. If Police aid was requisitioned by the President they should generally be under the control of the President. The Police should have general instructions to act under the orders of the chair. Moulvie Mohammad Yakub was not in favour of the Assembly staff to regulate and control entry into the galleries. The Police should have general instructions to be amenable to the instructions of the President.

IN THE COMMONS

President Patel's enquiry of the Clerk of the House of Commons of the procedure in that house elicited the following reply: The Police constables of the Metropolitan Police guard the entrances leading to public galleries. Messengers in the department of the seargeant at arms are in charge of the galleries themselves. Two door keepers, who are in the department of the Seargeant-at-Arms are in charge of and guard the lobbies and floor of the House. The doorkeepers and messengers are controlled by the Seargeant at-Arms. The Police guard all the places outside the floor galleries division and lobbies. A Police constable in plain cloths is always in the members' gallery. With that exception the Police do not enter the galleries division or the lobbies or the floor of the House, while the House is sitting. Last time the Police entered was in 1900 when the Speaker sought to remove some Irish Nationalists. Since that date power has been given to the Speaker to suspend any sitting in the event of disorder and it is anticipated that the Police help will not be necessary again. The Police in or about the precincts of the House of Commons are subject to the orders of the Speaker, who issues orders to the Seargent-at-Arms, who issues orders to the Inspector of Police, who is responsible for seeing that these orders are carried out. The Police are appointed by the Metropolitan Police and are subject to their internal discipline etc. The cost of the Police on duty in the Commons is borne on on the vote for the House of Commons enclosures.

The Report also discloses that the Superintendent of Police originally intended "to shepherd the public from the street to the galleries between two enclosing lines of Police, which would prevent the from straying." He however reported that in view of President Patel's statement to the Assembly (dated 3rd September) "I have abandoned the outer line of Police and the public will be free to wander, where it likes except into the Assembly Chamber and galleries." The Police Superintendent proposed for guarding outer and inner precincts of the Assembly. Two C.I.D. Inspectors, two C. I. D. Sub-Inspectors one superior officer, eleven officers, thirty three to thirty six men plus relief transport and general reserve may be stationed.

The enclosures also disclose that in the Madras Council rooms the premises attached to the Madras Council although forming part of the Madras Secretariat are under complete control of the President of the Madras Council: The Police are deputed to act under the orders of the President of the Council.

The Law of Sedition

The judgment of the Calcutta High Court in the appeal of the "India in Bondage" sedition case and a plethora of such cases which have been instituted in Bengal and elsewhere go to show that the law of seditions in India is far too comprehensive to allow freedom of speech to the subject.

A short history of the law of seditious libel in this country and an account of the views of eminent jurists on certain aspects of it, will be of interest at the present moment.

The offence of sedition and seditious libel in India was apparently ill-defined and vague in the original Penal Code and was for the first time clearly defined and laid down in the Amending bill of 1870 by Sir James Stephen, the famous Jurist who was Law Member of the Indian Government at that time. The principle of the amendment followed closely that which was incorporated in his famous "Digest of the Criminal Law of England" on which he had the following commentary—

(a) It is...worthy of remark that though the law of England, is used in a stringent manner might at least as severe as the law of Germany as embodied in the "Strafgesetzbuch," it has in practice become almost entirely obsolete so far as Press offences are concerned, for a period of about fifty years.

[b] Since the Reform Bill of 1832 prosecutions for seditions libel have been in England so rate that they may be said practically to have ceased,

(c] In one word, nothing short of direct incitement to disorder and violence is a seditious libel.

The definition of the offence, therefore, was made in simple and general terms followed by an equally general explanation in conformity with the well understood intempretation of the law adopted in England. In explaining its nature and scope to the legislature in 1870, Sir James Stephen referred to the history of the section as originally adopted and explained the reasons which necessitated his proposed amendments. He quoted Sir Barnes Peacock's communiciation to him which was as follows.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK'S DRAFT

"We had many discussions as to Section 113 and I recollect that I thought that the words 'attempt to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government, and etc. were objectionable, and were not much less vague and undefined than the charge in one of the counts of Reg. V. O'Connel of conspiring to bring into hatred and contempt the tribunals of the country' as to which, see the arguments in 11 Clarke and Finnelly 195. After the revised Code had been printed, I find that I proposed to amend the section to be submitted for section 113. I send you a copy of my proposed section, as it would have stood if the section in the revised Code had been amended"

Sir Barnes Peacock's proposed section was in its turn, anxiously considered by the Committee whose final report the Council was then considering. The Committee, with all respect to Sir Barnes Peacock, came to the conclusion that it was not an improvement on the original draft of the Commissioners. For one thing, it was very much more severe : the section was as follows:—

"Whoever attempts to excite or to induce, or does anything which he knows to be likely to excite or to induce, the people, or any class or portion of the people, who live under the Government of India, to entertain such feelings of disaffection to that Government in India, as are likely to induce or cause them to resist or disobey the lawful authority of the Government of India or of such other Government, or to abet such resistance or disobedience, or by reason of such disaffection to break the peace or to violate the law, or to abet any such breach of the peace or violation of the law shall be punished and etc".

Sir James Stephen proceeded to point out the strictly defined limits within which he desired that the offence of sedition should be confined with due regard to the fundamental Common Law, principle of freedom of speech and opinion.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN'S DEFINITION

The section before the Council, he said, did not make it criminal to do things which people knew to be likely to excite disaffection. "To punish the doing of an act which you knew to be likely to produce disaffection might be to punish a man for doing an act which he had a right to do, although it produced disaffection. He could imagine many things which a public men might have a right do, even at the expense of exciting disaffection, but which, nevertheless, should not be punishable. Then, the section proceeded to describe the kinds of disaffection which it would be a crime to excite. These were such feelings of disaffection as were likely to induce any portion of the people, not only to uesist, but to disobey the authority of the Government of India. That was carrying things a very long way, said this great jurist, because "the mere omission to do what you were told to do was disobedience. The mere non-payment of a tax was disobedience; and to punish a man for doing what was likely to induce people to disobey an unpopular law of any kind was far beyond what in his (Sir James Stephen's) judgment was desirable. In short, the Committee came to the conclusion that this clause was considerably more severe than the clause originally drawn by the Commissioners.

THE GIST OF THE OFFENCE

He then laid down the scope of the new section in the following very clear forms:—

"So long as a writer or speaker, neither directly nor indirectly suggested orittnteded to produce the use of force, he did not fall within this section.

Let it be shown that the matter complained of was not consistent with a disposition to obey the law; let it by shown that it was consistent only with a disposition to resist the law by force. and it did fall under this Section. Otherwise not."

AMENDMENTS AND JUDICIAL DICTA

The judges to whom fell later the task of interpreting the section, however, construed the scope of section as extending far beyond the limits intended by its distinguished framers. They were, of course, not bound by the proceedings of speeches made in the Legislative Council snd they gave the words a much wider meaning than was contemplated Not satisfied with this, the Government further enlarged to scope of the law by the amendment of 1898, which was made in the teeth of the unanimous opposition or the part of the then representatives of the people in the Legislative Council.

The history of the application, at the instance of successive administrations of Section 124 A of the Penal Code to suppress political agitation in India is familiar to all publicists. It is sufficient to say that with the acceptance of the policy of Dominion Self-Government in India, the maintenance of the law of sedition in its present form would be a strange commentary on the good faith of the Government,

LABOUR AND SEDITION.

The Labour Government has the least justification for maintaining the law in its present state in India, least of all Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Parmoor, who have made repeated declarations against the persecution of people for holding opinions and expressing them. In an important debate on a Bill to deal with seditions blasphemous reaching in schools by communist, or socialist workers in 1924 both the late Lord Haldane and Lord Parmoor, who were then in the Labour Cabinet, speaking on behalf of the Government aid down the policy and principles that should be followed which, if the Party is true to its principles, ought to be immediately given effect to at this juncture in India.

THE LAW IN ENGLAND

Viscount Haldane said:—

"The teaching of history is very clea about the results of these efforts. They have always failed and they have failed for a definite reason. There is nothing about which people are more sensitive in this country than new restrictions upon liberty in saying that I am not suggesting to your Lordships that there are not cases indeed, manyc ases in which liberty has to be restrained in the interests of the community... Public opinion is very important in this connection. You may make as many laws as you like, but unless public opinion backs you up you will not succeed, nay, more, you will make things worse, because you convert what was possibly a very flagitious act into something of quite different character, because of the restriction on liberty which you seek to impose .....

The noble Lord himself appears to have been greeted with placards of a very severe character in a demonstration in Hyde Park, but we do not interfere even with placards like that. The noble Lord, who is better acquainted with an adjacent island than I am knows that language is a commonplace in the 3 streets; that is not restricted to my noble friend but is applied also to the Pope of Rome. But it is better to leave these things alone. These words break no bones, and to restrain people in their use is to make for increase of trouble. Of course we have to be very cautious in interfering with people's liberties in the promulgation of political opinions, even when those opinions go further than we like. We have taken that course, not because people in this country do not use language which is very objectionable and probably illegal, but because we have found that the moment you try to interfere by exceptional laws the offenders are converted into martyrs, and the evil is greatly increassed."

LORD PARMOOR.

The Lord President of the Council (Lord Parmoor) observed on the occasion:—

But for the moment let me turn to the definition of sedition which appears in the Bill. I rather doubt whether the definition is complete, but I do not want to make any verbal criticism of it because it can, no doubt, be set right. But in considering whether certain teaching promotes feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, you are dealing with a pure matter of opinion You are really going back to Lord Mansfield's view that a more statement of opinion has never been a crime under the Common Law of England. You go there to one of main stays of what the noble and learned Viscount has rightly described as the liberty of the subject.—" The Hindu."

Assembly Deadlock

New Delhi, January 27.

It is understood that the Legislative Assembly deadlock is likely to continue for another week. The Viceroy, who heard Mr. Patels version yesterday fully may also grant an interview to party leaders to understand their point of view before raising the matter in the Executive Council as the question is one for decision not by the Governor-General, but the Governor-General in Council. So far no way out of the deadlock has been found possible in view of the fact that both sides are already committed publicly to fundamentally different views of the constitutional position and the rights of the respective parties.

MR. PATEL CONFERS WITH LEADERS

New Delhi, January 27.

It is understood that Mr. Patel had a conversation this afternoon with Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakai, Mr. Kelkar and Sir Purshotandas on the issues arising out of his yeterday's meeting with the Viceroy over the Assembly gallery controversy.

Mergui Aerodrome

To The Editor, NEW BURMA

Sir,—We welcome the decision of the authorities concerned to open an aerodrome here for three main reasons. Firstly, by the opening of air route through Mergui the town will be in a closer touch with the rest of the Empire and enjoy all the amenities that such a most advanced modern communication affords. Secondly the town will grow in importance both from economic and strategic points of view. Thirdly, the making of the airport here will give more work to the labourers.

Although the last named reason is placed as third, it is in fact of the first and foremost importance to the people of Mergui under the present destressing circumstances. For during these days the town has been suffering from economic depression due to the falling down of rubber, tin and wolfram prices. Business is bad everywhere and the labourers go from door to door, as it were, in search of employment. Even the rich and the well-to-do have not enough cash in their hands. Such is the trouble here.

So the advertisement by the Public Department inviting tenders for clearing and levelling the ground of the site for the airport at Bokchaung at the Government's estimated coast of Rs. 82532 came as a happy tidings to the people and they all rejoiced at the news. Tenders have been received and opened by the P. W. D., of which 4 were from the people of the town and the rest from foreigners. We do not know whose tender would be accepted, but we hope under the present distressing circumstances of the people the authorities concerned would be kind and high-minded enough to accept the tender of the Burman contractors who employ indigenous labour, thus relieving a little the economic depression of the town.

* It should be remembered that when the Mergui seawall was built the work of quarrying stones was given to an India or Afghan contractor who employed Indian labour.

A. BURMAN.

SIR CHARLES INNES

WHAT INDIA THINKS OF HIM

The "Indian Daily Mail" writes :—

Sir Charles Innes is a member of "the Indian Civil Service as we believe, his father was before him. It would not surprise us to know that his grandfather too was employed in some capacity or other in this country. He has eaten thus the salt of India for more than one generation and common decency requires that he should not be unfaithful to it. But almost ever since he left this country on promotion as Governor or Burma, he has been instigating a movement to separate that country from India. Sir Charles knows or ought to know that Burma was annexed to India at great cost to the Indian people on the estensible plea that it was necessary for the security and peaceful development of this country. The circumstances of the annexation, as they have become known since do not reflect credit on the veracity of Imperialists. King Theebaw who was a staunch teetotaller was declared to be given to excessive drinking and the Burmese people were represented as groaning under his misrule. It is a lurid comment on this allegation that it took many years for the Government of India to settle the country after its conquest and many crores of rupees to the Indian people. All this must be within the knowledge of Sir Charles Innes The people of India did not want the annexation but they were made to pay the whole cost of it and of maintaining a costly service of high-paid Englishmen in that country. If the Burmese people have to-day a prejudice against Indians, it is because of the passive instruments the latter have been made to be of the destruction of their country's independence. Indians have become odious for a Similar reason to the Chinese, and to the Iriaqians. We have heard that the dislike the Boers have of Indians in South Africa, had a similar origin. Thus having paid the cost and incurred the odium of the conquest of Burma, we are bidden by Sir Charles Innes, who owes his present position to his Indian career, to cease to regard Burma as a part of the Indian Empire.

BURMA AND INDIA

We have always held that if the people of Burma at any time preferred to shift far themsalves, they should be free to do so, and no consideration of the money spent on the conquest and development of their country, should be allowed to come in the way of compliance with their legitimate desire. But when Sir Charles Innes tells us that the Burmese and Indians have no racial affinities, we cannot help asking what racial affinities are here between the British and the Burmese. Though racially different, the Burmese are bound to India, as are other Far Eastern peoples, by age-long religious and cultural ties such as do not exist between Britain and Burma. India is a holy land to the Burmese. Both by geographical position and as a cultural centre, India in the past has been the Italy of Asia. And, who knows, she might be that again. The late Sir William Hunter who had imgination which Sir Charles Innes lamentably lacks, once described the immigration of Indian to Burma after the British conquest as the resumption of the eastward march of the Indo-Aryans after the lapse of centuries. Whether India and Burma are under the same Government or not, these ancient ties will continue to promote friendly intercourse between the two neighbouring peoples. We do not grudge Burma's separation if she really wants it, but we do very strongly object to Sir Charles Innes using his official position to foster a separatist movement among the Burmese. From the manner of his speech to the European Trades Association, one would think that Burmas was already spearted from India. No other Governor will, we are sure, be allowed to make a speech of that kind without being sharply called to account by the Secretary of State if not by the Government of India. The chief reason for the collapse of Imperial Governments in the past history of India has been the ambition of bloated satraps to set up at independent rulers. The Government of India should keep a tight hand on its provincial satraps who show a tendency to butstrip their constitutional position if it wishes to save itself from a similar catastrophe.

BRITISH EXPLOITATION

Apart from these considerations, it is easy to see why the Governor and the British community in Burma are manifesting such feverish anxiety for the separation of that province. The basis motive lies in commerce and exploitation. The political advance of India has correspondingly narrowed the chances of exploitation by the Britishers, but the latter are not willing to let a province so rich in natural resources as Burma also to slip from their hands. The coastal reservation Bill of Mr. S. N. Haji has apparently not a little to do with this question for, if that Bill becomes law, and if Burma be separated, its provisions will not apply to that province, and so under cover of that excuse the British Shipping companies may ttill retain their Monopoly in their trade in the Indian waters. Last but not least, is the fact that the influx of a large number of Indians in Burma has aroused the national consciousness of Burmans who, while questioning the right of Britishers to exploit them, feel more and more at once with India and Indians. Hence perhaps the frantic appeal of Sir Charles for cooperation between "the Burman and the Britisher." Though Sir Charles Innes wants Burma to be independent of India, he evidently does not intend India to be free from the fussy advice of Governors of that province regarding her internal problems.

THE SIMON REPORT FORECAST

Attorney-General Takes Action

INDIAN CORRESPONDENT'S CONFESSION

London Jan. 27: In the House of Commons to-day the Attorney General read a confession by Mr. Vishnu Karandikar carrying on business as the Indian News Service that the report which he had furnished to the "Daily Express" on Saturday purporting to be the finding of the Simon Commission was written by himself without any facts and without any information from any official source.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S QUESTION

London, Jan. 27: The Attorney-General's statement regarding the Simon Commission cabled earlier was made at the end of questions, when the entry of Sir John Simon Carrying paper caused a stir. Lord Burnham was in the Peers gallery, Mr. Cadogan and Major Attle were seated inside the gallery. Sir John Simon consulted Mr. Hartshorn and then asked whether the Attorney-General's attention had been called to the "Daily Express" article and whether he would be able to take steps to prevent repetition of its misstatements.

The Attorney-General thanked Sir John Simon for raising an important matter without delay and said that if the article had been based on genuine materials, it would have meant a grave breach of the Official Secrets Act and consequences especially in India upon the future work of the Commission would have been disastrous.

Therefore he communicated with the Chairman of the "Daily Express" with whose assistance he discovered that the information on which the article was based was supplied by Mr. Karendekar who previously had supplied the "Daily Express" with non political Indian information which had been found trustworthy. Mr. Karendekar had handed over certain documents which the Attorney General showed to Sir John Simon who described them as worthless. Mr. Karendekar last night with the "Daily Express" staffman who actually wrote the article saw the Attorney-General, Mr. Karendekar declared, that he came of his own freewill and desired to make a complete statement of all facts within his knowledge. He desired also to make a statement in the presence of Sir John Simon who was present. Mr. Karendekar explained that he himself was the author of the meterial. He had no inside or secret knowledge.

THE CONFESSION

The Attorney-General read the voluntrily signed confession in Mr. Karendekar's handwritting running as follows: I have no actual information or any official source about the story. I gave the "Daily Express" regarding the forecast of the Simon Commission's Report. The whole thing was written by me without any facts and made up by what I considered from a close study of the Indian situation must be taking place. [Laughter] It was a lie when I represented to the "Daily Express that I had any official source from any body either open or secret. This was suggested by me and that the plea was bolstered up by further statements in order to sell the story at a time when I was in very great need of money and to get the most I could from the sale. (Signed) Vishnu Karendekar, carrying on business as Indian News Service at Fleet Street.

The confession was dated 28th January and regarding this, members put questions.

The Attorney-General replied that at a late hour at night or early in the morning Mr. Karendeker got slightly confused. The document was actually signed in the early hours of the morning. The Attorney-General added that the good faith of the "Daily Express" was not questioned. He acknowledged the paper's assistance. He was confident that after the present experience, we would be able to rely on the wholehearted co-operation of the press in connection with the Commission work so as to render resort to such powers as the Attorney-General possessed wholly unnecessary.

The incident concluded with Sir John Simon's thanking the Attorney General on behalf of the Commissioners and for the way on which it had been handled.

New Burma

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FRIDAY JANUARY 31 1930

National Education

"THE aim of education is fixed by public opinion, while the methods are determined by schoolmasters themselves,"—says W. S. Jones. This may be true in other countries where the will of the people influences every matter of public importance. But, this is not so in Burma, where the will of the governing people as distinct and independent from that of the people reigns supreme. That public opinion in Burma does demand, not only a change in the aim and purpose of education, but a complete overhaul of the education system itself none can deny. In fact, the grievance against the official system of education is as old as the system itself. There is practically no subject about which more has been said or written and less accomplished than this particular matter of the Government education system. It requires no great effort of imagination to perceive that the education under the existing system of the government is divorced from realities and in place of preparing a boy for life, it renders him unfit for it. Under the prevailing circumstances, the schools lead to a dead end and to the majority of the youths this schooling has proved to be a blind alley.

Dissatisfaction with the prevailing official system of education has taken at least one concrete form, —the establishment of a system of National Schools. But these National Schools, strikingly original in their inception, have not marked out for themselves any line of advance, and this is so for a variety of reasons. The proceedings of the Eighth Burma National Education Conference which concluded its two days' session last Sunday will show where the National Schools stand. The speech of the President of the Conference fully exposes the inimical attitude which the Government has been adopting towards the National Schools. It was distinctly stated in the presidential speech that when the national schools were first started, the Government had every intention of giving assistance as regards buildings, teachers and funds. But, there seems to be no such intention now as could be seen from the Government's intention to impose official audit on these schools, which they did not do before, while at the same time refusing to sanction extra grants to national schools.

For some time, the Government and the Council of National Education were engaged in serious controversy, and we ourselves at times thought that if both sides were to be obstinate, the fate of the national schools would be doomed for ever with the consequence that thousands of students in these schools would have to undergo incalculable suffering. But the spirit of conciliation with which the critical situation in the history of national schools was handled at the Conference would, we believe, be appreciated by the Government While fundamentally protesting against the government audit of National Schools, the Conference decided to yield to the Government's request for official audit, provided the Government would also concede to the demand of the C N E. for increased maintenance grants for national schools on the basis of two-thirds of the deficit The following resolutions passed at the National Education Conference depict the conciliatory attitude adopted by the workers in the cause of national education:—

(a) Resolved that this Conference most emphatically protest against the audit of National School accounts by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, as it constitutes an unwarrantable encroachment on the rights and privileges secured to national schools under the pact between the C. N. E. and the Government in April 1923.

(b) Resolved that in view of the infancy of the national schools and special difficulties confronting them at the present time, maintenance grants for national schools be awarded on the basis of two-thirds of the deficit as proposed by U Choe, Inspector of Schools and recommended by Mr Snow, D. P. I., in the former Ministry of Education, for a period of three years with effect from 1930-31, as a special case.

(c) Resolved that in the event of Government making a concession as regards grants, the Council of National Education is authorised in return to make a concession as regards audit, such audit to be started in respect of accounts beginning from the year for which grants at enhanced rates are paid

The third resolution, which is in effect a **quid pro quo**, is evidently the outcome of a policy of mutual give-and-take, and it is to be hoped that the Government would also be guided by the same conciliatory policy that has marked the attitude of the Conference. A deputation was also ormed at the Conference to wait upon the Governor to represent the views of the people. The result of this deputation would undoubtedly be anxiously awaited by all those who have at heart the welfare of National Education movement in Burma. We fervently hope that the Government will not fail to show sympathy and conciliatory spirit in dealing with the present delicate problem of the national schools. A blank refusal on the part of the Government to appreciate the terms offered by the Conference would obviously result in closing down most of the national schools, the consequence of which could not be described better than by the implied meanings contained in the following resolution passed at the Conference :—

"In the event of the Government not being able to concede these terms the Conference resolves that it cannot hold C. N. E. responsible for the continuance of national schools and for the education of the children therein, and the responsibility for providing facilities for the pupils now attending at national schools will rest with Government."

As regards the contributions made to school funds by the teachers of national schools, the Government seems to be looking at the matter under a magnifying glass. The question is of not such serious a nature as to warrant the intervention of the Government. We are afraid that the Government circular relating to contributions made to school funds by teachers would, if given effect to, result in restraining individual liberty of the teachers. At any rate, since it has been unequivocally stated, that the policy of the C. N. E. has been, and will be to discountenance any 'forced' contributions, the matter should be terminated here. No useful purpose can be served by the Government insisting on the enforcement of its circular, in the face of explicit guarantee by the C N E We think this portion of the problem should be taken as settled, and the other two questions: government audit and increased maintenance grant, should only constitute a problem, which both the Government and the C N E. should strive to solve in a spirit of mutual sympathy, toleration and good-will. We hope that a solution satisfactory to both sides would be found and that, therefore, the cause of national education would be saved from the undue molestation of outside agencies.

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PRINCIPAL.

On Current Topics.

By Lu Soo Glay

India, the Zabu Dipa Island of old, is still keeping up its tradition of old. Men of sound commonsensen ever are wanting there. Mr. E. R. Tairsee, retiring President of India Merchant's Chamber, speaking at the Annual meeting the other day, asked Mr. Gandhi to give a sporting chance to them, so that after the Round Table Conference, all Indians can join, when they do not obtain full Dominion Status in action. Says Mr. Tairsee:—

"We will be disillusioned and may all stand with Mahatmaji in the struggle to obtain it; but to expect us to join him at this time when there is an offer which we think it inadvisable to turn away is to ask too much of us, compared to the too little we are asking of him, namely to withhold his hand for the present." Referring to the textile industry, he declared that if protection did not come or came not in the form or to the extent necessary, then the duty of the industry is clear—it should take up Swadeshi propaganda on an extensive scale.

A strange coincidence too—in that on the same day, 25th January, U Mg Gyee stated a similar sentiment in Rangoon at the National Educational Conference.

x x x x

Reports about "Independence Day" celebration are conflicting, even about that in India. Daily papers stated that only a few attended the celebration in Rangoon. Even the news supplied by the Associated Press is not very encouraging or inspiring. The Rangoon Mail's report, however, states that a huge crowd was present, so many that the hall could not contain all and an overflow meeting had to be held. Mr. Tyabjee's speech, as usual, was full of sense and wisdom. It is a pity that there are not many of his mind among the Indians in Burma. Mr. Tyabjee wants to know about the Burmese opinion with regard to the Congress's declaration of its aim as dependence. Mr. Tyabjee may rest assured that so far as "desire" is concerned, all Burmese, including even those of the Golden Valley, are one with the "Indians of the Congress." But—a big But—the Burmans have to contend against two foes in Burma and like all practical people, they are a bit wiser by the past experience during the boycott of the Whyte Committee and Simon Commission. They want to see how the Indians in Burma will act. It is no use driving all Burmans away from the offices and then filling vacancies with the Indians. Mr. Tyabjee should, first of all ask his Indian compatriots to give a chance to Burmans and be less of "sneaks." The way the Indians sneak into good jobs—for instance look at the Rangoon General Hospital where all good appointments are held by Englishmen and Indians,—should not be overlooked by our Political leaders. Sens and Singhs are taking the best loaves and fishes, pushing out all Maung Bas and Maung Pes. These matters need attention and unless there are satisfactorly solved, it would be better for the Burmese people to play the part of cooperators and get what little they can by begging, rather than be pushed out of the field. It may sound rather childish or petulent but without a full-stomach, nothing can be done. I say this from personal experience because I am a poor young struggler.

x x x x

At a Dinner of the Muslim students, U Kyaw Myint, who has deservedly risen high in the ladder of life, while congratulating the success of the Muslim students deplored the absence of such functions and activities amongst the Burmese. As a youngster, I feel somewhat like him, but at the sametime, it reminds me of the Executioner in the MIKADO who longed to put on his "little list,"

"The idiot who praises with enthusiastic tone
Every century but this, and every country but his own."

If there are no such organizations among the Burmese, U Kyaw Myint himself cannot be free from blame. I understand that the Y. M. B. A. which has done much for Burma is in a most hopeless mess and will be grateful to have the rejuvenating touch of able hands like U Kyaw Myint and other Burmese guys who were feted well that night. Some two years ago, U Ngwe promised us a good lot of lectures but they never materialize. With U Maung Gyee and other "founders" busy with newly found "loves", the old dame has been left to comfort herself with memories of past glories. And I am tempted to quote Scott, in spite of the Executioner of Mikado:—

"Oh my country's wintry state, what second spring shall renovate!"

x x x x

The unfortunate accident, or misadventure as the daily papers desired to call it, to U Kyaw Yin's heroic balloon enterprise, has called forth much comment against the organizers. To me, it shows how Burmans have become aliens in their own lands and that for selection of site, they have no other choice.

The old maidan and Turf Club authorities will not hear of any proposal to allow U Kyaw Yin try his ascent. The B. A. A. is the manopoly of the elite, in which no Burman has any say. I do not think that there has been any lack of foresight in choosing the trees abounding site, as otherwise the attempt cannot be made. I am rather inclined to the view that Burmans are so unlucky in their monetary enterprises, that failure follows every movement. At least I know of one man who is "crowned with success" in any honorary job he handles but whenever he attempts anything which is expected to yield any substantial benefit—Zero appears on the board. I wish U Kyaw Yin, better luck next time.

x x x

Last week, I commented on the visit of the Education Minister to Tharrawaddy, enjoying the generosity and hospitality of the subordinate officials who will in turn, levy on the juniors, ultimately on the poor tawthas. Rangoon Gazette has added to the news, by publishing a photograph and I find that the Education Minister was not alone, but fully accompanied by that active Editor of Headmen's Gazette and other retinues from Rangoon. I never knew that it is one of the duties of the Editor, Headman's Gazette to accompany Ministers and boost their movements on the gullible public. What good is there of the Education Minister visiting schools while he knows fully well that he cannot do anything to improve their condition, and that those schools will not even get equipment grants next financial year. It is sheer waste of public money, in that the officers on the spot could not do their legitimate duties on the day for which they are paid. And when will our officers realize that they are not Mins (Divine descendants) but paid servants to do certain jobs ?

PRESIDENT PATEL AND THE GOVERNMENT

The Viceroy's Plain Duty

Mr. F. W. Wilson, lately Editor of the Pioneer, writes in the Leader:—

There was once a butler who came to his new master with the highest recommendations. He had been in the household from which he proceeded an excellent and most praise-worthy servant. He was described as a paladin of administration. The servant's hall had never been so well ruled and the administrative duties of the minor domestics were carried out under his eagle eye with a maximum amount of efficiency, but, sad to relate, his new master found that this administrative genius had certain grave defects. The butler took a dislike to many of his master's guests. He did not approve of their presence in his master's house, and he expressed his disapprobation by dropping soup over them, and by getting into needless alterations, and by generally creating an atmosphere so tense that finally his master had to ask himself whether he was running his house for his butler's benefit or for his own. They result of course, was inevitable. The butler departed I cannot help thinking that this story of domestic tragedy might be taken, in places, as a parable to explain what most sensible people are thinking about this latest conflict between the Home member of the Government of India and the President of the Assembly. The immediate cause of quarrel is a miserable and minor affair which ought to be settled on the part of the Government of Indian in a factful five minutes. Instead of which, at a period in the history of India when things are most critical, a needless and stupid quarrel is precipitated, the sole reason being a lack of sympathetic understanding with Mr. Patel's point of view. I am not going to argue that Mr. Patel was either completely right or completely wrong, but it is surely not practical politics on the part of the responsible members of the Government of India to precipitate a political crisis over a trivial point of prestige. The public are entitled to ask, after these continual exhibitions of bickering and unpleasantness, whether the Government's point of view is as right as its spokesmen would have us believe and I am afraid that with the best intentions in the world it is impossible altogether to avoid the suspicion that there are certain people in the Government of India who are only too ready to pick a quarrel, and who look upon such occasions as a means of advancing their own particular views to the future government of India.

MR. PATEL'S POINT OF VIEW

Mr. Patel has considered it his bounden duty to do everything possible to advance the status of the Chair. He has done this, not for any personal reasons, but because he has made up his mind that he should make the Legislative Assembly as far as lies within his powers a replica of the House of Commons or of a similar assembly in any one of the Dominions. In other words, he has tried to insist upon the validity of the doctrine that as the represents the delegated authority of the elected members of the House, any slight on his dignity, any attempted restriction on his powers, is a slight and an attack upon the people of India. He has thus been extremely sensitive, perhaps unnecessarily so, on several occasions, but his point of view is one which must command whole hearted sympathy from all those who believe that India has a right to govern herself whithin the form of government known as Dominion Status. Most people faced with the difficulty of squaring Mr. Patel's claims with the actualities of the present constitution, would have made the governing policy of their day-by-day connections with him one of conciliation, deference and tact. Can the present Government look back upon its past record and honestly say that these principles have always and invariably guided its relations with Mr Patel? It is another question—in fact a totally different question —as to whether Mr. Patel has been legally right or whether Sir James Crerar has been legally right. This is not a question of strict interpretation of the letter of the law, it is a question of how best to purse and tend an embryonic Dominion Parliament keenly conscious of the difficulties of its position, realising the limitations imposed upon its powers, but trying to give vent to the urgent nationalism but partially represented on its benches. To attempts to deal with a situation composed of these elments in the same spirit and according to the same rule of thumb as would be applied to a departmental file, is to court disaster. With regard to the present dispute, as the law stands, there is probably little doubt but that Sir James Crerar's position is legally correct, but what makes his position legally correct is the present form of semi popular government which denies to the elected representatives of the Legislative Assembly the full power of translating their views into action.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

In the present case a Watch and Ward Committee appointed by Mr. Patel and presided over by the Home Member came to certain decisions, the main position in which has been adopted by Mr. Patel in the present argument he is conducting with the Government. Sir James Crerar did not like the recommendations, but instead of bowing to the will of the majority on the Committee he overruled the recommendations by bringing in the Chief Commissioner for Delhi, and by expressing his conviction that the Government and the Government alone through its responsible officers is responsible for the safety of the Assembly. In other words, the attitude taken up by the Government is a denial of the right of the Legislative assembly carry its decisions into action, but it is necessary for the Government of India to be perpetually reminding the elected representatives of the people of India that their opinion counts for nothing, and that if the Government wishes to do something it will do it whether the Assembly likes it or not. Surely a wise statesman does not pick a quarrel on the question as to whether a few policemen are to be allowed to be in attendence for a few hours in the galleries of the Assembly at the request of Mr. Patel or at the orders of the Government. The question has only to be put this way to resolve into a matter for ridicule, and it could be dismissed and left at that were it not that there are other complications, and that the factical blunders of Government have created a situation which may, if it is not handeld firmly and immediately, have disastrous results Already there are indignant die-hards calling, as they have called before, for Mr. Patel's head upon a charger, and there is talk of vote of 'non-confidence' being moved from the Government benches. The first question that suggests itself is how far can this attitude of the Government over a minor question of prestige be said to be in harmony with the policy of the Secretary of State and Lord Irwin ? I cannot help wondering—and I think it is a question on which the public must have the fullest information—whether the Viceroy has been a full party to these decisions, whether for example he fully agrees with the tone of the Government communique, and what is more important, has the Secretary of State been fully informed and is the Secretary of State in possession of all the necessary information without which it would be impossible for him to come to any decision other of approval or disapproval. It is hopeless to expect information on these opints in India, but this information can be obtained in the House of Commons and India's true friends in that body should make a point of obtaining it as soon as possible.

REACTION OF THE QUARREL

The possible reactions of the quarrel upon the political situation in the country are most serious. The attitude of the Nationalists has already been declared. If, they say, this question is made the subject of a vote of non confidence in Mr. Patel, they will will resign their seats in the Assemly and throw the whole question of the Round Table Conference into the meeting pot, This may please certain folk in India and in England, but it will certainly not please the Labour Government who, fortunately or unfortunately, are at the present moment responsible for policy and who will most certainly resent any mischievous interference with the proper carrying out of their intentions. Every one will, of course, hope that the Viceroy will be able on his return to Delhi to bring about a proper settlement. I find it difficult to believe that even the most convinced die hard wants trouble on such a small matter at this time, and where it not for the logic of facts, one would instantly reject the suggestion that certain supporters of the reactionary point of view are pleased at the idea of this spanner being thrown into the machinery. One thing is certain. I am convinced that the Viceroy will not permit this incident to become a major or determining factor in Indian politics. The welfare of India is much too close to his heart for him to allow it to be harmed by a discussion, however scrimonious, as to who shall invite policemen into the galleries of the Assembly, and what number shall be invited, but at the same time, if there is any reality behind the suspicion that there are elements in Delhi who needlessly fan and pick quarrels, or who cannot adjust themselves to the changed policy and the more conciliatory methods of the Labour Government, then the Viceroy must allow no considerations whatsoever to interfere with his plain and obvious duty—he must move these gentlemen into other spheres and whether it be retirement or oblivion, India will not press for details.

Literary contributions should be addressed to the Editor of New Burma and business communication to the Manager, and not to anyone by name

MG. TUN THAN EDITOR

Independence Day in Rangoon

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES AT CROWDED MASS MEETING

A very largely attended mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee at the Gujerati National School at 8-30 a. m. on Sunday the 26th instant to unfurl and saulte the National Flag and to celebrate and Independence Day in pursuance of the All-India Congress Committee resolution. The hall was packed to suffocation. The hall on the lower floor was also equally packed, and even then accommodation could not be found for about 500 persons who crowded the streets outside. There were, at a moderate, estimate, 3000 people present. The enthusiasm of the public was great and in spite of the crushing rush the people maintained remarkable good humour and patience. People of all castes and creeds assembled to observe the functions.

There was a large attendance of Burmans pongyis and laymen.

Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji arrived at the appointed time.

Mr. Ghareekan rose to propose his name for the Chair. He said that on such an occasion they ought to try and get as their president a man who has been most loyal to the Congress and who has obeyed its behests with the greatest amount of sincerity and honesty. Looking all around him at this juncture, the speaker hit upon Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji as the man who satisfies this criterion to the largest measure here [cheers]. He has been consistently in the forefront of National Work, and in performance of what he conceives to be his duties, he has not spared his time, and even his health. He has not even allowed his business to stand in the way public service. They knew that when the Lahore Congress sent forth the command to boycott councils, there were many erstwhile staunch Congressmen who compromised with their conscience and played ligatly with the loyalty to the Congress. Some did not resign at all while there were some like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who resigned, but ultimately quibbled and rebelled and stood again for the Houses of illusion. But Mr. Tyabji would have none of such dishonest shallying. Though he was not elected to the local Council on the Congress ticket, he, as a true Congressman, bide good bye to the local House of Illusion, and refused to stand again in the subsequent bye-election (cheers). There are one or two other members in the Council who had exploited the name and influence of the Congress to get elected, but who did their faces now when that very same Congress gave them a mandate. Mr. Tyabji would hold no trick with such political dishonesty. Then again, they knew that his name was intimately connected with a "Satyagraha" campaign which is brewing in a corner of Burma. Taking all these things into consideration, the speaker believed that the house would acclaim his proposal.

The proposal being duly seconded, Mr. Tyabji took the Chair amidst resounding cheers.

MR. TYABJI

After some national songs by boys and girls of the school, Mr. Tyabji addressed the meeting. Referring to the great crowd clamouring downstairs, he said that as soon as he concluded the business there, he would go down and address the overflow meeting. This immediately brought peace and quiet Mr. Tyabji told them that crying "Jai" and clapping was no measure of their capacity and willingness to work for national emancipation. Whenever the Congress ordered a special demonstration they came in their thousands and filled the atmosphere with laudatory cries. But apart from that they kept at home and never co-operated in the everyday business of the national fight. This was no patriotism. It was all sham and deceit. Those who had any real feeling for the work must make it their business to do national work everyday as a religious duty. But what did we find here? All the year round they kept away from Congress work, and only rushed up when a special demonstration was on hand.

TEST OF PATRIOTISM

Mr. Tyabji then asked them to tell him how many of them spun regularly. About a dozen hands were raised. Then he asked how many of them put on 'Khadar' as their usual dress. Finding that not even a fourth of those present could raise their hands Mr. Tyabji told them that if they could not even do this most primary and elementary part of national work for which Mahatma Gandhi has been shouting himself hoarse all these years, if they were so 'soft even for this work, all their shouts of 'Bande Mataram' and 'Mahatma Gandi-ki-jai' were so much cant. Even those who used, Indian mill cloth were in a minority in the meeting There was a shameful self confession on the part of about a score of persons who were honest enough to confess that they habitually wore foreign cloth. The show of hands on the question as to how many of them were even four-anna members of the Congress drew from the president pungent remarks. Taking this as his text, he exhorted the people in moving terms to do what little they did with sincerity, or stop making false noise He then proceeded to explain three main resolutions of the Lahore Congress regarding Independence, the Communal Question and Question of debts. He was of opinion, and the Burma Provincial Congress Committee also concurred with him, that while national work in this province was what they found to be, and while the sons of the soil, the Burmans, did not express themselves clearly as to the form our demand of independence should take, it would not be desirable to pass any particular resolution and commit themselves to any definite and defined line of action at the moment. Burma, as they were aware, was slightly different from the rest of India and there were numerous parties asking for various things. In this connection the Congress Committee will be corresponding and negotiating with parties concerned, and as soon as they form the measure of co-operation and a common line of action, they would let the public know about it.

The president wound up his speech with an appeal to the people to work what little they could with sincere purpose.

Then amidst deafening shouts of "Bande Mataram" the audience stood up and cheered as Mr Tyabji unfurled the National Flag.

OVERFLOW MEETING

In the meanwhile an overflow meeting was going on downstairs. Mr. Tyabji was loudly cheered as he descended to address them. His remarks were on the same lines as at the previous meeting.

There was a rush for Congress membership and scores of new members were enrolled on the spot. One member of the public handed over a quantity of foreign cloth for destruction, and many persons resolved not to use any but 'Khaddar' cloth in future.

U Thein Zan of the U Soe Thein G.C.B.A. Bogaya Road, Kemmendine addressed the meeting in Burmese emphasising that Indians and Burmese must work hand in hand for realisation of independence. He said that the G.C.B.A. had resolved upon the goal of independence as far back as 1918 and reiterated the same next year at Toungoo. He also dwelt on the resolution of the Lahore Congress which has sent heartfelt condolence of the Indian nation for the martyrdom of U Wiziya.

Mr. Ghareekhan also spoke on 'Swadeshi'

The great crowd dispersed with thundering cheers and great enthusiasm.

Training in Marine Engineering

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE AWARDED

Three State technical scholarships of the value of £240 per annum each [inclusive of a bonus of £40] tenable in England for the training of Indians in Marine Engineering will be awarded during the year 1930. The training in Marine Engineering consists of (i) workshop service [viz., practical training in the construction and erection of marine engines], and [ii] sea service. The total period of training will extend from six to seven years. Of this four to five years will be required to completed the training at such private firms of marine engineers as may be arranged by the High Commissioner for India. This period of workshop apprenticeship will be followed by training for 18 months at sea in a foreign going ship, arrangements for which will also so be made by the High Commissioner.

The scholarships will be awarded after a competitive examination which will be held at different centres in India on the 7th April 1930 and the following days. Rules and conditions for the grant of these scholarships and the rules for the competitive examination for the selection of candidates for the scholarships published in Part I of the "Gazette of India," dated the 11th January 1930 are reproduced in Part I of the "Burma Gazette dated the 1st February 1930. Application for entry to the Examination must be made on the prescribed form copies of which can be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, and they must reach that Department on or before the 7th March 1930.

East Rangoon Bye-Election

FOUR NOMINATIONS

Four candidates have been nominated for election to the Burma Legislative Council from East Rangoon Indian Constituency in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji :—

[1] Mr. M. Azeam.
Proposer : Mr. M. P. Mariear.
Seconder: Mr. N. C. Sen.
[2] Mr. A. Narayana Rao.
Proposer : Mr. P. C. D. Chari.
Seconder : Mr. J. C. Ghosh.
[3] Mr. M. I. Khan.
Proposer : Mr. S. A. Rahman.
Seconder : Mr. D. J. Daniel.
[4] Mr. D. J. Daniel
Proposer : Mr. M. I. Khan.
Seconder : Mr. P. C. Shanmukham.

The scrutiny of nomination papers will take place on the 28th instant and the election on February 3.

THE RICE MARKET

25-1-30

The Local Rice market was easy to-day prices having receded by about Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 all round Outside quotation were 9 small mills January at 365 and 3 months at 370. Kanoungtoe Big millers Sold Cock and Key Brand quality January 100 Tons at 365 white meedone 100 tons at 400 White Yathalay March 200 tons at 380 and Bassein Yathalay before 15 March 200 tons at 387-8 while the Small Millers sold white Meedone January 150 tons, at 462-8 February 300 tons at 400 and Poozoondaung Small Mill quality January 200 tons 359 Other prices were small mill Ngasein 367-8 370 S.Q. Ngasein 387-8 S. Q. Meedone Loozain Ngasein 320. Loozain Meedone 347-8. The Godown Rice Market quotations were mill Sagandi 380, 400. Long Boil 360, 395. Boil Milchar 350, 385. Mill Boil Ngasein 355, 365. Half Boil Ngasein 345, 350. Pyu Milchar 372-8, 377-8, River line 360, 365. Rangoon Mill Milchar 365, 370. Shwebo old rice superior 525. Inferior 480, 460 and new 410.

The paddy market reported drop in prices by Rs. 1 to Rs. 2. Than yesterday. Prices were 139. Mandalay 140, Prome 140, 142, Boat and 152, 155 Meedone.

27-1-30

The Local Rice market was steady and reported no appreciable change in prices were 9 small mills January at 365- and 3 months at 370- Bassein Big miller Sold White Yathalay March 1000 Tons at 385 and after 25th March 100 Tons at 389-8 small miller sold white meedone January 200 Tons at 402-8 after 10th Febuary 100 Tons at 400 Special 100 Tons at 347-8 and Poozoondaung Small Mill quality 300 Tons at 360 Other price were Small Mill Ngasein 365 370 S. Q. Ngasein 387-8 S.Q. meedone 407-8 Loozain Ngasein 322 Loozain meedone 345. The Godown Rice Market quotations were Mill Sugandi 375 400 Long Boil Milchar 360 380 Full Boil Ngasein 350 392-8 Half Boil Ngasein 340 355 River line Milchar 350 360 Pyu 365 373-8 Rangoon Mill Milchar 362-8 365 Boil Broken 190 200 Boil Bran 47-8 White Bran 57-8 Shwebo old rice Superior 520 Inferior 440 463 and New 410 415.

The paddy Market Reported a further drop by about Rs. 2 to 3 than last week Prices were 135 137. Mandalay 138 139 Prome 138 139 140 Boat and 150 152 Meedone.

28-1-30

The Local Rice Market was better by about Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5. than yesterday outside quotations were 9 Small Mill January at 370 and 3 months at 372-8 Bassein Big Miller sold White Yathalay March 600 tons at 387-8 Rangoon Big Millers sold White Yathalay 200 ton at 382-8 and Poozoondaung Small Mill quality January 100 tons at 350 Small Miller sold Small Mill Ngasein January 250 tons at 367-8 370 February 100 tons 367-8 white meedone January 250 tons at 402-8, 405 Ngasein Milchar 300 tons at 372-8 other prices were S. Q. Ngasein 385 S. Q. Meedone 407-8 Loozain Ngasein 320 and meedone 345. In the Godown Rice market quotations were mill Sugandi 390 405 Long Boil 380 390 Boil Milchar 360, 380. Boil Yathalay 385, 395 White Yathalay 375, 385. Full Boil Ngasein 355, 365. Half Boil Ngasein 340 350 Pyu Milchar 367-8, 375 River line 350 360 Boil Bran 47-8 Boil Broken 190, 200 white Bran 57-8 Shwebo old rice Superior 520 Inferior 440 460 and New 410 415.

The paddy market was steady prices were 135 137 Mandalay 138 139 Prome 139 to 141 Boat and 150 152 Meedone.

29.1.30

The Local Rice market has further gone up by about Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5. than yesterday. Outside quotations were 9 small mill January at 372-8 and 3 months at 375. Bassein Big Miller sold white Yathalay March 100 tons at 395 White the small Miller sold Poozoondaung quality Immediate milling 500 Tons at 367-8 at 370 and white meedone 300 Tons at 405 Other nominal prices were small mill Ngasein 372 8375 S Q Ngasein 385 S Q meedone 40748 In the Godown Rice market prices were mill Sugandi 390 405 Long Boil 380, 390 Boil Milchar 370, 375 Rangoon Mill Milchar 365 370 River Line 360 365 Pyu 367-8, 375 Half Boil 340, 350 Full Boil 355 355 365 Boil Broken 190, 200 Boil Bran 47-8 White Bran 55 Shwebo Old Rice Superior 520 Inferior 440, 460 and New 410 415.

The paddy Market was steady prices were 138 Mandalay 139 140, Prome 139 to 142 Boat and 150 152 meedone with extra 1 to Rs. 2 give for good quality.

The Rice Market will be closed on the 30th January 1930 on account of Chinese New year day and This Market Report will not be published on that day.

BA GLAY & BA TIN
Daily Rice Market.

FEATHER-LIGHT

"Pressureless TOUCH"

THOSE who use the Parker Duofold marvel at its "Pressureless Touch", the unique Parker improvement which makes the Parker the smoothest, easiest writing fountain pen.

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WHAT IS DOMINION STATUS?

Will Britain Repeat the Irish Mistake.

The memorable pronouncement by the Imperial Conference of 1926 on the relations of the Dominions with Great Britain has been variously interpreted. Some saw in it the creation of a new status of independence the Dominions. Others considered it be in no sense the creation of new status of independence for the Dominions, but "a mere gathering-up of existing facts". Others again have criticized it "as weakening the efficacy of the British Empire for maintaining the peace of the world." Writes J. D. JENKINS. in the Bombay Chronicle.

DEVISING A FORMULA

The facts are that, in 1926 Lord Balfour and his Committee merely devised a "formula" recording all that was indisputable about Imperial relations, and yet that formula has become a charter to which reference is inevitably made in every constitutional discussion affecting the British Empire. It may be worth while to recall what Lord Balfour said about the "status" of the Dominion: "They are autonomous communities within the British Empire equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." It will be observed that these words were merely an 'explanation': they were not a 'legal title.' South Africa is the only Dominion which has gone through a process equivalent to that of ratifying the "formula".

GENERAL HERTZOG'S MOVE

Great Britain has never officially communicated the formula to a foreign country. It seems that it was General Hertzog by his persistance, who finally secured the formula. He wanted to satisfy his Dutch compatriots with a virtual 'assurance' of "independence", Reactionaries in England would have proved, as usual, that in a case of this kind the greatest safety is obtained by proceeding trustfully. The Dutch in South Africa would never have been satified with any weaker formula. It cannot be pretended of course that even this formula has for ever settled the relations of Dutch and British in South Africa. It is, however, significant that only a few weeks ago, when some ardent local Dutch patriot proposed to General Hertzog that "the future Governor-Generals should be South Africans"—the General ridiculed the proposal.

The essential thing," said he, "in a Governor-General was that, he should be detached from all local disputes."

TOW MISTAKES.

In the case of India, two mistakes have already been made. The first one was the fixing of a period of ten years in the Act of 1919 instead of five, before the appointment of a Royal Commission to review the operation of the Act. The Second was the perversity of a Tory Government and a Tory Secretary of State in appointing an All White Royal Commission excluding all Indians. The result was a rapid "round about turn" from the "Right" to the "Left' in Indian politics. It is the old story—"do the right thing in the wrong way, or the right thing at the wrong time." For nearly twenty years we have been conceding to clamour what we definitely refused to common-sense. Englishmen forget that it is an insult to the self-respect of members of descendants of an old and mighty civilization to have to tolerate a couple of thousand Englishmen administering a population three times the size of the United States of America. We are too apt to forget all of us that, if it be true that Indians really want us to go, we shall vanish as the mists will vanish from the Bombay harbour to-morrow morning, and nothing but our addition will remain.

MISREPRESENTING INDIAN ASPIRATIONS

Meanwhile, nothing is more absurd than what we have to listen from able men who have served India well according to their light. They labour in the London Press, to convey the impression that "vast masses of Indians highly prize British Rule" and that "the only state of dangerous unrest" is the Indian "fear of losing it". (It is difficult to decide what is the best thing to do over this—to laugh or to weep.) We shall of course commit the same mistake with India, as we did with Ireland. When we study Gladstone's terms to Parnell, and in the light of subsequent events, there is not a single person left in our generation who does not wish that the question of Irish self-government snould have been settled in peace in 1886 instead of an 1926, and then only after a scries of harrible events.

Probably only after a similar series of "events", Indian "sell-government" will be settled. The "Anglo-Irish Treaty" may, indeed, be said, to depend entirely upon the oath, for without those words embodying the death. which were contrived with extraordinary care and most fertile ingenuity there could "not have been a Treaty" Here are the words, and I wonder how many of the Indian intelligentsia to-day after such delay] would subscribe to similar words. were they to embody—or were an "Anglo-Indian Treaty" to depend upon such an oath.

IRISH OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

The words are: "I.....do solemnly swear true Faith and Allegiance to the Constitution of Irish Free State as by law established and that I will befaithful to H, M. King George V, his heirs and succommon citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain, and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

I just now said that without these words there could have been no Anglo-Irish Treaty" Members of the "Round Table Conference" about which we are hearing so much, will not be brought together to draft an Anglo-Indian realy or to consider the oath upon which that Treaty will "depend." A group of "leaders'! will be assembled in London round a table to talk only, of the interests of the particular 'group' or "community" he claims to represente. The whola thing will probably end in "smoke" and the "farce" will begin all over ngain.

Rangoon Turf Club

Selectiong for Saturday

1st RACE
12-45 p. m.
1. Daung Yin Byan
2. Shamrock
3. Thaye Aung Sein
F. Lady Airle

2ND RACE
1. Hmyar
2. Hottetot
3. Thaung Sein
F. Full Moon

3RD RACE
1. Taung Nyun
2. Mya Thaung
3. Challenger
F. Tun Aung

4TH RACE
1. Hla Thaung Myaing
2. Paddy
3. Bahoban
F. Drummona

5TH RACE
1. Jublee Noun
2. Kan Htoon
3. Maygala
F Win Maung Gyi

6TH RACE
1. Deli Sein
2. Ruby Star
3. Patrick Sein
F. Taung Tha

7TH RACE.
1. Padonma
2. Sein Kyi Kyi
3. Kawila
F Sein Aung

8th RACE
1. Patricia
2. Hla Thaung
3. Diamond Star
F. Raffles.

9TH RACE
1. Trigo
2. Maaya
3. Renown
F. Colac

10TH RACE
1. Blue Lassie
2. Crowning Grift
3. Lucky Tin
F. Thaung Hla Yi

11TH RACE
1. Hla May
2. Minerva
3. Pwa Aung
F. Viv

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AN OVERSEER WANTED.

Applications are invited for a permanent appointment of Overseer under the Toungoo District Council on a salary of Rs. 100-4-120 135-5-175 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 120

2. None but those who possess a certificate of competence from the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, or a pass certificate from the Insein Technical Instituteor similar institution need apply.

3. The appointment involves touring in the district and travelling allowances will be paid as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. Preference will be given to Burmans. The selected candidate will be required to join the appointment at once and will be on probation for six months The appointment is non-pensionable but will be allowed to subscribe towards the Provident Fund, on confimation.

4. Applications together with true copies of Examination certificates and testimonials if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 28th February 1930.

No reply will be given to the unsuccessful candidate.

Any attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support from a Member of the Council or persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment,

MAUNG MAUNG M.L.C.,
Chairman,
District Council, Toungoo.

Toungoo,
Dated the 23rd January 1930.

Municipal Notice.

(POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF PAWN BROKERS' LICENSES.)

The auction sale of licenses to carry on the business of Pawn brokers in five Pawn shops within Municipal limits for one year or 3 years at the option of the Committee from 1st April 1930 which had been fixed for Friday the 10th January 1930 is hereby postponed and will be held at 7-30 A.M. on Monday the 10th February 1930 at the Municipal Office,

TERMS

1 One-fifth of the purchase money is to be paid as security deposit on the day of sale and the balance in eight equal instalments payable on the 1st day of June, July, August, September, October, November and December 1930 and January 1931, agreement to be signed and registered under the Indian Registration Act at the purchasers expense as soon as the sale is confirmed by the Committee, failing which, the license will be resold at the first purchaser's risk and expense and the security deposit forfeited.

2. The purchasers of the licenses shall have to furnish security (personal) in addition, the amount of which will be fixed by the President for the punctual payment of the balance of the purchase money.

3. Punctual payments of instalments on the date fixed will be insisted on and if this condition is, or any other conditions of the licenses are, not complied with the right will be resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

4. Any other information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

P. BHAUMIK
Secretary,
Moulmein Municipality

Moulmein
Dated the 7th January 1930.

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Progressive figures YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

	1924	1929
Capital ... Rs.	5,50,000	7,50,000
Reserves ... Rs.	2,50,000	7,50,000
Deposits ... Rs.	27,84,227	89,25,428
Investments ... Rs.	8,20,472	28,65,055
Liquid Assets ... Rs.	10,28,910	34,75,007
Advances ... Rs.	26,24,967	70,95,183
Dividends Paid ... Rs,	61,750	406,000
Net Profits ... Rs.	1,17,554	2,08,116
Dividend Rate on	12½ o/o	16 o/o
Ordinary Shares ... Rs.	12½ p.c.	16 p.c.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS :—
RUPEE AND STERLING
5 per annum ... 1 year ... 5% per annum.
5½% " " ... 2 years... 5½% " "
6% " " ... 3 years... 6% " "
6½% " " ... 4 years ...6½o/o " "
7% " " ... 5 years ... 7% " "

The Bank is now prepared to allow 7½ o/o a deposits of Rs. 3000 or over if lodged for 10 years.

Interest payable half-yearly or yearly.

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General Banking business transacted. All further particulars obtainable from Head Office, Pyapon. or Agent, Rangoon Branch.

E A. HEATON, General Manager.

PAUNGDE MUNICIPALITY

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MG MG
President,
Paungde Municipality.

Paungde, 14th January 1930.

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U Ngwe Thaw began his career as a Burmese teacher in Central National High School, Mandalay. He served his motherlands teacher and propagandist.

His services as a propagandist were awarded with one months rigirous imprisonment in Mandalay jail during the visit of the Prince of Wales. After his release from imprisoument he worked as propagandist in numerours political parties. He was a voluable speaker and was ever ready to sacrafice for his country. He was friendly with people of all parties. We tender our heartfelt condolence to his bereaved family.

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Sd/- LUN BYE
President
Pegu Municipality

PEGU,
The 21st January 1930

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ဂျာပန်ဖြည်ထောကျိုးများနှင့်ရှင်း ၁၀

ထေးများအကြောင်းစာရေး၊

ဂျာပန်ဖြည်၌ နှစ်ပေါင်းအတော်ကြာ နေ ထိုင်ခဲ့ထူးသော ရဟန်းတော် အရှင် ဗိုဇ္ဈကမ္မ ကိုယ်တော်ကြီးသည်၊ မြန်မာအမျိုး သား အမျိုးထိုးများအကျိုးငှါ၊ ဂျာပန်ဖြည်သူတို့၏ အထေ အထူဝှင့်ဂုတ်သားနည်းယူထွတ် အသွတ် တို့ကို ရပေါင်းရေးသားသော စာရေးဖြစ်ပါ သည်၊

အထိုး တ၀၊

ရိသမာဓိထက်သုံးဥပဒေ၊

အထက်ပါစာရေးကြီးသို့ ထိုထပ်မိုင်ဝံ၊ အ မေရိကံမိုင်ဝံသော ဗွတ်ထားသိကြီးများ ဗီရ ထုံးနှင့်၊ အထက်-အောက်ပြန်မာမိုင်ဝံ ဗီရ ထုံးအရပ်ရပ်တို့ပါရှိ၍၊ပြည်သူအများတို့ အ လွယ်တကူ ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရုံ၊ သင်ထောရေး၊ ဇော်၊ ဝတ်ထုတော်ခရိုး-ဂု-တိ-အေ-ရေးသား၊ အပ်သော စာရေးဖြစ်၍၊ များစွာ သန့်ရှင်းပြေ ပြစ်သောကေားအသုံးအနှုန်းတို့ဖြင့် ရေးထား ပါသည်၊

အထိုး ၄ကျပ်၊

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ထိုးဖုံဝတ်ဆုပ် ဖုံ လျော့
ရွှံပေးဖါသည်၊ ထု ပတ်ဟုတ်၊
ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ အဖွင့်ဝုံ ထုထားကြီး ထောင်
ဆောင်ထောင်းထုန်း။ဆင်ခြင်နုံဖါတ် ၉၂၊စာဆုပ်
ပုံးသည် ဝုံထုံကြီး၊ ခေါ် ဝောင်ခြမ်းနှံ။
နှင့်ငွေ ၉ ရောင်းဆုထုဝုံဖြင့်သော စာ
ဆုပ်ပြီးပျံ့ဝုံ့ဟုံး ဆုံးဖွံ့ဝုံထုံစားဝုံ့ထံ
အခြင်းခြင်း ရောင်းဆုနှင့်ရန် ခန့်ဝ ၁၈၀၀ ကြီး၊
ခွဲ ဆောင်းကြောင့်၊ အဆုံးဖြင့်သောရောင်းနှံ
ဂုဏ်ယူဖွယ်ရာ ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

မောင်စံသူဆိုဒ္ဓနုန်းဖွဲ့မှာကစ်း၊
အမရဖုရဖြိုးကောင်းစားလည်း၊ စာသိုလာသ်
ပညာရှိမောင်စံသူသည်၊ စစ်အထူးအနုန်းအ
ထွဲအခွဲ့ အပြောင်း အကောင်း ဟူသမျှသော
ထီးသုံးနုန်းမူတို့ဖြင့် ရေးသား ပါရှိသည်ဖြင်၊
ကဗျာရေးနည်းသုံသည်းနှင့် ထူပြီ-အပျို့ဘို့ဆီ
ထေ ကျင့်ခဏ်းရေးသည်း ပညာသိုထားသူတို့ ထက်ကိုင်ပြီ
ထားရန်သင့်ပါကြောင်း။

ဝေးရင်း ၁ဆျပ်၊ သျော်ဝေး ၈၀၊

ဝဲကျားဆုဝင် နှုန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊
ငင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီးဟာ၊ မန္တာသဆုဒ္ဓါင်း
ကြီးသည်၊ အဆောင်ဆောင်သောဆုဝင်တို့
နှင့်ထိုနိုင်းပြုပြင်၍ ထားချိုး-တေးထပ်-သဖြန်-
ခွန်းထောက်၊ ထက်ဝ ကဗျာများနှင့် ရေးသား၊
ထားသောဇာတ်ဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဆုဝင်နှင့် ကဗျာ
ထက်ဝ၀ါသနာပါသူတိုင်း၊ ကြည့်ရှုရန်သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ၁ဝဲ၊

မထီခက်နုန်းထွင်းဇာတ်တော်ကြီး၊

မစ္ဆာဘမောင်မှိုင်းနှံ့ပြင်ဆင်ဖြိုက်ဖြိုင်အင်
သေး၊အထက်ပါစာဆုပ်ဟာ၊ပြန်မာဘုရင်မင်း
မြတ်ထက်ထက်နုန်းတော်ထွင်းဖြိုက၊ ပြရသေ
ဇာတ်စာဆုပ်ဖြစ်၍၊ နှင်ထုခုန်နှင့် မှုးကြီးမတ်
ကြီး၊ မင်းသား၊မင်းဖွဲး၊ ထက်ပွဲတော်၅စု၍၊
ဆိုင်ဆုဆိုင်ရာ တင်ဂျာက်ခန်းတို့ဟာ၊ ထေး
နက်သော ဝာဒဖြင့်သာ၊ ထက်ဝ စီထုံးထား
သဖြင့်နေ့ဂက်သားနေ့ဂင်ထာတို့ထတ်ရွှန်းနှင်း
ပုခုန်ကောင်းဝါသည်၊ အထိုး ခဲ-၄ဝဲ၊
ဖာရေးဖျော်ဝေး ၈၀

ဥပဒေသတင်းပေါင်းချုပ်ကြီး၊

ဤဥပဒေစာဆုပ်ကြီးထွင်၊ တိုင်းရေးပြည်
ရေးနှင့် စပ်ဖျဉ်းသည့် ဥပဒေသပ်များနှင့်
ခေတ်ကာလအလိုက်အသုံးပြုအများဆုံး ဥပ
ဒေတို့ကိုသာ ရွေးချယ်ပေါင်းစုရုံ၊မင်းတိုင်ပင်
အဖတ်ဝတ်ထုံထတ်ခြင်းထိမိုးမောင် ရေးသား
ဝေ ဝေဆုပ်ဖြစ်သောကြောင့်၊ ထဆုအခါ ဥပ
ဒေ ဆုပ်ဖိုးသည့်ဇော်ကာဆ ဖြစ်သည်နှင့်အ
ညီမင်းဆင်းရဲသားမငွေး၊ ဥပဒေပညာ တတ်
နှုန် ဆရောင်းသည့် အတိုင်း၊ ထဆုပ်ထုဖို
ကိုယ်ပိုင်ဆဖြေဝယ်ယူဆောင်ထားရန် သင့်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ အထိုး ခုထုပ်-ဂဝဲ၊
ဖျော်ဝေး ၁ဂဖျ်

ကျာမန်ပြည်ဆဏ္ဍာဖွဲ့ဆိုး၊

အင်္ဂလိပ်၊ဥဇ္ဈာဓ ကိုယ်ထေဝ်ကြီးသည်
ကျာမန်ပြည်၌ နှစ်ပေါင်းဆထောင်ကြာ နေပြီး
နောက်ကျာမန်ဘို့၏အကြူးပြုထိုဆုစဝင် ဖုံ
ဆောင်ခုဒ်း၍၊ ဆယ်ဖြိုးတို့ ဗဟုဆု
ဌားချားရန်ငင်းဘို့၏ဆုဝင် ဆဖြစ်ခြင်း
ထဖုံဆခြေဆေးဆလုပ်ဟိုင်းနှင်ထိုင်းဆကျ
ကြီစိုထင်စွာနှင့်ငင်းဘို့၏ စကာဖျာဖါ ရွှင်
ပုံဖေါင်းမြောက်ခြင်းဖွာဖြင့် ရေးသားပုံးခဲ့ပ်
ထားသောစာ ဆုပ်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊

ဆထိုး ဖ-ဂဝဲ၊

ဗောဓိတသစ်စာဆုပ်ကြီး၊

ငှေးဟောင်းဟူသော်ကြီးများရေးသားသော
ကဗျာထက်ဝကြီးများကို မမှန်စိုးမတ်ခြမြဲ
ရေရှ်၊ ကျန်ပဲတို့သူဖိုဃတို့ကိ၊ ရဝေပါးခြွ
ပြစ်၍ခွဲကိန်ခ်ထားဖြင့်ကြောင်း၊

ဆုဒထိုသား ခြွဲဆျ၊
သျော်ဝေး ၂ဝ၂၅်၊

ဖွေးလဲဖွေးတယ်။ လှလဲ လှတယ်။
ဝက်ခြံအသားဟတ်ပျောက်တယ်။
ဒီဇင်ဝါအသားလှရဲ့ဦး။
တဖုလင်း ဂ-ဝဲ နှင့် ၁၂-ဝဲ၅။

ညှင်း ညှင်း ညှင်း
အာမခံလျှင်းသတ်ဆေး။
တထုပ်မှ ၄-ဝဲ၅။

မျက်စိနာ။ မျက်စိယား။ မျက်ရည်ယို။
မျက်ခမ်းစပ်။ မျက်စိအောင့်။ တိမ်သလာပျောက်။
စက္ခုဗလမျက်စဉ်း။
တဖုလင်း ၆-ဝဲ၅။

ဘီးထင်းတန်းချပ်၊ ဦးတုတ်ကြီး၊
ထက်ပ်တန်းမြို့၊ ပညာဝန်ဆုနေဆးတိုက်၊

ဝက်နှာဝဖြူ၊

ဝက်နှာ ဝဖြူကို စီရင်ရေးသားသော
ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်မှာ၊ ရတနာသုံဝဖြူ၊ ရံထောက်ခေါင်စံ
ရှားဝဖြူ၊ သိန်းထိုက်ဝဖြူ စသော-နာမည်
ကျော် ဝဖြူများကို ရေးသားသူ-ဩဇဉ်ဒေါင်း
ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝက်နှာဝဖြူမှာ-ရတနာသုံဝဖြူ၊
ရူပနှုန်ဝဖြူတို့ကဲ့သို့ ဘတ်၍မပြီး၊ ဘတ်ပြီး
ဖျင်ဘတ်ချင်သော ဝဖြူဖြစ်ပါသည်၊ ဝဖြူ
သွားဌာများစွာဖတ်သားရန်ဖြစ်၍၊ ဘတ်ရှာသူ
တို့၌အထူးအကျိုးပွားတို့မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်၊

ဤဝဖြူသွားမှာ၊ လူများ၏ဗိတ်ကို၊ ဝဖြူ
ဘတ်ရင်းပင်သိန်ဝင်ထောက်အောင် ဖြစ်သည်
ဖြင်၊အလွန်းအသွေးနှင့်ဆည်း ပြည့်နှက်စွာပါ
ရှိပါသည်၊ဘတ်ရှာသူတို့မှာ၊ သတ်ဘရားပွား
များ၏၊ဗိတ်ထားဖြတ်ကြမည်ဖြင်၊ အထြင်သူ
ပြည်ထွင်နေရခိုက်၌၊ နှတ်ကြက်၊ လူကြိုက်၊
သိုက်ဖြိုက်စွာ ကျင့်ကွပ်စေသော အချက်အ
ထက်များကိုထည်း၊ ဝဖြူဘတ်ရင်းပင်သတို
ရပြီးထျင်၊ အသာဝဲရင်ဝဲ-အစဉ်သဖြင့် အ
ကျိုးရှိစေရန်၊ စိမံ ရေးသားထားသည် ဖြစ်ပါ
ကြောင်း၊ တဆုပ်ထျင် ၁ဝဝဲ၊
သျော်ဝေး ၄ဝဲ၊

ကာသာဘိရိမင်းဆွေးနုန်းထွင်းဇာတ်
တော်ကြီး၊

ငှေးဟာင်း နှောင်ဖြစ် အကြောင်းအရာ
များကဲ့၊ သိသွယ် ဖတ်သွယ်-နည်းဒိုးသွယ်-
အထိမွာ တိုးသွယ်-အသွယ်သွယ် တို့ဖြင့်
ချယ်ထွယ် စီစဉ်၍ထားသော ဝဖြူကြီးဖြစ်
ပါသည်၊

ထဆုပ်ထျင်အား ဒုဆျ၅ဝဲ၊
သိပါမင်းတရားကြီးအဖြူဖြူ၊

မြန်မာဖြည်တွင်း နေ့ဂက်ဆုံး ပိုးဆုပ်ချုပ်
မင်းထုပ်သွားသော၊ ဗိသိတ်ရှိအရှင်သခင် ဘု
ရင်မင်းဖြတ်ကြီး၏ အကြောင်းကို၊ မြန်မာလူ
ပျိုးတို့ပင်း သိမှတ်ထားရန်ဆင့်ဖျ်ပါ၍၊ အဖြန့်ဖွာ
ကြောပါ။

တဆုပ်အထိုး ဂဝဲ၊
သျော်ဝေး ခုဝဲ၊

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Art Of Dancing

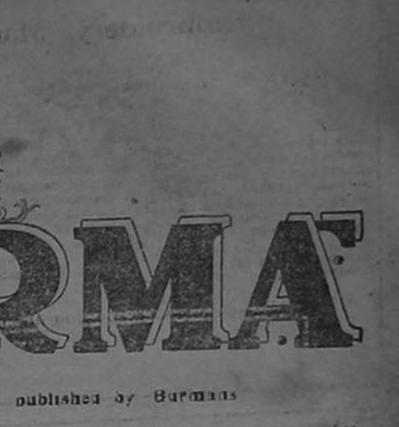
ကသိထရက်သယ်ထွန်စက်။

ယခုနှစ်တွင် အထက်ပါစက်နှင့် လုပ်ကိုင်၍နေရာ
တိုင်းမှာပင် ကျဲ၊ နွား လုပ်ကိုင် ခြင်းထက် ကောင်းမွန်
ကြောင်းသိရှိရပါ၍။မဝယ်ရသေးသောမိတ်ဆွေများ စပါး
ပြတ်လျှင် ပြတ်ခြင်း စ၍လုပ်ကိုင်နိုင်ရန် ယခုက ဖှာမှသာ
လျှင်အချိန်ရှိရန်ိုင်ပါမည်။အဒါးထွန်လိုပါကစုံစမ်းကြပါ၊

မြေပိုင်ရှင်များ၏အကျိုး သည်ပိုး ဆောင်ရွက် လို
သည်အလျောက်ကျိုးစားလာခဲ့ရာ၊ ယခုအခါကလီထရက်
လယ်ထွန်စက်များကို။ ငွေအပြေတကြိမ်တည်းပေး၍ အ
ထက်ကာဒီကကဲ့သို့ ဝယ်ယူခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ပါဘဲ—ငွေဆင်း
နှင့်ဝယ်ယူနိုင်ရန်အမြန်လာရောက်စုံစမ်းကြပါ။

မြန်မာပြည်လျှပ်စစ်ဓါတ်မီးတိုက်။

တဦးတည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်။



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ဘိုးသင်ဓါ

ရေနံချေးစက်များ။

မြန်မာပြည်တွင်မြို့မီးပေးသွင်းခြင်း။ဘုရားမီးပေ့စ်ခြင်း။ဆီဆုံ။ဆန်စက်။သင်းဘောစက်များတွင်အသုံးပြုခြင်း အားဖြင့် အလွန်တရာ ကျော်စောသော စက်များသည်။ ရောင်းရန်အဆင်သင့်ရှိပါသည်။ မြန်မာတိုင်းရင်းဘွားအ ထွက်တဦးတည်းရောင်းခွင့်ရသူ။

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